FRANCIS GRABLE'S MANY SCHEMES.

The Most Remarkable Promoter Known in the West.

Millions Realized on Bonds, Mortgages and Stocks He Floated.

Townsites, Mining Companies, Manufacturing Plants and Almost Every Other Sort of Enterprise Engaged His Vigorous Attention.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—The "Tribune" says: During the last ten years in which Francis Grable, the man to whom Cashier Quinlan of the Chemical National Bank of New York loaned in the neighborhood of $250,000 of the bank's funds, has been engaged in floating the stocks, bonds and mortgages of his Western enterprises among investors in the East, not less than $3,000,000 has been realized.

Intimately associated with Mr. Grable has been W. K. Kurtz, formerly of Kansas City and Omaha, and now of New York. The principal investors in the speculations of the two men are located in Philadelphia, New Jersey, Connecticut and New York. Offices were opened in many of the leading towns of Connecticut and Massachusetts, and maintained in a lavish style while the stocks and bonds were being disposed of. Money was not required for the transfer of stock in any of the enterprises if good notes were to be had, and as a result to-day many people find themselves in straightened circumstances by being compelled to meet notes now coming due.

For many years Mr. Grable has enjoyed friendly relations with some Western officials of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. So close were these relations that he was placed on the ground floor for townsites when the company extended its lines to the Black Hills. He went ahead of the builders and secured the land where the company was to locate its stations from one end of the extension to the other. Where the two branches joined—the line to Deadwood and the extension to Billings, Montana—the town of Edgemont was laid out.

Mr. Grable secured a title to the lands around the junction point. He had been attracted to the possibilities of improving the country through which the railroad line passed by irrigation, and two irrigation companies were formed. It is said that both his big irrigation schemes, if properly managed, would have made good returns, but with the restlessness of an insatiate promoter he no sooner got an enterprise under way than he ceased to look after active operation, and was on with the next.

There was stone in the vicinity of Edgemont, and he conceived the idea that that town should be the great manufacturing point of the country for grindstones. He forthwith organized the Edgemont Stone Company, with a capital of $250,000, and spent a large sum in building the plant for the making of grindstones. The town needed buildings. He organized a building syndicate, got a large amount of Eastern capital into it, and began putting up buildings right and left along the business streets of the place. Most of the buildings were rented, and if the title has not been alienated by mortgages, the owners of the stock in the syndicates ought to be able to realize something for their money.

The financial operations leading to the formation of the Union Hill Mining Company were somewhat peculiar. It had a capital stock of $2,000,000, and of this Mr. Grable received $1,800,000 in payment for the fifty claims which he deeded over to the company. The remaining $200,000 worth of stock was held in the treasury, and was to be sold and the proceeds devoted to the opening of the mines.

Mr. Grable went out to sell his stock. He gave away a fair percentage of it to get people interested in the mine, and sold about $1,000,000 at prices ranging from fifty cents on the dollar down. After he had got this far along he brought into being another company, which he called the Edgemont and Union Hill Smelting Company, which was given a capital stock of $3,500,000. Then gradually the property of the first company was transferred to the new corporation and its capital stock increased to six million dollars. Of this amount Mr. Grable took $4,800,000 and $1,200,000 was left in the treasury. The original plan was continued by which the treasury stock was to be sold and the proceeds devoted to the development of the property.

By this time many people of prominence in the East had been brought to a point where they were not only interested in the company, but permitted the use of their names in the list of officers and Directors. Mr. Grable was enabled to go forth with the following formidable list of capitalists who vouched for the prospectus of the mining scheme: President, Robert E. Pattison, President Security Trust Company, Philadelphia; Vice-President, Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Secretary United States Navy, New York; Treasurer, Thomas Bradley, Philadelphia, Director Security Trust Company; Secretary, G. A. Fletcher, merchant and Director Union Trust Company; Directors—J. E. Androus, New York City, manufacturer and investor; J. F. Crater, Easton, Pa., merchant and Director of the First National Bank; John Dawson, New York, builder and contractor; Francis C. Grable, Omaha, President State Bank, Crawford; Phillip S. Hortz, Philadelphia, Director Southwark National Bank; Davis Jones, Philadelphia, iron manufacturer; W. F. Kelly, Philadelphia; Benjamin Butterworth, Washington; William Archer, New York, builder and contractor; W. K. Kurtz, New York, investor; J. Edward Mastin, New York, banker; C. S. Middleton, M. D., Philadelphia; Thomas Bradley, George A. Fletcher, the Hon. Robert E. Pattison, the Hon. Benjamin F. Tracy, John E. Searles, New York; J. Wesley Supplee, Philadelphia; Russell L. Hall, New Canain, Conn., President National Bank.

While Grable was out selling stock work was being pushed on the Black Hills claims, and everything seemed to be booming. As a further inducement to get people to put their money into the stock, the following letter was given out:

"New York, January 5, 1897.

"To the stockholders and Board of Directors of the Edgemont and Union Hill Smelting Company—Gentlemen: This is to certify that I have entered into an agreement with F. C. Grable for the erection at Edgemont, S. D., of a smelter fully equipped with modern appliances, the same to be erected complete and ready for operation within four months from this date, payment for same having been fully provided for without further charge against your company. Yours truly,

"JOHN E. SEARLES."

Mr. Searles' position as the executive head of the sugar trust added great weight to the standing of the company. It was at this time that the prominent citizens who had lent their names so freely to float the enterprise began to realize the position in which they would be placed in the event of its collapse. At a meeting of the Philadelphia capitalists, who, like cashier Quinlan, had been led into a bad thing, it was decided to take heroic measures. Grable was turned out of the management of the company. The sale of stock was stopped, so far as the Philadelphia people could prevent it. An Executive Committee of five members was chosen to look after affairs. W. W. Kurtz was deposed as Secretary.

To prevent the appointment of a receiver and a wiping out of the interests of the thousand or more stockholders, it was determined to float a bond issue for $500,000, and the proposition was brought before the annual meeting of the stockholders in Jersey City, January 12th. Up to last Saturday only $160,000 had been subscribed, but it is believed that the bond subscription will be successful and the property saved to the stockholders, in which case considerable money will be expended in further development work. The new people in control of the company, it is said, will take legal steps to compel Mr. Searles to build the smelter. Thus, in the end, there may be some returns.

It is said that Grable has not been able to sell all of the $4,800,000 stock and that a considerable part of it is pledged for loans.

GRABLE'S INDEBTEDNESS TO THE CHEMICAL BANK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—John S. Silver, one of the men whose borrowing from the Chemical National Bank led to the resignation of Director and Cashier Quinlan, said to-day that he did not owe as much as he had been said to owe, but whatever the sum was, he would pay it.

The officers of the Chemical National Bank were in communication by telegraph with banks in various parts of the country to trace the course of the certified checks given by Cashier Quinlan to Messrs. Silver and Grable, and to ascertain whether financial institutions elsewhere had advanced money on drafts such as were accepted as security at the Chemical National.

The Directors of the bank were in session all to-day, discussing means of recovering as much as may be possible of the money loaned by Mr. Quinlan.

President Williams of the Chemical National Bank, admitted the truth of a statement that on Thursday last the Chemical National Bank had accepted a demand note of $201,500 from Grable, agreeing at the same time not to press Grable for the money.

William H. Kurtz, who is said to have been associated with Grable in many of his deals, said to-day: "Mr. Grable's dealings with the Chemical National Bank have extended over a considerable period. As I understand from him, he was well known to all the bank's officials. To my knowledge he owed the bank $170,000 at one time, and liquidated the debt until only $19,000 was left. Thus he has gone on contracting obligations and discharging them. At the beginning of last week the total amount of Grable's indebtedness to the bank was $201,500."

Judge F. M. Hamer of Kearney, Neb., who was said to be Mr. Grable's counsel, said he supposed Grable's property, if realized on, would bring $1,000,000 over and above Mr. Grable's total indebtedness.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Uproar in the House Over a Hawaiian Resolution.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), Feb. 3.—In the House to-day Representative Anderson (R.) offered a resolution favoring the annexation of Hawaii, commending the course of Senators Cullom and Mason, and requesting the co-operation of the Illinois members of the lower House to secure annexation.

McEnery (D.) spoke against it.

Avery (R.) accused McEnery of plagiarism. "It strikes me," said he, "that it is very similar to a speech I have read, delivered by an eminent gentleman from Princeton, N. J." (Laughter.)

The resolution, after several speeches, was adopted by a viva voce vote.

During the discussion the House was in an uproar. Paper balls were exchanged, a huge pitcher of water was set before one of the speakers, Representative Truesdale, and he drank copiously from it. Another orator, Representative Sharock, was rewarded with a "bouquet," consisting of a miscellaneous assortment of paper stuffed in a cuspidor.

STORMY WEATHER.

Incoming Vessels Report Strong Gales and Heavy Seas.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The White Star line steamer Teutonic, Captain Cameron, arrived to-day from Liverpool and Queenstown, after a very stormy voyage. For three days after leaving Queenstown the Teutonic experienced a succession of fresh southerly gales, with heavy cross seas. On January 31st the gale increased until it blew with cyclonic force, accompanied by snow. After nearly twenty-four hours the storm subsided into a fresh southeast gale, then shifting to a westerly gale, and lasting up to the time of the steamer's arrival at Sandy Hook.

The Atlas line steamer Alps and the Norwegian fruit steamer Douglas were the only arrivals from West India ports this afternoon. Both ships experienced very heavy weather after passing Cape Hatteras. Their decks, rails and sides were covered with ice.

NAMED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Another List of Nominations Sent to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Interior—John W. Ross, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Glenwood Springs, Col.; Harry Bailey, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Lakeview, Or.

Navy—Commodore Charles S. Norter, to be Rear Admiral.

War—William I. Ludington, Assistant Quartermaster-General, to be Brigadier-General and Quartermaster-General.

Senator Walthall Seriously Ill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Senator Walthall of Mississippi is seriously ill with grip. Last Thursday he was seized with a chill in the Senate chamber, and has since been confined to his bed. While he is very ill, his friends anticipate no serious results.

McKINLEY MAY INTERVENE.

A SENSATIONAL REPORT REGARDING CUBA.

Secret Negotiations Said Now to be Actually in Progress for the Stoppage of the War.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—A special to the "Tribune" from Washington says:

Secret negotiations are now actually in progress between the State Department and the insurgents in Cuba looking to a stoppage of the war on some financial basis, to be agreed upon hereafter. President McKinley has not recognized the insurgent belligerents and he cannot, therefore, treat with them openly as he would do with a diplomatic representative of an independent nation.

Nevertheless, direct communication has been had within the last few weeks between the insurgents' Government and the Administration here. The insurgents have expressed perfect willingness to assume a reasonable share of the Spanish bonds issued against the Cuban revenues. The proposition has been considered with some favor, and the President and his Cabinet have discussed several plans for guaranteeing the Cuban debt on the sole basis of independence.

These negotiations have gone side by side with the gradual massing of the ships of the North Atlantic within striking distance of Cuba. Orders to the cruiser Montgomery to sail at once for the harbor of Matanzas have been issued, and the ship is likely to be there quite as unexpectedly as the Maine arrived in Havana. The orders issued to its commander contemplate a report direct to Consul Brice at Matanzas, where there has been some indication of rioting. Should everything be found peaceable the ship will proceed to Santiago de Cuba, but should affairs look threatening at Matanzas, another ship will quietly be slipped to the latter port, and before Captain-General Blanco knows what is happening to him American ships will be in the harbor of every important port in Cuba.

The gradual occupation of the island by a naval force is understood to be part and parcel of the negotiations with the insurgents. When they are concluded, if everything goes on well, the United States will be in a position to offer Spain a heavy financial bonus for giving up the island, while, at the same time, the insurgents would find themselves in a position to make a juncture with the United States naval forces at any one of the half dozen different ports.

A cablegram has been sent by the State Department to Consul Brice at Matanzas, notifying him that the Montgomery is now en route to that port and directing him to make the necessary arrangements for its reception.

Although it is not admitted by the State Department officials, the impression prevails that Consul Brice, in advising the department of the recent riots occurring in Matanzas, suggested that a warship should be immediately sent there for the protection of American interests. The fact that the department requested that the Montgomery be sent strengthens this belief.

The sending of the battleship Montgomery to Matanzas is regarded here as of equal importance to the dispatching of the Maine to Havana.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Sawmill in Michigan and Church in Indiana Burned.

MENOMINEE (Mich.), Feb. 3.—The Sawyer and Goodman sawmill at Marinette, Wis., was destroyed by fire today. Loss, $50,000. The mill was not in operation. It will not be rebuilt.

NEW ALBANY (Ind.), Feb. 3.—The First Presbyterian Church, the largest in the city, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $20,000. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—The Cherokee Lanyan Spelter Company has received a telegram announcing the destruction of its large plant at Rich Hill, Mo., to-day. The plant was one of the twelve spelters operated by this company in Missouri and Eastern Kansas. It was valued at between $125,000 and $150,000, and had an output of sixty tons of spelter per day.

Formerly Lived in Minnesota.

WORTHINGTON (Minn.), Feb. 3.—N. A. Call, who was murdered by A. P. Tanner in the Copper River District of Alaska, has been a farmer of this county for the past fifteen years. He sold his fine farm, situated three miles west of here in November, and left for Alaska. A letter was received a few days ago saying he was all right. He leaves a wife and three children.

Rail Accident in Massachusetts.

SOMERVILLE (Mass.), Feb. 3.—A local passenger train from Stoneham, on the southern division of the Boston and Maine Railroad, was struck in the rear and telescoped at the Winter Hill Station this morning by a train from Concord, and several persons injured, some seriously. The engineer of the Concord train was unable to see the train ahead of him, on account of the steam from his locomotive.

Belgium Sugar Exports.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3. — United States Minister Bellamy Storrer reports to the State Department that the total exports of raw sugar from Belgium in 1897 was 394,787,610 pounds, of which 134,723,208 went to the United States. The exportation of refined sugar was 125,635,235 pounds, and of this 1,162,698 pounds, known as pulverized, went to the United States.

Bread Riots in Italy.

ROME, Feb. 3.—Some of the grain dealers on the Corn Exchange of Cesena, Province of Forli, who accepted reduced prices, were violently attacked by other members for attempting to corner grain. The troops had to clear the Exchange. There were bread riots at Castel-A-Mare yesterday, and the troops frequently charged the rioters.

Question of Mixed Marriages.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Dr. Rooker, Secretary of the Apostolic Delegation, says the question of mixed marriages between Catholics and Protestants has not recently come to the attention of the authorities here, and that any action on the subject, such as is currently reported, is confined to the St. Louis diocese, and has no general application, so far as known here.

Wages Advanced.

ISHPEMING (Mich.), Feb. 3.—The advance in wages February 1st at the Carnegie mills of Ironwood, averaging 10 per cent., was made general throughout the district.

THE TERRORS OF CONSUMPTION.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY OF AN AMERICAN MEDICO CHEMIST, AND ITS GREAT VALUE TO HUMANITY.

HOW EVERY READER MAY OBTAIN THREE FREE BOTTLES OF THE NEW SYSTEM OF MEDICINE THAT CURES.

THE FREE DR. SLOCUM NEW SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.

ALL THOSE WHO USE IT GET WELL.

NOTE—All readers of the "Record-Union" anxious regarding the health of themselves, relatives or friends, can have Three Free Bottles of the Doctor's New Discoveries, as represented in the above illustration, with complete directions, by sending full address to Dr. Slocum's Laboratory, 98 Pine street, New York City.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

Foremost among the world's greatest Medico-Chemists stands Dr. Slocum of New York City. His efforts, which for years had been directed toward the discovery of a positive cure for consumption, were finally successful, and already his "new system of treatment" has, by its timely use, permanently cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases.

He has demonstrated the dreaded disease to be curable beyond a doubt, in any climate.

Indisputable facts prove that the Doctor's New Discoveries are an absolute cure for Consumption and all bronchial, throat, lung and chest troubles; stubborn coughs, winter catarrhal affections; scrofula, rheumatism, general decline and weakness, loss of flesh, and all wasting conditions; and to better demonstrate its wonderful merits, he will send Three Free Bottles (The Dr. Slocum New System of Medicine) with full instructions, to all readers of the "Record-Union" who send for them.

Simply write to T. A. Slocum, Manufacturing Chemist, 98 Pine street, New York, giving name and full address.

There is no charge for medicine or correspondence-advice—strictly confidential.

Knowing, as we do, of the undoubted efficacy, we urge every sufferer to take advantage of this most liberal proposition.

Please tell the Doctor, when writing, that you read this generous offer in the "Record-Union."

HE WAS CONSCIENTIOUS.

The Juror Who Told the Judge Exactly Where He Stood.

The lawyers had badgered the juror nearly to death with questions when the Judge finally took him in hand.

"You say you never heard of this case?" said the Judge.

"Nary a word of it, Jedge, till I came to the court room," was the reply.

"And you don't know either the plaintiff or the defendant?"

"Never see either of 'em afore today."

"Do you know either of the attorneys?"

"Thank heaven, no."

"Any of the witnesses?"

"Nary one."

"Would you be prejudiced by the religious belief of nationality of either party to the suit?"

"Not a bit."

"Then I should think you ought to be able to give a fair and impartial hearing to the evidence, and render a verdict in accordance with it without fear or favor."

"Jedge, as things stand now I can do that very same thing, but I'm afeared of what may happen."

"What can happen that will affect your judgment?"

"Well, Jedge," explained the juror, turning to the court somewhat confidentially, "if the lawyers behave themselves I'll be a cracker-jack juror, but it's my experience in these here cases that one or the other of 'em usually works in some smart tricks that makes me so hoppin' mad all the way through that it warps my judgment, an' then it jest comes natural for me to watch out for a good chance to give him the worst of it, and I ain't no koind of a juror to sit in that case. If you'll jest see that the lawyers don't work in any blamed foolishness to rile me I reckon you'll find I'm about as good a juror as you'll find anywheres in this country; otherwise, I ain't fit to pass jedgment on who owns a slice of apple pie."—Chicago Post.

AN AUSTRALASIAN BOSS.

Who is Croker's Equal in Running a Political Meeting.

A favorite story in a certain New South Wales gold mining district tells how at a political meeting there the chair was taken by an athletic miner. The candidate during his speech was much interrupted by hootings and rough chaffs, and the Chairman was soon in a state of boiling indignation. Smothering his wrath, however, he pacified the "boys" by assuring them that at the end of the candidate's speech they should be at liberty to put any questions they chose. Accordingly, at the end of the harangue, he arose and inquired in stentorian tones and in a rich Irish brogue:

"Has inny gintleman a question to airsk?" A stout little Welsh miner, who had been a conspicuous disturber of the peace of the evening, shuffled slowly up the steps of the platform But at the top he was met by the Chairman, who, without the slightest warning, delivered a terrific left-and-righter and sent the Welshman sprawling on his back "Now," roared the Chairman, "has inny other gintleman a question to airsk?"—and there was no response.—London News.

An Outrage.

Mr. Hardacre (at city hotel)—This is a blamed outrage!

Mrs. Hardacre—What is?

Mr. Hardacre—Why, it is bad enough fer them t' bring me old, moldy cheese; but, by jewillikens! when they bring me stale crackers, as hard as iron, it's time fer me t' kick!—Puck.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

COMMERCIAL.

WHEAT STEADY; QUOTATIONS UNCHANGED.

Barley Firm, the Absence of Rain Further Strenthening the Market—Oats Steady.

San Francisco, Feb. 3d.

Wheat is quite steady at unchanged quotations in the local market, notwithstanding easier cables and a lower Chicago market. Barley is firm; absence of rain has further strengthened the market; offerings are light; options have advanced sharply. Oats are steady; the market is only moderately supplied; prices are sustained; none arrived today. White corn is higher and firm; yellows are unchanged; not much in today.

There is an easier feeling in hay, owing to more liberal receipts, but prices are not disturbed. The market is almost bare of bran and middlings; no changes.

A few apples bring more than our top price, but such are not in quantity enough to quote. Oranges still move very slowly in the open market, although at the auction sales they go readily. Lemons are more plentiful and fancy are lower.

No changes to report in dairy produce, some dealers quote butter and eggs weak and a trifle lower than our figures. Egg receipts are increasing.

Produce Quotations.

FLOUR—Net cash prices for Family Extras, $4 55@4 65; Bakers' Extras, $4 30@4 40.

WHEAT—Shipping Wheat is quotable at $1 41¼ per ctl for No. 1 and $1 42½@1 43¾ for choice; Milling Wheat, $1 45@1 50.

BARLEY—Feed, good to choice, 97½c@$1; fancy, $1 02½@1 05 per ctl; Brewing, $1 05@1 07½ per ctl.

OATS—Poor to fair, $1 12½@1 15 per ctl; good to choice, $1 17½@1 22½; fancy feed, $1 22½@1 25 per ctl; Gray, $1 15@1 17½; Milling, $1 17½@1 22½; Surprise, $1 25@1 35; Black for seed, $1 35@1 50; Red, $1 35@1 45.

CORN—Large Yellow, $1 05@1 07½. Small Yellow, $1 05@$1 07½; White, $1 05@1 07½.

RYE—$1 05@1 07½ per ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Nominal.

MIDDLINGS—$22 50@25 per ton.

BRAN—$20 50@21 50 per ton.

ROLLED BARLEY—$22@23 per ton.

CLIPPED OATS—$1@2 per ton more than the whole article as to quality.

HAY—Prices ex-car or cargo are as follows: Wheat, $16@18 50 per ton; Wheat and Oat, $16@17 50; Oat, $14 50@16 50; Barley, $13 50@15 50; Alfalfa, $10 50@11 50; Clover, $11@12 50; Stock, $10 50@12; Compressed Wheat, $15@17.

STRAW—40@45c per bale.

HOPS—New, 12½@16c per lb for California; old, nominal.

BEANS—Bayos, $2 95@3 05; Butter, $1 40@1 60; Pink, $2 70@2 80; Red, $2@2 25; Lima, $1 70@1 75; Pea, $1 45@1 65; Small White, $1 35@1 45; Large White, $1 30@1 40; Blackeye, $2 40@2 50; Red Kidney, $2 25@2 50.

POTATOES—Early Rose, 65@75c per ctl; Oregon Burbanks, 60@90c per ctl; River Burbanks, 50@70c per sack; River Reds, 45@55c per ctl; Salinas Burbanks, 85c@$1 10 per ctl; New Potatoes, 2½@3c per lb; Merced Sweets, 75c per ctl.

ONIONS—Quotable at $2 60@2 75 per ctl.

VEGETABLES—Los Angeles Green Peas, 6@8c per lb; String Beans, 20@25c per lb; do, Egg Plant, 20c per lb; do, Green Peppers, 20@25c per lb; do, Tomatoes, $1@1 50 in boxes and crates; do, Summer Squash, —c per lb; Dried Okra, 15c per lb; Asparagus, 10@12½c per lb for No. 2 and —c per lb for fancy; Mushrooms, 50@65c per box; Garlic, 4@4½c per lb; Hothouse Cucumbers, $1@1 25 per dozen.

FRESH FRUITS—Apples—Fancy, $1 25@1 40; good to choice, 75c@$1; common, 30@50c per box.

Cranberries—$7@8 per barrel for Eastern and $1 per box for Oregon.

CITRUS FRUIT—Oranges, $1 25@2 50 per box for Navels and 75c@$1 25 for Seedlings; Japanese Mandarins, $1 25@1 50 per box; Mexican Limes, repack, $6@7 per box; California Lemons, 75c@$1 25 for common to good, $1 50@2 for choice and $2 25@2 50 for fancy; Tangerines, $1 per box.

TROPICAL FRUITS—Bananas, $1 25@2 50 per bunch; Pineapples, $1 50@3 per dozen; Smyrna Figs, 12½@14c per lb; Persian Dates, 5½@6c per lb for new crop.

DRIED FRUIT—New Crop—Carloads—Apricots, 5@6c per lb for Royal, 7@8c for Moorpark; Prunes, carloads, 40-50's, 4¼@4¾c; 50-60's, 3¾@4¼c; 60-70's, 3¼@3¾c; 70-80's, 2¾@3¼c; 80-90's, 2¼@2¾c; 90-100's, 1¾@2¼c; Black Figs, in sacks, 2@2½c; Peaches, 3@4½c; Fancy, 5@6c; Peeled, 10@12½c; Plums, 4½@5c for pitted and 1@2c for unpitted; Apples, 6½@7c for evaporated and 4@4½c for sun-dried.

RAISINS—New Crop—Carloads — Two crown, 2¼@2½c per lb; 3-crown, 3¾@4c; 4-crown, 4½@5c; London Layers, $1 10@1 15 per box; Seedless Sultanas, 5½c; Dried Grapes, 2¾@3c.

BUTTER—Creamery—Fancy, 27@27½c lb; special brands, higher; seconds, 25½@26c. Dairy—Fancy, 24@25c; other grades, 21@23c per lb.

CHEESE—New, 11@11½c; old, 9@11c; California Cream Cheddar, 10@11c; Young America, 11@12c; Eastern, 12@13c.

EGGS—Ranch, 23@25c per dozen; Store, 22@23c.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 10@11c per lb; Dressed Turkeys, 11@13c per lb; Roosters, $3@3 50 for old and $4@5 for young; Broilers, $3@4 for small and $4 50@5 for large; Fryers, $5@5 50; Hens, $3@4; Ducks, $3 50@4 50; Geese, $1 25@1 50 per pair; Pigeons, $1 per dozen for old and $1 50@1 75 for young.

GAME—Mallard, $2 50@3; Teal, 75c@$1; Sprig, $1 50@1 75; Widgeon, $1; Small Ducks, 75c; Quail, $1; Brant, $1@1 25; Gray Geese, $1 50@2; White Geese, 50@75c; English Snipe, $2; Jack Snipe, $1, Hare, 50@75c; Rabbits, $1@1 25.

Meat Market.

Following are the rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—First quality, 3½@7c; second quality, 5@6½c; third quality, 4@5c per lb.

VEAL—6@7c for large and 6@7½c per lb for small.

MUTTON—Wethers, 7@7½c; Ewes, 6½@7c per lb.

LAMB—7½@8c per lb for Yearling.

PORK—Live Hogs, 3½@3¾c per lb for small and medium and 4c for large; dressed, 5½@6c per lb.

Closing Grain Quotations.

Chicago, Feb. 3d.

WHEAT—February, 98c; May, 94⅝c; July, 84¼c; September, 76½c; December, 76¼c.

New York, Feb. 3d.

WHEAT—February, $1 01¼; May, 95⅝c; July, 88½c.

San Francisco, Feb. 3d.

WHEAT—May, $1 40⅜.

BARLEY—May, 94½c.

CORN—Large Yellow, $1 05@1 07½.

BRAN—$20 50@21 50 per ton.

California Dried Fruits.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—California dried fruits very steady. Evaporated Apples—Common, 5@7¾c; prime wire tray, 8½c; wood dried prime, 8½c; choice, 8¾c; fancy, 9@10¼c. Prunes—3@8c. Apricots—Royal, 5½@7½c; Moorpark, 9@11c. Peaches—Unpeeled, 7@10c; peeled, 12@20c.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

Trade Very Quiet in Local Produce Circles.

Sacramento, Feb. 3d.

This was a very quiet day in local produce. Prices show no change.

To-morrow (Friday) the following varieties of Fish can be had at the markets at prices quoted: Rockcod, 12½c, Pike, 6c; Flounder, 12½c; Sole, 12½c; Catfish, 10c; Large Smelt, 17c; Sturgeon, 15c; Perch, 15c; Salmon, 12½c; Hard Head, 6c; Carp, 8c; Halibut, 15c.

In smoked and Cured Fish the following prices will rule: Oregon Smoked Salmon, 20c per lb; Smoked Sturgeon, 20c; Red Herrings, 15c per dozen; Yarmouth Bloaters, 30c; Finnin Haddies, 35c per lb; Kippered Herrings, 40c per dozen; Salt Codfish, Eastern, 15c per lb; California, 10c; Brick, 20c; Holland Herrings, 40c per dozen; Select Milchners, $1 per dozen; Mackerel, extra select Eastern, 50c each; California Mackerel, 5 for 25c.

Shell Fish are quoted as follows: California Oysters, $1 a hundred; Large Eastern Oysters, 35c per dozen; small, 25c; opened, 50c; Eagle Brand, 70c per can; Blue Point, 50c; Soft Clams, 10c per dozen; Hard Shell Clams, 5c per lb; Clams, opened, 20c per quart; Shrimps, 10c per lb; Mussels, 12½c per quart; Lobster, 8c per lb; Crabs, 15c each.

Following are the retail prices for the various articles mentioned:

FLOUR—Family Extras, $2 35 per 100 lbs; $1 20 for 50 lbs.

FRUIT—Oranges, Navels, 35@60c; Seedlings, 20@30c; Mandarins, 15c; Limes, 10c; Lemons, 15@25c; Cocoanuts, 10c each; Bananas, 25c per dozen; Grape Fruit, 4 lbs for 25c; Apples, 4c per lb, 75c@$1 25 per box.

NUTS—New Walnuts, 15c per lb; New Almonds, 12½c; New Brazils, 12½c; Pecans, 16c; Filberts, 15c; Chestnuts, 15c per lb; Pine Nuts, 25c.

roll. Cheese—California, 15c per lb; Young America, 17c; Eastern Creamery, 15@20c; Genuine Swiss, 40c; American Cheese, 20c; Neufchatel, 10c.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Butter—Pickle, 20c per lb; Mountain, 20c; Valley Roll, 20c; Petaluma, 55c per roll; Creamery 55c per

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes, 8c per lb; Celery, 5c per head; Cauliflower, 10c per head; Artichokes, 90c per dozen; New Potatoes, 2½c per lb; Turnips, Beets, Parsnips, Carrots, Lettuce, Radishes, Leek and Green Onions, 12½c per dozen bunches; Onions, 5c per lb; Sweet Potatoes, 2½c per lb; Sprouts, 6c; Chicory, 2 for 5c; Watercress, 2 for 5c; Romain, 2 for 5c; Peas, 6c.

MEATS—Beef—Prime Rib Roast, 12½@15c; Loin Steak, 12½@15c; Rump Steak, 10c; Chuck Roast, 10c; Rump, 8c; Brisket, 8c; Chuck Steak, 10c. Veal—Loin and Rib Chops, 15c; Roast Veal, 12c. Mutton—Leg, 11@12½c; Loin and Rib Chops, 12½c; Mutton Stew, 8c; Shoulder Chops, 8c. Pork—8@12c per lb; Corned Beef, 8@12½c; Sausage, 12½c; Vienna Sausage, 15c; Bacon, 8@13½c; Ham, 12½@13½c.

POULTRY—Hens, 60c each; Spring, 50c each; Broilers, 25@40c each; Tame Geese, $1 50 each; Tame Ducks, 75c each; Turkeys, 15c for live and 17c for dressed per lb.

GAME—Quail, 25c per pair. Ducks—Canvasbacks, $1 per pair; Mallard, 75@85c; Sprig, 50c; Teal, 25c; Small Ducks, 25c; Geese, 75c per pair; Brants, 40c; Squirrels, 35c per pair; Cottontails, 35c per pair; Hare, 40c per pair.

EGGS—California, 25c per dozen; Eastern, 20c per dozen.

HAY AND GRAIN—Oat Hay, 80@90c per cwt; Alfalfa Hay, 65@70c; Whole Barley, $1 30; Ground Barley, $1 35; Feed Oats, $1 35@1 65; Middlings, $1 20; Bran, $1 10; Straw, 60c; Corn, large, $1 30; Small, $1 35 per ctl; Cracked Corn, $1 40; Red Russian Oats, $1 60.

COAL OIL—Pearl (Cases), 15½c; Star, 15½c; Eocene, 17½c; Extra Star, 19½c; Elaine, 20½c; Water White (bulk), 10½c.

ELECTRIC LIGHT CANDLES—10 oz, 4¾c; 12 oz, 5¼c; 14 oz, 6¼c; 16 oz, 7¼c.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

San Francisco, Feb. 3d.

Morning Session—B & B, 43@44c; Bullion, 8c; Chollar, 20c; C C Va, 96c; Imperial, 1c; G & C, 31c; Ophir, 52c; Potosi, 25@26c; Sierra Nevada, $1; Union, 43c.

Afternoon Session—Ophir, 51c; Mexican, 22c; C C Va, 94c; Savage, 14c; H & N, $1 65; Overman, 6c; Union, 43c; Alta, 16c; Caledonia 19c; Sierra Nevada, 98@97c; Bullion, 10c.

Closing Quotations—Alta, 14c; Alpha, 4c; Andes, 13c; Belcher, 32c; B & B, 43c; Caledonia, 18c; Challenge, 30c; Chollar, 24c; Confidence, 75c; C C Va, 94c; Imperial, 1c; C Point, 21c; G & C, 31c; H & N, $1 60; Julia, 1c; Justice, 4lc; Kentuck, 4c; Mexican, 21c; Occidental, $1 55; Ophir, 50c; Overman, 5c; Potosi, 27c; Savage, 14c; Scorpion, 6c; Sierra Nevada, $1; Silver Hill, 3c; Union, 41c; Utah, 10c; Y Jacket, 30c; Standard, $1 50.

The Better Side of Fists.

That a man should be able to defend himself is not only reasonable, but in less civilized conditions would be a matter of constant necessity. The value of a scientific knowledge of fisticuffs is recognized both in the army and in the police service, and there is no walk of life (as may be illustrated from the House of Commons) in which it may not help at a pinch. Among our rougher city population a good deal of physical violence is still intermingled with daily life, and it has been remarked from the magistrates' bench and other quarters that, if disputes are to be settled by personal combat, a manly and straightforward use of the fists would be far preferable to the employment of boots, belts, missiles, and lethal weapons, to which the denizens of the slums resort with appalling readiness.

So forcibly is this consideration felt in some quarters that a high church clergyman in a mission district in Birmingham has devoted himself with much energy to the instruction of his young roughs and embryo criminals in boxing, and reports encouraging results in the improvement of temper, self-control, sense of fairness, and peaceable disposition generally. As a physical training it stands among the very finest of sports. It engages every part of the body, and is the severest test of agility and concentration. It reveals most wonderfully the resources of human physique, and in its true functions well merits a tribute of praise and encouragement.—Chambers' Journal.

ANNUAL WINTER CLEARANCE SALE.

Special Sale To-day

FROM DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Lace Curtains.
White and Ecru Lace Curtains, taped edges, 3 yards long.
To-day, 50c Pair.

Turkish Towels.
Unbleached Turkish Towels, very absorbent and fair size.
To-day, 6¼c Each.

White Nainsooks.
White Checked Nainsooks, various size checks and plaids.
To-day, 4c Yard.

India Linen.
Extra quality of Fine White India Linen, even round thread, sheer finished.
To-day, 10c Yard.

Pillow Muslin.
Full Bleached, Soft-finished Pillow Muslin, standard brand.
To-day, 8c Yard.

1,865 Remnants

ON SALE TO-DAY.

The past five weeks' great selling during our Annual Winter Clearance Sale is the result of a great accumulation of Remnants. We have been busy getting them ready, and the entire lot will be placed on sale to-day, marked at prices that it will well pay you to be on hand. Lengths from 1 to 10 yards of the following goods:

FLANNELETTES,
EIDERDOWNS,
TABLE LINENS,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED CRASH,
GINGHAMS,
CHEVIOTS,
MUSLINS,
PILLOW CASING,
SHEETINGS,
WRAPPER FLANNELS,
CALICOES,
DENIMS,
FLANNELS,
DRAPERIES,
SCRIMS,
CURTAIN NET,
SILKOLINES,
CRETONNES,
SATEEN DRAPERY REPS,
JAPANESE CREPES,
TINSEL CREPES,
PLAIN AND FIGURED DRESS GOODS IN BLACK AND COLORS,
LININGS,
DRESS SILKS,
WAIST SILKS,
DRAPERY SILKS.
VELVETS,
ALSO RIBBONS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Hale Bros. & Co.

825 TO 835 K STREET.