WAR SPIRIT PERVADES CONGRESS.

(Continued from First Page.)

maintained by force of arms, is hereby recognized by the United States of America as a separate and independent nation. That the United States shall immediately intervene and put an end to the war now being waged on the island of Cuba, and shall succor and release from imprisonment the people there concentrated for the purpose of starvation and extermination; and be it further

Resolved, That for the purpose of enabling the President of the United States to provide the non-combatant Cubans with the necessary food, raiment and medicine for their immediate relief from starvation, the sum of $500,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated out of the money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

A DECLARATION OF WAR.

A declaration of war was next introduced by Rawlins of Utah as follows:

Whereas, The war waged by the kingdom of Spain against the people of Cuba has destroyed the commerce between them and the people of the United States, and its revival will be impossible as long as such war may continue; and,

Whereas, By the authority of that kingdom, in the course of such war, much American property has been destroyed, and many American citizens without just cause have been imprisoned and some assassinated in their prison cells; and,

Whereas, While our ship Maine was at anchor in the harbor of Havana, within the dominion and under the control of the kingdom of Spain, at a place designated by her authority, that ship and most of the men on board in the service of their country, by the explosion of a submarine mine, were willfully, wickedly and treacherously mangled and destroyed; and,

Whereas, The kingdom of Spain has proven herself incompetent to tranquilize the Island of Cuba, either by the methods of peace or by means of civilized warfare, and accordingly has proceeded to make desolate the homes of its peaceful inhabitants, driving men, women and children into guarded camps, detaining them there without making provision to shelter, clothe or feed them, thus willfully causing their extermination to the number of hundreds of thousands by the slow and tortuous process of starvation; and,

Whereas, Against these revolting acts of inhumanity this Government has time and again made peaceful protest to the kingdom of Spain, at the same time endeavoring by a helpful charity to relieve those whom she has thus brought to such dire distress, and our repeated protests having been disregarded and our efforts of philanthropy having proved unavailing; and,

Whereas, Firmly convinced that further peaceful protest will prove equally in vain, and that the recognition of the independence of the Republic of Cuba and armed intervention in this behalf by this Government will alone be effective for the redress of past and the prosperity of future times; and,

Whereas, While regretting the necessity—now imperative for such action—but mindful of our duty to a neighboring people and to humanity, and with a clear consciousness as to the justness of our cause and that our action will meet with the approving judgment of all civilized peoples; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the independence of the Republic of Cuba be, and the same is hereby, recognized, and that war against the kingdom of Spain be, and the same is hereby, declared, and the President is hereby authorized and directed to employ the land and naval forces of the United States of America to wage such war to success.

ARMED INTERVENTION.

Senator Foraker of Ohio then presented a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba and favoring armed intervention. Senator Foraker's resolution was as follows:

Be it resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America:

1. That the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

2. That the Government of the United States hereby recognizes the Republic of Cuba as the true and lawful Government of that island.

3. That the war Spain is waging against Cuba is so destructive of the commercial and property interests of the United States, and so cruel, barbarous and inhuman in its character, as to make it the duty of the United States to demand, and the Government of the United States does hereby demand, that she at once withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

4. That the President of the United States be, and hereby is authorized, empowered and directed to use, if necessary, the entire land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

Foraker asked that the resolution go to the Foreign Relations Committee. He said that his resolution had been long delayed. He intended, he said, to present it at the opening of the session last December, but he withheld it at that time, because the President's message gave a promise that within a reasonable time definite and decisive action would be taken by the Administration so soon as autonomy should be given a fair trial.

"A reasonable time seems now to have elapsed. The people of the country realize that all the necessary time has been given Spain to bring peace to the stricken island. Autonomy has failed, but just as its failure was realized the country was confronted by the De Lome incident. Scarcely had the excitement created by this subsided when what has been styled 'the Maine incident' threw the country into a hurricane of excitement.

"Since that time," said the Senator, "we have been waiting patiently and under restraint for the report of the Board of Inquiry. That report is now before the Committee on Foreign Relations. Whatever may be done as to the Maine incident, action must come on the general Cuban question."

Senator Foraker said he hoped at a later date to address the Senate at length upon his resolution.

SENATOR FRYE'S RESOLUTION.

Frye of Maine said he had not intended to offer a resolution at this time, but, in view of others proposed, he would present the one he had prepared.

Senator Frye's resolution read:

Whereas, The war which has been waged in the island of Cuba for the past four years has been conducted by the Spanish Government in violation of the rules of civilized warfare. Said Government has driven the unarmed and peaceable inhabitants from their homes and forced them within the armed camps, where it has permitted hundreds of thousands of men, women and children to die of starvation; and as a result of this system of inhuman warfare, tens of thousands of helpless people are now dying for want of food; and

Whereas, The war has paralyzed and almost destroyed the large commercial relations which have heretofore existed between the United States and Cuba, and has rendered useless and brought to ruin the many millions of dollars of property of American citizens invested in the island; and

Whereas, The existence and prolonged attention of the hostilities have imposed heavy financial expenditures and burdensome official labors upon the Government of the United States in the enforcement of its neutrality laws; and

Whereas, The Consuls of the United States and other impartial and competent observers have reported that the Spanish Government has lost control of much of the greater portion of the island; that it is powerless to restore its authority and bring about peace, and that a continuance of the contest will have no other effect than to increase the horrors, misery and starvation which now exists, to utterly extinguish the commerce with and destroy the property of American citizens and add to the expense and burdens of the Government of the United States; therefore

Resolved, By the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States be and hereby is directed and empowered to take such effective steps as, in his discretion, may be necessary to secure a speedy termination of the hostilities between the Government of Spain and the people of Cuba, the withdrawal of the military and naval forces of Spain from said island, and to complete the independence of said people.

The resolutions were all, except Allen's, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

MASON SPEAKS ON CUBAN QUESTION.

At the conclusion of the presentation of resolutions, Mason of Illinois was recognized for a speech on the President's message of yesterday.

Mason said he believed it was due to the country now to know the general expression and intention of the members of the Senate. While he would not apologize for discussing the Cuban question at his time, he did not intend, by so doing, any disrespect either to the Administration or to the Committee on Foreign Relations, when he said that he was tired of the dilatory tactics that had been employed for three years to prevent assistance from the United States to the Cubans. He continued:

"More than two years ago the plan of the Spanish Government to starve the women and children and non-combatants was begun. Every intelligent man, woman and child was informed of it through the ordinary channels of information, the newspapers, and by the statements of disinterested witnesses, day after day, week after week, month after month, and year after year, and it had received practically no attention from this Government, until some of the members of this body visited the scenes of death and distress and brought back to the United States their words of honor that no picture had been drawn by the press that fully stated the horrors of the situation.

"Then the gentlemen and newspapers, who had pretended, at least, to discredit those statements in this body, began to talk about it as though it was a new discovery, when within ninety miles of our shores for two years they had continued to murder women and children. When nearly a year ago I called attention to the situation, as given at that time, and since corroborated by four of our colleagues upon this floor, from personal observation, the statement was received with sneers by many of my colleagues, and I had the pleasure of being insulted over the wire by stockbrokers and scalpers in the markets.

"For two years the process of imprisonment of the reconcentrados and their starvation has proceeded, yet any who dared to call attention to the fact had to withstand the assaults of those controlling the press, who denied in their editorial columns the news they printed in their news columns.

"Thousands have been starved, millions of dollars of our legitimate commerce has been swept from the high seas, and the man who worships the eagle on the dollar and does not see the one on his flag, says: 'Be silent, think of the horrors of war and the dangers to business.'

"When the order of concentration came they cooped at least 800 American citizens with the reconcentrados, and refused to let them go out and earn a legitimate and honest living. It amounted to imprisonment; we claimed so at the time, though many professed not to believe it until the honorable Senator from Vermont described the deadline and the gun of the Spanish soldier that kept the concentrados together. Any other self-respecting nation in the world would have ordered their release and better treatment, or they would have opened the gates of hell on Moro Castle. This Government, however, upon the suggestion of the President, took $50,000,000 of the people's money out of the treasury of the United States, and begged permissino of Spain the privilege of feeding our citizens American-bred on Spanish soil.

"I am not complaining; I am not criticising. There is no other such record in all the history of the world. I only repeat this humiliating statement to call attention to the fact that every effort that has been made by the President has been construed by Spain to be an act of cowardice, and absolute and conclusive evidence that we are afraid of that mighty Power, and every such act of careful consideration on our part has made Spain more cruel to her own people and more insulting to us."

DESTRUCTION OF THE MAINE.

Mason then turned his attention to the destruction of the Maine.

"The battleship Maine, our gallant ship, went down, and 268 of our gallant sailors with her. At the time every citizen of the United States, familiar with the Spanish character, felt confident it was Spanish treachery. Our ship was there by right of custom, tendered hospitality, and also by treaty contract she had an absolute right to be there. The day closed, and she rode the harbor, a messenger of peace. No message has been sent by our Executive inconsistent with the national honor of Spain. Our only offer was to restore peace. Our Treasury has been opened to feed our people. Definite plans were not even suggested by the President, fearing to injure our relations with Spain. Spain could not conquer her own insurgents. Had we been a grasping nation, we would at any time within two years have made aggressive and forcible annexation, taking advantage of the crimes of Spain and the misfortune of the Cubans.

"The night came on—a dark, gloomy night—a natural and proper time for Spanish bravery. Our men were asleep in a friendly harbor; they were never challenged to display their courage. They were not whipped in honorable battle, but choked, burned, strangled and drowned, without a chance to die fighting for life, without a moment to say a prayer. In the twinkling of an eye they stood in the presence of their Maker. Suppose ninety of them had been United States Senators. Suppose the balance had been members of Congress or made up of Judges and leading professional and business men, would forty days have elapsed before war began? Or suppose each Senator had a son or a father there. Do we tell our children the truth when we say that the life of every American citizen is of equal value before the law? They were not Senators—they were sailors. Their widows and orphans cry aloud to us. The silent appeal of 268 seamen comes to us again and again, saying: 'We are flesh of your flesh, bone of your bone, and blood of your blood; we lived and died for the flag that shields you.' What is to be our answer; shall we answer with money?

IS FOR WAR.

"Mr. President, I speak only for myself, and I am for war. (Applause in the galleries.) But, gentlemen, you may say, 'Don't say you are for war; say that you are for armed intervention, which means war.' I believe in calling things by their right name. If we believe that murdering our men, sinking our ships and lowering our flag is not cause for war, say so, and refer it, as they did in the Virginius affair, and allow our brothers to be sold, like stock, for gold. If it is a cause for war, let us assume the responsibility put on us by the Constitution, and say so, not only to Spain, but to the whole world. Let us not say one thing and mean another. For God's sake, let us not Spanishize our diplomacies, but rather speak the truth, and prove ourselves true disciples of James G. Blaine.

"We can hide no longer under the Executive wing. He can neither declare war nor refuse it. Congress alone can declare war. I for one am ready to vote now. You may continue to cry peace, peace, but there can be no peace while Europeans butcher their slaves on the same continent where our flag floats. But there are those who say that the court does not fix the responsibility. It was not necessary. The 'peace at any price' men cannot escape so. The law fixes responsibility.

"We were in Spanish waters, and over Spanish soil. The harbor is owned and controlled by Spain. The explosives in that harbor were owned and controlled by Spain. If it was a torpedo, it was a Spanish torpedo; if it was a mine, it was a Spanish mine; no explosives have been on sale in Havana for over a year to private citizens; if it was gun cotton, it was Spanish gun cotton, and if it was dynamite, it was Spanish dynamite. The power to explode it was controlled by Spain. A Government acts only through its agents and officers, as much as they controlled the discharge of their cannon. It was owned, located and exploded by Spain, and Spain must answer.

CUBA MUST BE FREE.

"I shall oppose any plan to assist Spain to place any kind of autonomy on Cuba. Spain cannot be trusted to keep her promise and we cannot undertake to compel her to. Aside from that, poor Cuba has paid a larger price for liberty than we did, and she must be free. I shall oppose any plan that looks to forcing Cuba in the future to pay Spain in cash for her liberty. Her land is full of graves, and her future generations must not be mortgaged.

"It is claimed by some that Cuba ought to be willing to pay Spain's Cuban war debt. Cuba to pay for the powder and lead that killed her people? To pay for the torches that burned her homes? To pay the back wages of Spanish soldiers who ravished their wives and daughters? Never, by any vote of mine.

"Some tell us we must wait for Spanish elections. If her elections are as rotten as her diplomacy, we cannot wait. It is claimed that if we will wait until the Spanish elections, Sagasta will give all concessions. Are we to be fooled twice with the same trick? Is De Lome so soon forgotten? Some tell us we are not prepared. When shall we be better prepared? Will it be when the Spanish torpedo flotilla has crossed the water and rests complacently on her base of supplies within five or six hours' distance of our fleet? We know now officially what we have believed for forty days. Shall we wait until she can destroy more of our ships and men? God forbid that such a crime be charged to us. Let us awaken, shake off the Chinese narcotics that lock us in drowsy indolence, murmuring, 'Peace at any price.' Awake as our forefathers did at Concord and Bunker Hill; awake to the glorious war against a nation that burns homes and murders women and children; awake to glorious war that seeks no gain for us in treasury or territory, but a war to drive the oppressor from the continent, to set the Cuban flag in the sky forever, and a war that will help us for generations to come, but giving notice that the honor of our flag and the lives of our citizens must be respected among the nations of the world." (Applause in the galleries.)

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

At the conclusion of Mason's speech a bill providing for a national exposition of American products and manufactures in Philadelphia for encouragement of the export trade, and appropriating $50,000 therefor, was passed.

Morgan of Alabama presented and secured the passage of a resolution calling upon the President for information as to the disposition made of Congressional appropriation of $50,000 for the relief of American citizens in Cuba, and as to the number of American citizens relieved from the fund.

In accordance with the order of business the Senate then began the consideration of unobjected bills on the pension calendar. Seventy-four private pension bills were passed.

EULOGIES UPON THE LATE SENATOR EARLE.

At 2:15 p. m. Tillman of South Carolina, in accordance with previous notice, presented resolutions concerning the death of the late Joseph Earle, a Senator from South Carolina. Eulogies upon Senator Earle were delivered by McLaurin, Chandler, Spooner, Chilton, Cannon, Kenney, McEnery and Tillman.

One of the most remarkable eulogies probably ever delivered in the Senate was that by Tillman. He and Senator Earle had been long time political antagonists, and in the common aceptance of the term, had never been friends or political allies. In paying a brilliant tribute to the late Senator, Tillman said he felt that if he failed to pay it, the history of the fame and virtues of General Earle would lack the important testimony which he alone could give.

Tillman then reviewed what he said was one of the most remarkable political campaigns ever waged—that for the Gubernatorial nomination in the Palmetto State in 1890, in which he and General Earle were rival candidates. In that campaign the reform movement headed by Tillman was successful, General Earle carrying only four of the thirty-five counties of the State. During that campaign General Earle won the admriation of all by the intrepidity and distinguished ability with which he conducted himself and paved the way to his subsequent election to the Senate.

In conclusion, Tillman said that while his might not be the highest tribute that could be paid to General Earle, none could be more sincere and heartfelt.

As a further mark of respect the Senate then, at 4:25 p. m., adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

Resolution Declaring War Against Spain Introduced.

WASHINGTON, March 29. — The House to-day quietly proceeded with the order of the day, the consideration of private bills. No opportunity was afforded under the rules of debating the all-absorbing topic, the Spanish question, but the members stood about the cloak-rooms and lobbies all day long, discussing the situation. The most intense feeling was manifested.

Representative Marsh of Illinois, Chairman of the House Committee on the Militia, introduced a joint resolution declaring war between the Government of Spain and its dependencies and the United States and her territories. It is as follows:

"That war be, and the same is hereby, declared to exist between the Government of Spain and her dependencies and the United States and her Territories, and that the President of the United States is hereby authoried to use the whole land and naval force of the United States, including the militia thereof, to carry the same into effect."

Representative Hartman of Montana introduced a resolution declaring that the United States recognizes the independence of the Republic of Cuba and pledges the full measure of its support for the maintenance of that independence.

The House, after passing a bill to pension the widow of General John T. Stevenson, at the rate of $30 per month, devoted the whole day to the consideration of the bill to pay certain claims for stores and supplies furnished to the Union by loyal citizens of the South during the war.

There was a bitter contest over a claim of $217,000 preferred by the heirs of the widow of General Robert E. Lee. She inherited the claim from Mrs. Fitz Hugh, her aunt, who, it was admitted, was loyal. The claim was finally stricken out, but the House recessed before the bill was passed.

The Senate's resolution to extend for six months the time fixed for opening the agricultural lands of the Uncompahgre Indian Reservation was adopted.

At 5 o'clock the House recessed until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to pension legislation.

Saint Foix's Ruse.

Saint Foix, the French poet, who was always in debt, sat one day in a barber's shop waiting to be shaved. He was lathered, when the door opened and a tradesman entered, who happened to be one of the poet's creditors, and angrily demanded his money. The poet composedly begged him not to make a scene. "Won't you wait for the money until I am shaved?" "Certainly," said the other, pleased at the prospect. Saint Fox then made the barber a witness of the agreement, and immediately took a towel, wiped the lather from his face, and left the shop. He wore a beard to the end of his days.—Argonaut.

Fancy Goods Day

—OF—

BIG INDUCEMENTS!

We have prepared a big list for to-day that is bound to please you.

On Sale at Lace Counter.

White Embroideries

AT 5c YARD — Of Fine Cambric Muslin, in showy designs, especially suited for trimming underwear and pillow cases.
TO-DAY, 5c PER YARD

Linen Torchon Lace

AT 2c YARD — They are machine made; are in very desirable patterns, as durable a lace as there is made; really worth double.
TO-DAY, 2c YARD.

Swiss Embroidery H'dkfs

AT 5c EACH — This is a lot of odd designs, bought direct from the manufacturer at St. Gall, at an extremely low figure. They are in fine lawn, neatly embroidered; the larger portions are really worth 8⅓c and 10c.
TO-DAY 5c EACH.

Feather Stitch Braids

AT 5c BOLT — This is a large lot of new good style braid in desirable patterns; it is such as you usually paid 10c per bolt.

On Sale at Hosiery Hosiery.

Ladies' Black Hose

AT 8⅓c PAIR — Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, good weight; a splendid 12½c value.
TO-DAY, 8⅓c PAIR.

A DOLLAR GLOVE FOR 79c — OUR 4-BUTTON ALICE KID GLOVES. This is a glove well known to Sacramento trade (our regular $1 quality), is of soft pliable kid, perfect fitting, and very satisfactory in every way. During this sale, 79c pair.

On Sale at Art Counter.

Any Article in This Lot

AT 15c EACH — Cream Duck Stand Covers, 36x36, with tinted designs and fringed borders; really worth 50c; the balance of a former sale lot, at 25c.

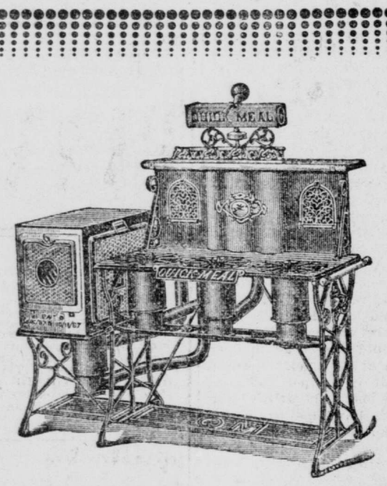
36x36 Solid Color Denim Cushion Top, tinted design, plain edge; worth 35c.

Cream Sateen "Bicycle" Cushion tops; worth 25c.

All on sale
TO-DAY, 15c EACH.

Hale Bros. & Co.

825 TO 835 K STREET.



A REMARKABLE STATEMENT!

..Read Carefully..

We are in position to-day to make a remarkable proposition to the housekeepers of this city and vicinity, and it is this: We have just received the first carload of the new 1898 Quick Meal Vapor Stoves and we will put one in your house and if it does not save the price of itself over the present cost of your stove or range the Quick Meal is yours. It will do the cooking for an ordinary family for one quarter of that of gas. It will not heat your kitchen nor blacken your vessels, and the manufacturers have at a great expense added to this stove ROUNS' COMPRESSED AIR BULB, a device that makes the use of gasoline absolutely safe. The Quick Meal is on exhibition at our stores. We take pleasure in showing it. We sell them for cash and on installments.

Prices, $3 25 to $35.

Our Quick Meal and Blue Flame and Stove Catalogue sent on application.

L. L. Lewis & Co.

502 AND 504 J STREET AND 1009 FIFTH.

COMMERCIAL.

WHEAT MARKET STEADY AT UNCHANGED PRICES.

Barley Higher For Both Futures and Spot Goods—Oats Have Again Advanced.

San Francisco, March 29th.

Notwithstanding weakness in other markets the local Wheat market is steady at unchanged prices; this is all owing to the weather, however. Barley is higher for both futures and spot goods; very little offering and buyers have to pay full figures; a sale of spot feed at $1 25 to-day. Oats have again advanced, in sympathy with Barley; all grades are marked up; trading is not very active; the supply is not large. No further changes in Corn; in a small way sales are reported above our figures. Rye is very firm at the recent advance; some hold for $1 20.

No further advance in Hay, although the market is strong, and with the present dry weather a further advance is certain. Bran and Middlings are quite firm and prices have an advancing tendency; no Bran arrived to-day.

Strawberries from Monterey, the first from that place, brought 50 cents per basket; there were four drawers, six baskets to a drawer; other berries sold at 30@50 cents per basket, being rather green; hot-house Berries from Santa Clara brought $1 25 per basket. Oranges have been a glut on the market; the bulk of the stock is of medium and lower grade goods; strictly fancy is not too plentiful; the auction sales take considerable trade out of the open market; receipts to-day were about ten cars; an auction sale was held to-day and one yesterday. Not much move to Apples; the market is over-supplied with medium and cheap stock and for such low prices prevail. There has been little doing in Dried Fruits, and the old prices stand; continued reports of damage to the fruit crop by frost is strengthening our market East, but it has not yet affected prices.

Butter is steady at slightly improved prices; stocks move off and there is no accumulation; northern shipment and packing continues. Cheese is steady at quoted prices; very little old here. Eggs are firm at advanced prices; all sell well and arrivals are not too heavy; in fact, some dealers claim that the demand exceeds the supply.

Produce Quotations.

FLOUR—Net cash prices for Family Extras, $4 80@4 90; Bakers' Extras, $4 55@4 65.

WHEAT—Shipping Wheat, $1 45 per ctl for No. 1 and $1 46¼@1 47½ for choice; Milling Wheat, $1 48¾@1 52½.

BARLEY—$1 20@1 23¾ per ctl; Brewing, nominal.

OATS—Poor to fair, $1 22½@1 27½ per ctl; good to choice, $1 27½@1 32½; fancy feed, $1 32½@1 35 per ctl; Gray, $1 25@$1 27½; Milling, $1 25@1 30; Surprise, $1 30@1 37½.

CORN—Large Yellow, $1 06¼@1 10; Small Yellow, $1 12½; White, $1 10@1 12½.

RYE—$1 17½ per ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Nominal at $1 70@1 90 per ctl.

MIDDLINGS—$21@23 per ton.

BRAN—$16 50@17 per ton.

ROLLED BARLEY—$25@26 per ton.

HAY—Prices ex-car or cargo are as follows: Wheat, $19@23 50 per ton; Wheat and Oat, $18 50@22 50; Oat, $16@19 50; Barley, $17@19; Alfalfa, $12@13; Clover, $12 50@14; Stock, $12@13; Compressed Wheat, $19@22; do. Oat, $17@19 50.

STRAW—37½@45c per bale.

HOPS—New, 12½@17½c per lb for California; old, nominal.

BEANS—Bayos, $2 80@2 90; Butter, $1 40@1 60; Pink, $2 40@2 50; Red, $2@2 25; Lima, $2@2 15; Pea, $1 40@1 55; Small White, $1 45@1 55; Large White, $1 40@1 55; Blackeye, $2 25@2 50; Red Kidneys, $1 90@2.

POTATOES—Early Rose, 50@60c per ctl; Oregon Burbanks, 60@90c per ctl; River Burbanks, 50@60c per sack; River Reds, 45@55c per ctl; Petaluma and Tomales Burbanks, 50@65c per ctl; New Potatoes, 1½@2c per lb; Merced Sweets, 75@85c per ctl.

ONIONS—$2 50@2 65 per ctl.

VEGETABLES—Bay Peas, 2½c per lb; String Beans, —c per lb; Egg Plant, —c per lb; Green Peppers, 30@40c per lb; Tomatoes, —@—c in boxes and crates; Summer Squash, —@—c per box; Dried Okra, 12½@15c per lb; Asparagus, 5@6c per lb for fancy, $2@2 25 for No. 1, and $1 25@1 75 for common; Garlic, 4½@5c per lb; Hothouse Cucumbers, 50c@$1 per dozen; Rhubarb, 65c@$1 10 per box; Mexican Tomatoes, re-pack, $1 75@2 per box.

Evaporated Vegetables—Potatoes, sliced raw, 10c per lb; sliced desiccated, 12@15c; granulated raw, 11@12c; Onions, 45c; Carrots, old, 12@13c; new, 17@18c; Cabbage, 2½@30c; Sweet Potatoes, 20c; Turnips, 25c; String Beans, 27½@30c; Tomatoes, 50c.

FRESH FRUIT—Apples—Fancy, $1 25@1 35; good to choice, 75c@$1; common, 35@50c per box.

CITRUS FRUITS—Oranges, $1@2 50 for box for Navels and 50c@$1 for Seedlings; Mexican Limes, re-pack, $4 50@5 50 per box; California Lemons, 50c@$1 for common to good, $1 25@1 50 for choice and $1 75 for fancy.

TROPICAL FRUIT—Bananas, $1@2 25 per bunch; Pineapples, $2@4 per dozen; Smyrna Figs, 12½@14c per lb; Persian Dates, 5½@6c per lb for new crop.

DRIED FRUITS—Carloads—Apricots, 5@7c per lb for Royal, 7@9c for Moorpark; Prunes, carloads, 40-50's, 3¾@4¼c; 50-60's, 3¼@3¾c; 60-70's, 2¾@3¼c; 70-80's, 2¼@2¾c; 80-90's, 1¾@2¼c; 90-100's, 1¼@1¾c; Black Figs, in sacks, 2½@3c; White, 4@5c; 10-lb boxes, 60@70c; Peaches, 3@4c; Fancy, 4½@6c; Peeled, 10@12½c; Plums, 4½@5c for pitted and 1@1½c for unpitted; Apples, 7@7¼ for evaporated and 4@5c for sundried; Pears, halves, fancy, 4@6c; quarters, 3@5c.

RAISINS—Carloads—Two-crown, 1½@2c per lb; 3-crown, 3c; 4-crown, 3½c; London layers, $1@1 10 per box; Seedless Sultanas, 4½c.

BUTTER—Creamery—Fancy, 19c per lb; special brands, higher; seconds, 18@18½c. Dairy—Fancy, 17c; other grades, 15@16c per lb.

CHEESE—New, 9½@10c; old, 10c; California Cream Cheddar, 11c; Young America, 11c; Eastern, 12@13c.

EGGS—Ranch, 14@15c per dozen; Store, 13@13½c per dozen.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 11@13c per lb; Dressed Turkeys, 13@15c per lb; Roosters, $3 50@4 50 for old and $7 50@8 50 for young; Broilers, $3@4 50 for small and $5 50@6 50 for large; Fryers, $5 50@7; Hens, $3@4; Ducks, $4@5 for old and —@— for young; Geese, $1 50@1 75 per pair; Goslings, —@— per pair; Pigeons, $1 25@1 50 per dozen for old and $2@2 50 for young.

Meat Market.

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

BEEF—First quality, 6½@7c; second quality, 5@6c; third quality, 4@5c per lb.

VEAL—6@6½c for large and 6@7½c per lb for small.

MUTTON—Wethers, 8½@9c; Ewes, 8@8½c per lb.

LAMB—9c per lb for Yearlings and 10c for spring.

PORK—Live Hogs, 4½c per lb for small, 4½c for medium and 4⅝@4½c for large; dressed, 6@6½c per lb.

Closing Grain Quotations.

New York, March 29th.

WHEAT—May, 98½c; July, 85⅛c; September, 80c.

Chicago, March 29th.

WHEAT—May, $1 04¼; July, 81⅞c; September, 78⅛c; December, 76c.

San Francisco, March 29th.

WHEAT—May, $1 47¾; December, $1 40½.
BARLEY—May, $1 20⅞; December, $1 21.
CORN—Large Yellow, $1 06¼@1 10.
BRAN—$16 50@17.

California Dried Fruit.

NEW YORK, March 29.—California Dried Fruits: Apples steady; other fruits quiet. Evaporated Apples—Common, 5@7½c; prime wire tray, 8½c; wood dried prime, 8¾c; choice, 8½@8¾c; fancy, 9@9¼. Prunes, 3¾@7¾c. Apricots, 5½@7c; Moorpark, 8½@10½c. Peaches—Unpeeled, 5@9c; peeled, 12@17c.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

Little or No Change in the Situation in Produce Circles.

Sacramento, March 29th.

There was little or no change in the situation in local produce circles to-day, so far as trade was concerned. Changes in quotations are noted below.

Following are the retail prices for the various articles mentioned:

FLOUR—Family Extras, $2 60 per 100 lbs; $1 30 for 50 lbs.

FRUIT—Oranges, Navels, 35@50c; Seedlings, 20@30c; Mandarins, 15c; Limes, 20c; Lemons, 15@25c; Cocoanuts, 10c each; Bananas, 25c per dozen; Grape Fruit, 4 lbs for 25c; Apples, 4c per lb, 75c@$1 50 per box.

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

DAIRY PRODUCE—Butter—Pickle, 20c per lb; Mountain, 20c; Valley Roll, 20c; Petaluma, 45c per roll; Creamery, 45c per roll. Cheese—California, 15c per lb; Young America, 17c; Eastern Creamery, 15@20c; Genuine Swiss, 40c; American Cheese, 20c; Neufchatel, 10c.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes, 8c per lb; Celery, 5c per head; Cauliflower, 10c per head; Artichokes, 75c 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, 5c per lb; Sprouts, 6c; Chicory, 2 for 5c; Watercress, 2 for 5c; Romain, 2 for 5c; Peas, 10c; Asparagus, 6@7c; Rhubarb, two lbs for 15c.

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—Geese, 75c per pair; Brants, 40c; Squirrels, 35c per pair; Cottontails, 35c per pair; Hare, 40c per pair.

EGGS—California, 15c per dozen, 2 dozen for 25c.

HAY AND GRAIN—Oat Hay, 80@90c per cwt; Alfalfa Hay, 65@70c; Whole Barley, $1 40; Ground Barley, $1 50; Feed Oats, $1 50@1 65; Middlings, $1 10; Bran, $1; Straw, 60c; Corn, large, $1 30; Small, $1 35 per ctl; Cracked Corn, $1 40.

COAL OIL—Pearl (Cases), 17c; Star, 17c; Eocene, 19c; Extra Star, 21c; Elaine, 22c; Water White (bulk), 12c.

ELECTRIC LIGHT CANDLES—10 oz., 4½c; 12 oz, 5½c; 14 oz, 6½c; 16 oz, 7½c.

GRANITE MINING CANDLES—10 oz., 6½c; 12 oz., 7c; 14 oz., 7½c; 16 oz., 8½c.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

San Francisco, March 29th.

Closing Quotations—Alta, 16c; Alpha, 6c; Andes, 11c; Belcher, 20c; B & B, 31c; Bullion, 70c; Caledonia, 24c; Challenge, 37c; Chollar, 45c; C C V, 81c; C Point, 23c; G & C, 22c; H & N, $1 40; Julia, 1c; Justice, 24c; Kentuck, 3c; Mexican, 37c; Occidental, $2 70; Ophir, 72c; Overman, 8c; Potosi, 40c; Savage, 24c; Scorpion, 6c; S Nevada, $1 85; Silver Hill, 3c; Union, 43c; Utah, 10c; Yellow Jacket, 24c; Standard, $1 55.

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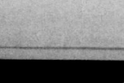

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