MULHOLLAND QUITS.

The Australian Boxer Weakens After Twenty Rounds.

There was not a very large crowd at the Clunie Opera House last evening to see the Mulholland-Morrisey glove contest. Interest in these affairs seem to have died out somewhat lately—probably on account of the high price of admission demanded.

Last night's contest was characterized by a sensational finish. The men had fought bitterly and desperately for nineteen rounds, and then in the twentieth Mulholland, who apparently had the best of the contest up to that time, suddenly gave up the contest and left the ring. There was no "fake" about it, yet the only explanation Mulholland had to offer was that he "was going back to Australia in the morning, and he didn't want to fight all night."

The Australian is an exceptionally clever boxer, and did some telling work all through the contest on Morrisey's head and neck. Morrisey, however, kept up a constant tattoo in the region of Mulholland's heart, and it was probably this that caused the Australian to suddenly weaken when he seemed to have the best of it. Morrisey, of course, was awarded the contest.

AMUSEMENTS.

Wm. Gillette's latest comedy, "All the Comforts of Home," will be played at the Metropolitan Theater Monday and Tuesday evenings next by Mr. Frohman's select company. The comedy is said to be the wittiest of the day, and to keep the auditors in one continuous spasm of laughter from beginning to end. It is a farce-comedy without short skirts, eccentric characters, buffoonery or clownishness. The people in it constitute a guarantee of its excellence. Thus, Henry Miller is leader, and was leading man in the Shenandoah and The Wife Companies, and is one of the best leading men in comedy and polite drama of the day. Kate Denin-Wilson, an accomplished actress of the Old California Theater Company, and late of The Wife troupe, Marie Greenwald of the Madison Square Theater, Maud Haslam of The Wife Company, J. B. Hollis and Frank E. Lamb of the Mr. Barnes of New York Company. The piece had a phenomenal run in San Francisco to crowded houses every night. The *Chronicle* pronounced it "bright, wholesome, clean, clever in dialogue and most of it comedy of a high order." Of the company it spoke with exceeding complimentary remark. The *Post* said, "It is exquisite fooling, without a bore, and is acted by a splendid company and is fun at high pressure." The *Call* said "it is brilliant from post to finish." The *News Letter* said "it is cheery, breezy, wholesome fun, without vulgarity; it is something for a modern playwright to demonstrate that the general public can be thoroughly amused and attracted by a play that has positively not a double entendre, an equivocal situation, or even a suggestive wink in its entire composition and business." The cast, scenery and fittings will be the same here as when the piece was played at the Baldwin Theater. The box-sheet opens to-morrow. The prices, elsewhere announced, are the same as charged in San Francisco.

NATIONAL MUSICIANS.

The Convention Protests Against the Importation of Foreigners.

MILWAUKEE, March 19.—Nearly the entire day was occupied in the convention of the National League of Musicians in the discussion of the proposed affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

Professor Wolsiefer urged cautious action. He said: "It is a serious question, and the advisability of refraining from committing the league to either side of the questions at issue between capital and labor should receive the most earnest consideration."

Delegate Currier spoke at length, favoring the proposition as a needful step for the accomplishment of the objects of the league.

He was seconded by delegate Davis, who said the San Francisco local league had instructed him to vote for the proposition; also by the delegates from Omaha and St. Louis.

Manager F. A. Schwab of New York is about to start for Europe to engage musicians for service in this country, and in the hope of heading off this project the New York delegates secured the adoption of a set of resolutions protesting against the importation of foreign musicians for any purpose whatever, and declaring that there is no lack in America of capable performers on any instrument.

Appended was a resolution extending the thanks of the National League to Miss Jennette E. M. Thurber for her efforts to elevate the musical profession in this country.

MARINE HOSPITALS.

The Service at Sitka Not Able to Meet All Contingencies.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Supervising Surgeon-General Hamilton, of the Hospital Marine, received a letter to-day from Caset Rogers, Acting Assistant Surgeon at Sitka, Alaska, bearing date of the 1st inst., stating that the service there at present is not able to meet all contingencies. He insists that the order to transfer the hospital patients to Port Townsend, Washington, is impracticable, owing mainly to the fact that for nine months a year the transportation facilities are limited.

Some months ago the Hospital Marine Bureau secured rooms in the wharf warehouse at Sitka for a hospital. Rodgers insists that the location is undersiable for reasons apparent to everyone.

Surgeon-General Hamilton says he has decided that the service should be improved at Sitka, and the bureau will endeavor to get a location for a hospital on the Government land around Sitka, and early in the next session of Congress will make a recommendation to meet the conditions.

He will leave for the Pacific Coast about the first of May next, and will visit all the marine hospitals on the coast, and every point where the bureau contemplates making improvements, going as far north as Port Townsend, where there has been trouble for some time about a permanent location for a hospital and needed improvements. He will return in time to reach London to attend the International Congress of Hygiene, which meets about the middle of August.

AMERICAN OWLS.

Interesting Birds if One is Acquainted with Their Habits.

The tiny saw-whet, or Acadian owl, stays with us in winter, though, being entirely a "bird of the night-time," it is seldom seen; and the tremendous, vibrating note of the screech owl is well known in a rural neighborhood. The virtues of the entire owl tribe combine in this gentle, mild-mannered bird, and he does not deserve his inappropriate, repelling title, says a writer in *Frank Leslie's Monthly*. With a spring in his heart, his ambition leads him to attempt a song, resulting in a succession of soft, subdued notes that may be exceedingly pleasing. He may even take up his residence in unused buildings, or small houses placed for his accommodation, and, if disturbed, flies about in a bewildered manner, confused by the sunlight. His work begins when the night comes down, and through him woe overtakes many a mouse walking out under the cover of the darkness. In the little hollow where his housekeeping begins—for you know he is scarcely larger than a robin—the four to six spherical eggs lie upon the leaves and feathers provided to receive them, and it is to be regretted that the blinking owlets are not regarded in a friendlier light.

The long-eared owl is resident, hiding closely in the forests, or, in company with the short-eared, in the thick marshes.

The barred owl was once abundant, but their immense size revealing them to the sportsmen, year by year they gradually became rarer.

After a mild winter's day, as "the evening shadows lengthen," an unusual sound comes from the leafless elms beside the frozen river; a hollow, wierd, unearthly cry, proceeding only from the great snowy owl of the Arctics, whose large size and snowy color are well defined by the blackness of the bare hills beyond. A guest of rare distinction, my admiration is tinged with awe as I watch this ghostly sentinel and wonder over those regions of cheerless solitude far to the north, where it makes its home. The shadows grow longer and longer, the twilight comes, the evening hastens, and still the vision lingers. When the risen moon reveals at midnight the apparition, white as the icebergs of its native land, and the terrific voice increases a thousand-fold the loneliness of the night, I draw my curtains and by my cheerful fire forget the desolation.

THE MAN HE WANTED.

Our Great Work in this World is to Do Good.

Dr. Leonard Beacon, who was a very busy man, would not refuse himself to callers who expressed a desire to see him. On one occasion his family, knowing him to be closely occupied, took especial pains that he should not be disturbed, and when a stranger came to the door and inquired for him they told him he was engaged. It happened that Dr. Bacon overheard the conversation. He immediately stepped into the hall and requested his daughter to bring the caller into his study.

"The man who wants to see me is the man I want to see."

The doctor may have learned that way of putting the case by some earlier experience in his life, like that of another good minister of whom Rev. George S. Butters speaks, who once was very near losing a sacred opportunity.

It was at the close of the evening service, after a Sunday of hard work. His congregation had been small, and he felt that he had acquitted himself poorly. In fact, as he came out of church he overheard remarks that mortified and even embittered his spirit. The people who spoke to him happened somehow to say just the wrong things. He passed out, gloomy and discouraged. If man ever hungered for a token that he was doing some good in the world, he was that man.

At the door stood a young man, as if waiting. The pastor felt in no mood to talk more, and turned aside to avoid him, but the stranger spoke his name.

"May I have a moment with you, sir?"

There was no welcome in the pastor's response. He begged the man to be short, for he was very tired.

"Perhaps I had better not trouble you, then," said the young man. And he went away without another word.

By the time the pastor had crossed the street, and stood at his own door, he was sorry for what he had said. He turned immediately and followed the stranger, found him, and took him home with him.

He proved to be the man the minister wanted. He had been in the city three months and had gone wrong. To-night he had attended religious services for the first time, and what he heard made him home-sick and conscience-sick. He wished the pastor to set him right.

"Your remark when I spoke to you at the church chilled me," he said, "and I turned away with a hopeless feeling that almost drove me to a wicked resolve. The temptation was growing strong in me as I walked the street."

"How glad I am that I went after you," said the pastor.

Kindly and carefully he conversed with the inquirer, giving him the counsel he needed. It was a delightful ending to what seemed a useless day. A sin-captive seeking his Redeemer had come to him.

That interview saved the young man. He became one of the minister's best helpers, an active worker in his church, and a successful winner of other young men from temptation.

The opportunity that waits for us is the one we need, and can not afford to lose. Our great work in this world is to do good; and whether it is to help the body or mind or soul, it must not be put off on account of any weary or unwilling mood. Such opportunities come now one at a time, and the same one never comes but once.—*Youths' Companion.*

HAVING SOLID COMFORT.

Men Are Never Really Happy Unless Their Feet Is Elevated.

"Why is it," asked an observer to a Detroit *Free Press* man, "why is it that a man has always a tendency, when he is after solid comfort, of getting his feet higher than his head?"

"Give it up."

"It's a fact, nevertheless," went on the speaker, "as all men can testify. No man thinks he is having real solid comfort if he has to sit in a room where everything is in apple-pie order. It may be because men are naturally careless, or it may be because they never know what to do with their feet and hands. Men, as a rule, hate ceremony from the bottom of their heart. At a wedding it is the bride who is sweet and smiling, the groom who is frightened uncomfortable. At a ball the fair bud makes the circle of the room easy and graceful, smiling and bowing to her friends, while the gentleman at her side, no matter what may be his outside demeanor, is inwardly, let him but confess, ill at ease and always foreboding lest his collar is slipping under his ears, his shoes are dusty, his gloves are cracking up the back, or heaven knows what else. No, sir, a man is seldom at ease in the midst of order and nice arrangement, whether in the bosom of his family or elsewhere. He wants to get his feet higher than his head, smoke and read the paper. He wants to wade around, knee-deep in old magazines and pamphlets; he wants to flick cigar ashes, without molestation, on the carpet, on the window sills or on the piano. You have met with such a customer before—you have one, perhaps, right at home? Well, if you have, don't enter an embargo on his freedom, for of such is humanity, married life and otherwise, let us hope, the kingdom of heaven."

BRIEF NOTES.

Rev. J. Downie will give his popular lecture on "Scotland and its People" this evening at the First Baptist Church.

The "Mystic Krewe" entertainment comes off this evening at Turner Hall. The Capital City Rebekah Degree Lodge is giving it.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Major W. R. Ormsby is in town, and his numerous friends are glad to see him.

Thomas W. Humphrey, the attorney, went to San Francisco yesterday.

Epworth League Convention.

The Epworth League Convention, under the direction of Rev. J. C. W. Coxe, at the Sixth-street M. E. Church, commenced last evening, and was well attended. The convention will continue to-day, and a lunch will be served by the ladies of the church at noon.

Auction Sales.

To-morrow, at 10 A. M., Bell & Co. will sell at auction several new parlor suites in silk and plush, sofas, divans and other furniture, also a full line of household goods. The sale takes place at the salesroom, 1009 J street.

Many explosions in flouring mills are said to have been caused by electricity generated by belts. Even ordinary belts are found to generate sufficiently strong currents to perform the common experiments for which electric machines are used.

"MURDERED JUSTICE."

Why the Citizens of New Orleans Acted.

On the morning of March 14th, the day on which the Sicilian assassins were executed by the enraged people of New Orleans, the *New Delta*, the most conservative paper in that city, published the following editorial:

On the night of October 15, 1890, the Chief of Police of the city of New Orleans was brutally assassinated by a hired band of foreign bravos. In the broad light of open day on March 13, 1891, public justice was most foully murdered by a purchased jury of native citizens. The guilt of the men on trial for the assassination, except the two whose acquittal was directed by the Judge, was as plain as day. Among those who heard the trial from beginning to end there was but one opinion as to what the verdict should be, the only question being as to which of the prisoners would be hung and which would go to the penitentiary for life. And when the infamous verdict which turned the four assassins loose upon society was read a thrill of horror passed over the men who waited with bated breath for the law's vindication, but who heard instead a travesty upon justice and a mockery of law.

What protection is there for the individual when organized society, through the machinery of justice, is powerless to punish a crime as plainly proven as was the murder of Hennessy? When the arm of justice is paralyzed by the venality and corruption of the men who are selected as jurors, upon what does the safety of human life depend? When under the broad ægis of the law there is no longer protection for the citizen, where shall it be sought? When bribery and corruption invade the very temple of justice itself and rescue from the sword of outraged law the murderer and assassin, what recourse is left the citizen? When the machinery constructed for the purpose of protecting the lives of the people proves inadequate to its task, what then is left but for the people to protect themselves? When a delegated power proves inadequate to the duty assigned it, then should those who delegated it resume its exercise. The courts cannot protect the people; the people must protect themselves.

"The time to call a halt has arrived. The individual resigns to organized justice his natural right to protect himself. Organized justice has failed to discharge its functions. Human law is unable to hold at bay or even punish the midnight murderer; there is nothing left save a resort to the law of God—self preservation. Citizens of New Orleans! You are brought face to face with the question whether your city shall be ruled by orderly government or by organized assassination. You are to-day to decide whether you are to be governed by laws made by your yourselves or by the edicts of the Sicilian Mafia. Before the setting of the sun to-night it will be determined whether you are to enjoy the security of orderly citizens of a free republic, or to carry your lives at the mercy of a band of organized assassins.

Your Chief of Police, the executive head of law itself, has fallen before the vengeance of a band of criminals. For four months you have patiently waited for the law to act. A perjured jury has brought the law to naught, and to-day the officers who conducted the prosecution, the citizens who supported it, and the witnesses who testified for it are living at the mercy of the men who took the life of your officer. At any moment any one of you may become the object of the Mafia's vengeance and the target for the murderous musket of the hired assassin. Will you hold your life at the mercy of these law-proof murderers, or will you protect it by the only means this foresworn jury has left you? Go to the Clay statue this morning at 10 o'clock, and answer the question for yourselves.

THEY WERE NOT SUPERSTITIOUS.

But Each of Them Had Some Peculiar Little Habit or Fad.

"I have no patience with superstitious people. There is nothing in superstition. I used to believe, when I was a boy, that it was good luck to see the new moon over my right shoulder, that the Evil One would pursue me for a month if I saw it first over my left. And after I was grown, and circumstances had knocked nonsense and superstition out of me, I still felt more comfortable not to start on a journey on Friday, but several railroad smashups used up the one remaining—

"What are you doing? Don't open that umbrella in the house!"

There were six or seven sitting around the grate, and out in the hall was a gentleman preparing to leave. He opened his umbrella to show the hostess the beauties of the light and slender wire stem. As this command floated out to him his astonished look was equaled by the shout that went up from the fireside. As he came in for an explanation, the speaker said: "Well, that is really the only superstition I have left, but I do think it is flying in the face of providence to open an umbrella in the house."

Then it developed that every one of these sensible, sedate men of experience had some one thing that meant to him an omen of good or ill. Yet each scorned the idea of superstition. It was "habit" with most of them.

One gentleman said that he always in disrobing placed his shoes on the same spot and about the same position as if he was standing in them—heels together and toes out. If by any chance this was neglected, he could not get to sleep until he arose and arranged his representatives.

Another one, for over twenty years, had carried in his hip-pocket a thin, flat pocket-book that had belonged to his father. He never used it, but the pocket-book was always changed with his trousers. At times, in forgetting it, he had neglected important business to return for it. He never carries anything else in the pocket with it. A lady says one indication of something out of the usual happening to her was, in dressing, to get something on with the wrong side out. It did not always mean bad luck. Sometimes, though annoying, it would turn out to be an extraordinary bit of good luck. The omen never failed, notwithstanding that she never allowed herself the comforting discomfort of wishing and wearing the garment through the day, loyal to the mistakes and the old idea of protection against the hoodoo.

Then another of the party took a silver coin out of his pocket and said he had carried it nearly twenty years, and would be much annoyed if he lost it, but of course it is only association.

A gentleman who up to this time had listened without adding to the symposium, said: "Well, I know that I am not at all superstitious, but there are some peculiar coincidents in a man's life. Three or four years ago an acquaintance of mine gave me a poker chip, and said: 'Put it in your pocket and carry it for luck.' I put it in my pocket with my silver, not for luck, but carelessly. I carried it up to six months ago, when it disappeared. Of course there is nothing in it, but from the time that piece of ivory went into into my pocket everything went against me. I lost thousands of dollars. About six months ago things took a turn. The poker chip had nothing to do with it, but I don't want any more of them mixed up with my silver."—*Chicago Herald.*

A resident of Tampa, Fla., has a natural curiosity in the form of a pair of deer horns with a clearly defined hound's head on the tip of one of them, formed in a manner that makes it impossible that it should be a work of art.

BEECHAM'S pills act like magic on a weak stomach.

Dr. Price's Baking Cream Powder.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Royal Baking Powder.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, March 19th.

FRUIT—Lemons—Sicily, $6 50@7 ₱ box; California, $3@4 50; Limes, $7@8 ₱ box; 75c @$1 ₱ 100; Bananas, $2 50@3 50 ₱ bunch for Island; Cocoanuts, $7@8; California Oranges—Los Angeles, $1 75@2 ₱ box; Riverside, $2@2 50 ₱ box; do Navels, $3 75@4 25 ₱ box; Mandarins, $1 25 ₱ box; Pineapples, 60c each; $7 ₱ dozen; Apples—Spitzenberg, $2 25@2 75 ₱ box; Rhode Island Greenings, $2@2 25 ₱ box; mixed varieties, $1 75@2 ₱ box; Pears, $1 25@2 ₱ box.

CANNED GOODS—Assorted table, $2@2 10; Apples, $1 60; Apricots, $1 90; Blackberries, $1 95; Cherries, $2 40@2 60; Currants, $2 25; Gooseberries, $1 80@1 90; Muscat Grapes, $1 55@1 60; Plums, $1 60; Quinces, $1 95; Raspberries, $2 70; Strawberries, $2 70.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4 50 ₱ bbl; Oatmeal, 10-lb sacks, 4c ₱ lb, $3 80 ₱ 100-lb sack; Cornmeal, white, $2 25 ₱ 10-lb sacks; yellow, $2 10 ₱ 25-lb sacks; Cracked Wheat, $2 50, 10-lb sacks; $2 30, 100-lb sacks; Hominy, $3, 10-lb sacks; $2 80 ₱ 100-lb sacks; Graham, $2 45, 10-lb sacks; $2 25, 100-lb sacks.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat Hay, $12@15 ₱ ton; Alfalfa, do, $11@12 ₱ ton; Bran, $17 ₱ ton; Middlings, $20 ₱ ton; Barley, whole, paying $1 40@1 45; rolled, $1 60@1 65; Wheat (choice milling), paying $1 40@1 45 ₱ cwt; Rye, $1 40; Tame Oats, $2@2 25; Corn, paying $1 35@1 40 ₱ cwt.

VEGETABLES—Onions, Silverskins, $4 50@5 ₱ cwt; Onions, Red, $3@3 50; Cabbage, 85c@$1; Carrots, 50@60c ₱ 100 lbs; Turnips, new, $1@1 25 ₱ sack; bunch vegetables, 12½@ ₱ doz; Parsnips, $1@1 50; Beets, 75c @$1; Horse Radish, 10c ₱ lb; Garlic, 20@25c; Artichokes, 75c@$1 ₱ doz; Dried Peppers, 20@25c; Green Peas, common, 8@10c; do, sweet, 10@12c; Potatoes—Early Rose, 90c@$1; Peerless, $1@1 25; Burbanks, $1 40@1 50; Centennial, $1@1 25 ₱ ctl; Sweet Potatoes, $3 50@4 ₱ sack; Celery, 75c ₱ doz; Spinach, 5c ₱ lb; String Beans, 4@5c; Summer Squash, 3@4c; Cauliflower, $1 ₱ doz; Green Peppers, 10@12c ₱ lb; Okra, 10@12½c; Red Cabbage, 3c ₱ lb; Savoy Cabbage, 90c ₱ doz.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter—Valley, 20@21c ₱ lb; Fancy Petaluma, 23@24c ₱ lb; Eastern Creamery, fancy, 21@22c; packed in firkins, choice, 18@25c; common, 12½@13c. Cheese — California, 14@15c; Young America, 15@16c; Eastern Cream, 15@16c; Limburger 18@20c; genuine Swiss, 32½@35c; American Swiss, 21c; Martin's Cream, 17@18c. Eggs, 18@20c; California Ranch Eggs, 19@21c; Eastern Eggs, 15@16c.

POULTRY—Dealers' prices: Live Turkeys, hens, 12@13c; gobblers, 11@12c; dressed, 14@15c; full-grown Chickens, $4@5 ₱ dozen; young roosters, $4@5 ₱ dozen; broilers, $3@4; tame Ducks, $4@5; Pekin, $5@5 50; Geese, $2@2 25 ₱ pair.

GAME—Ducks, Mallards, ₱ pair, 50@75c; Canvasbacks, 75c@$1; Sprig, 40@50c; Widgeon, 25@50; Teal, 35@50c; Quail, $1 25@1 50c ₱ dozen; Gray Geese, 50@75c ₱ pair; Brant, 30@50c; White, 25c; Honkers, 75c@$1; Cottontail, 20@40c.

MEATS—Beef, 6c; Mutton, 8c; Lamb, 9c; Veal, large, 5@5½c; small, 8@8½c; Hogs, 4@4½c; dressed Pork, 8c; Hams—Eastern, 14@15c; California, 11½c; Bacon—Light medium, 9½c; selected, 11c; extra light, 12½c; extra light boneless, 13½@14½c.

MISCELLANEOUS — Seeds — Alfalfa, new crop, 8@9c; Timothy, Eastern, 6@7c; Pop Corn, ear, 3@4c; shelled, 4½@5½c; Red Clover, 10@11c; Red Top, 6@7c ₱ lb. Nuts—Chile Walnuts, new, 11@12c; California Walnuts, 11@12c; Almonds, new, 14@16c; Peanuts, California, 6@7c; Eastern, 6@7c. Lard—California, cans, 8½@9c; Eastern, 8¾@10c. Hides—Salt, light, 5c; medium steers, 6c; heavy steers, 8c; heavy cows, 5c; dry, 9c. Tallow, 3½c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19th.

FLOUR—We quote: Net cash price for Family Extras, $4 40@4 50 ₱ bbl; Bakers' Extras, $4 30@4 40; Superfine, $3@3 50.

WHEAT—The market lacks vim. Since the demand for shipping purposes moderated there has been easy tone to prices, until at the moment values actually show weakness. A really choice parcel would not to-day bring over $1 50, while sales of standard grade at $1 48¾ could not be readily negotiated.

BARLEY—No change in prices. Some little improvement in the demand was noted this morning, but all wants were promptly supplied. We quote: No. 1 Feed, $1 35@1 36½; choice, $1 37½; common grades, $1 32½@1 33¾; Brewing, $1 40@$1 42½ for fair to good and $1 43¾@1 45 for choice.

OATS—Dull and easy. We quote as follows: Surprise, $1 90; milling, $1 80@1 85; good to choice feed, $1 75@1 80; fair, $1 70@1 72½ ₱ ctl; Gray, $1 72½@1 77½ ₱ ctl.

CORN—Very small movement. We quote: Large Yellow, $1 33¾@1 35; Small Yellow, $1 37½@1 40; White, $1 32½@1 37½ ₱ ctl.

CRACKED CORN—Quotable at $30 50@31 50 ₱ ton.

OILCAKE MEAL—Quotable at $25 ₱ ton from the mills.

CORNMEAL—Millers quote: Feed at $30 to $31 ₱ ton; fine kinds for the table, in large and small packages, 3½@4c per lb.

CHOPPED FEED—Quotable at $23 50@24 50 ₱ ton.

SEEDS—Mustard Brown, $2 75@3; Yellow, $2 50@2 75 ₱ ctl; Canary, 2¾@3c; Hemp, 3½c; Rape, $2@2 50; Timothy, 5¼@5½c; Alfalfa, 5@7c ₱ lb; Flax, $2 60@2 75 ₱ ctl.

MIDDLINGS—Quotable at $17 50@18 50 per ton.

HAY—Receipts are moderate. We quote: Wheat, $13@19; Wild Oat, $14@16 50; Barley, $12@15; Alfalfa, $11@12 ₱ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at 65@75c ₱ bale.

HOPS—Quotable at 25@27½c ₱ lb.

BRAN — Custom is good. Quotable at $14 50@15 ₱ ton.

RYE—Quotable at $1 30@1 32½ ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $1 40@1 50 ₱ ctl.

GROUND BARLEY—Quotable at $31@$32 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—Continue in good supply. We quote: New Potatoes, 2½@4c ₱ lb; River Reds, 65@75c; Early Rose, 65@75c; Burbanks, 80@90c for Petalumas and 90c@$1 25 ₱ ctl for Salinas; Humboldt Reds, 70@75c; Peerless, 70@75c; Humboldt Burbanks, 90c@$1; Oregon, 75c@$1 25 ₱ ctl.

ONIONS—Are weakening in price. Heavy arrivals from Australia are at hand, footing up 2,500 boxes. Quotable at $3 50@3 75 ₱ ctl.

DRIED PEAS—We quote: Green, $2 50@2 75; Blackeye, $1 65@1 75; Niles, $1 50@1 60 ₱ ctl.

BEANS—We quote: Bayos, $3 50@3 65; Butter, $3@3 25; Pink, $2 35@2 40; Red, $2 90@3; Lima, $3 50@3 65; Pea, $3@3 20; Small White, $2 90@2 95 ₱ ctl.

VEGETABLES—To-day's receipts include 271 bxs Asparagus, 172 bxs Rhubarb, 11 bxs Mushrooms and 33 sks Peas. Trade fairly good. We quote as follows: Mushrooms, 8@12c for ordinary and 20@25c ₱ lb for Buttons; Cucumbers, $1@1 25 ₱ dozen; Rhubarb, 3@4c ₱ lb; Asparagus, 4@6c for ordinary and 7@8c ₱ lb for Alameda and Bouldin Island; Lima Beans, —c ₱ lb; Green Peppers, 15@20c ₱ lb; Green Peas, 5@7c ₱ lb; String Beans, 7@15c ₱ lb; Tomatoes, 75c@$1 for poor and $1 50@1 75 ₱ box for choice; Summer Squash, 12½@15c ₱ lb; Turnips, 75c ₱ ctl.; Beets, $1 ₱ sack; Carrots, feed, 40@50c; Parsnips, $1 25 ₱ ctl; Cabbage, 50c; Garlic, 3@5c ₱ lb; Cauliflower, —@—c ₱ dozen; Dry Peppers, 15@20c; Dry Okra, 20@25c ₱ lb; Marrowfat Squash, $20 ₱ ton.

FRUIT—The market is still bare of Mexican Limes. Arrivals of Oranges continue steady, while the demand shows a slight improvement. We quote as follows: Apples, $1@$1 25 ₱ box for common to good and $1 50@2 for choice; Mexican Limes, —@— ₱ box; California Limes, 75c@$1 ₱ box; Lemons, Sicily, $5@5 50; California Lemons, $2@3 for Riverside and $1 25@1 75 ₱ box for Los Angeles; Riverside Navel, $3@4; Riverside Seedlings, $1 50@2 25; Los Angeles Navels, $2@3; Los Angeles Seedlings, $1@1 50 ₱ box; Bananas, $1 50@2 50 ₱ bunch; Pineapples, $4@5 ₱ dozen.

DRIED FRUIT — We quote as follows: Apples, evaporated, in boxes, 10@11½c; sliced, 9c; quartered, 8½c; Pears, 4@5c for common and 7@9c for quartered unpeeled Bartlett; Figs, 2½@3c; do, pressed, in boxes, 2½@3c; Pitted Plums, 10@11½c; Peaches, peeled, evaporated, 20@22½c; bleached, 10@11½c; common sun-dried, 10@11c; Apricots, bleached, 14@17c in sacks and 17@18c ₱ lb in boxes; Nectarines, 17@18c for white; California Prunes, 8@9c ₱ lb; Grapes, 3¼@3½c ₱ lb for stemmed and 1½@2½c for unstemmed; Raisins, $1 50@1 75 ₱ box for London Layers, 3-crown loose, $1@1 15; 2-crown loose, 75c@$1 ₱ box.

HONEY—We quote: White Comb, 11@14c; Amber, 8@10c; white liquid extracted, 5½@6½c; Amber colored and candied, 5@5½c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—Prices are on the up grade, owing to good shipping custom, in addition to regular local trade. We quote: Fancy, 23@24c; good to choice, 21@22½c; fair to good, 18@20c; store lots, 15@17c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—We quote: Choice to fancy, new, 12@12½c; fair to good, 10@11c; Eastern, ordinary to fine, 10@14c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Quotations are a shade firmer, sales being reported at a range of 19@20c ₱ dozen for good to choice.

POULTRY—Broilers and Hen Turkeys are higher. Young Ducks also show an advance in price. A carload of Eastern Poultry was disposed of this morning. Live Turkeys—Gobblers, 12½@14c; Hens, 16@18c ₱ lb; Hens, 15@16c ₱ lb; dressed Turkeys, 14@18c; Roosters, $4 50@5 for old and $7 50@8 50 for young; Broilers, $5 50@7 50; Hens, $5@6; Ducks, $8 50@10 for young, and $6@7 for old; Geese, $2@$2 50 ₱ pair.

GAME—We quote: Hare, $1@1 25; Rabbits, $1@1 25 ₱ dozen.

PROVISIONS—We quote as follows: Eastern Hams, 12@12½c; California refrigerator-cured Hams, 11½@12c; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 13@13½c; California Bacon, heavy and medium, 9@10c; do light, 12½@13c; do extra light, 13¾@13½c; do clear sides, 9½@9¾c ₱ lb; Pork, extra prime, $14@$14 50; do prime mess, $15 to $15 50; do mess, $16@$16 50; do clear, $17@$17 50; do extra clear, $18@18 50 ₱ bbl; Pigs' Feet, $12 50 ₱ bbs. Beef, mess, bbls, $7 50 to $8; do extra mesl; bbls, $8 50@$9; do family, $11@$11 50 ₱ bbl; do smoked, 11½@12c ₱ lb; Eastern, Lard, tierces, 7¾@8¼c; do 10-lb tins, 9@9½c; do 5-lb tins, 9½@9¾c; do 3-lb tins, 9¼@9½c; California Lard, tierces, 8¼@8¾c; do kegs, 9½c to 9½c; do 10-lb tins, 10@10¼c; do 5-lb tins, 10½c; do 1-lb pails, 10¾c; do 5-lb pails, 11c; do 3-lb pails, 11½c ₱ lb.

WOOL—We quote fall:

San Joaquin and Southern, free	10@14
Do, defective	8@10
Northern Lamb	16@17
Do, defective	14@15

HIDES AND SKINS—Quotable as follows:

	Sound.		Culls.	
Heavy Steers, 57 lbs up, ₱ lb	7½@	—c	6 @	—c
Medium Steers, 40 to 56 lbs	6 @	—	4½@	—
Light, 40 to 45 lbs	5 @	—	4 @	—
Medium Cows, over 46 lbs	5 @	—	4 @	—
Light Cows, under 46 lbs	5 @	—	4 @	4½
Kips, 17 to 30 lbs	4 @	—	3 @	—
Veal Skins, 10 to 17 lbs	5 @	—	4 @	—
Calf Skins, 5 to 10 lbs	6 @	6½	5 @	—

Dry Hides, usual selections, 9½c; Dry Kips, do, 9c ₱ lb; Calf Skins, do, 9c; Cull Hides, Kip and Calf, 6@6½c; Sound Dry Salt Hides, 5c; Cull Dry Salt Hides, 4c; Pelts, shearlings, 10@20c each; do, short, 30@50c each; do, medium, 65@90c each; do, long wool, 90c@$1 40 each; Deer Skins, summer, 37½c; do, good medium, 30@32½c; do, thin, 20@25c ₱ lb; Goat Skins, 40@50c apiece for prime and perfect, 25@35c medium, 10@20c each for small.

MEAT MARKET—Following are the rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers: Beef—First quality, 6@6½c; second quality, 5@5½c; third quality, 4½@5c ₱ lb. Veal—Quotable at 5@6½c for large and 5@8c ₱ lb for small. Mutton—Quotable at 9½@10c ₱ lb. Lamb—Spring, 13@15c ₱ lb. Pork—Live Hogs, on foot, grain fed, heavy, 4½@4¾c; light, 5½@5c; dressed Hogs, 8@9c ₱ lb.

Merchandise Market.

BAGS—Wheat Bags, 7c for spot and 7⅛@7¼c for June and July delivery.

BARBED WIRE—We quote: California Wire, galvanized, 2 or 4-point, $4 65 per 100 lbs by the carload, and 4¼c ₱ lb for smaller lots; same, painted, $4 05 and $4 15, respectively; Galvanized Staples, 1¼c, and longer, 5c ₱ lb.

BRICK—Soft, $6; Red, $8 50; Hard, $10 ₱ M.

CANDLES—Eastern brands are quoted at 6¾@13½c.

CANNED GOODS—Oysters, $1 10@1 65 ₱ 1-lb tins, and $1 90@2 65 for 2-lb tins; Clams, $1 50@2 90; Lobsters, $2 10@3 25; Chickens and Turkeys, $8; Green Peas, $1 25@1 40; Corn, $1 10@1 40; String Beans, $1@1 20; Lima Beans, $1 20@1 30; Asparagus, $2@2 25; Tomatoes, $1 ₱ dozen.

CHICORY — California, 5½@6c; German, 6½ to 7c.

CIGARS—Jobbing rates for California made are as follows: Seed, $16@40; Seed and Havana, $40@75; Clear Havana, $60@125 ₱ M.

COAL—Foreign Steam Coals, $7 25@8 50 on the spot and $7 25@8 to arrive; Southfield Steam, $12; Wellington, $12; Puget Sound Coals, $9; Coos Bay, $7.

COFFEE—Central American grades are quoted as follows:

Guatemala, prime washed	21½@21½c
Guatemala, good, washed	20½@21 c
Guatemala, fair washed	19½@20½c
Guatemala, medium washed	17¾@19 c
Costa Rica, prime, free blk. beans	21 @21½c
Costa Rica, good, some blk. beans	19¾@20½c
Salvador, good unwashed	19½@—
Inferior to ordinary qualities	15 @17½c

CORDAGE—The Tubbs Cordage Company turns out three styles, which are quotable as follows:

	New Process.	Duplex.	Manila.
1¼-inch	7c	9½c	13½c
12 thread	7½	10	14
6 and 9 thread	8	10½	14½
Bale Rope	—	9	12½

Other descriptions of Manila are quoted as follows: Whale and Bolt Line, Hawser-laid Rope for well-boring, Sand Pump Lines, 15c; Sash Cord, 15½c; Lanyard and Tarred Rope, 13c; Lath Yarn, 7½c for Duplex and 11½c for Manila; Hop Twine, in balls, tarred, 13c; Grape-vine Twine, 13½c in coils and 13½c in balls; Spring Twine, 15c; Binder Twine: 650 feet to the lb, 13½c.

DESSICATED COCOANUT—Schepp's (Eastern) is quoted as follows: 1-lb papers (in cake boxes, 15 lbs), 30c; 1-lb papers (in bread boxes, 30 lbs), 30c; 1-lb tin cannisters (in wood case, 30 lbs), 31½c; 1-lb pails (in wood case, 30 lbs), 32½c ₱ lb. Pioneer (California) is quoted at 25c ₱ lb in assorted tins, 24c in 1-lb tins and 10@12c in bbls.

DRUGS—We quote: Bi-Carb. Soda, 3@3½c; Caustic Soda, 3¾@4¼c; Sal Soda, $1 75@1 80 for Pacific and $1 70@1 75 for English; Soda Ash, $1 80@2 12½; California Crystals, 33@34c for refined and 34@35c ₱ lb for powdered.

DRY GOODS—Prints are generally jobbing at 4½@7; Ginghams and Suitings, 7@12c; Lawns, 8½@12½c; Brown Cottons, 4½@9c; Bleached Cottons; 6@13½c; Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, 11½@25c.

FISH—Codfish, 6½c; Alaska Canned Salmon, 80@92½c.

LEATHER—Sole, 25@27c for good heavy, 21@23c for good medium and light; Buff, 12@14c ₱ foot; Side, 12@14c ₱ foot; Calf Skin, 60@75c ₱ lb; Kip Skin, $36@60 per dozen; Harness Leather, 27@28c ₱ lb for heavy and 22@25c for No. 2.

LUMBER—Cargo lots of Pine or Fir at mill ports are quoted as follows: Rough merchantable, 40 feet and under, $10; above 40 feet and up to 80 feet, $11@14; above 80 feet, $18@25, dressed tongued and grooved, $