SPANISH PREPARING TO DEPART.

(Continued from First Page.)

Pope made his request and the Powers joined in counseling it.

The speech from the throne appeals to the Spanish people to rally around the young King, save the country and grant to the Government everything which may be necessary and urgent to defend the national honor and integrity.

The Queen Regent will open Parliament, accompanied by the King and the Infanta Isabella. The opening ceremony is expected to be of an exceedingly interesting nature in view of the crisis.

The Cabinet to-day discussed various dispatches relating to the Cuban question and the attitude of the United States. Senor Moret read a dispatch from General Blanco, containing unfavorable news with regard to the attitude of the Cuban rebels. It seems that when the American Senate commenced the discussion of and voted in favor of the recognition of Cuban independence, the rebels abandoned their intention of yielding to Spain to return for a broader measure of autonomy, and there is a general popular distrust here as to any outcome of the negotiations with the rebels.

WIRES TAMPERED WITH.

The Cable Between Key West and Punta Rassa Cut.

KEY WEST, April 18.—A Havana dispatch received here this morning says that while outwardly Havana is as calm as ever, and there are no signs of excitement at the Cuban Capital, there is a strong feeling that war is imminent. It is agreed that both the Cuban and Spanish patriots are enthusiastic at the prospects and eager for an outbreak of hostilities.

It was learned to-day that the cable between Key West and Punta Rassa had been cut about two miles this side of Saibel Island, about 117 miles from Key West. The matter was kept secret, and the break has been repaired. The incident looked suspicious, as the broken end of the cable showed that it had been cut clean through, though the rupture might have been accidental, as the water is shallow where the break occurred, and the anchor of some vessel may have become entangled in the cable.

Captain Sampson learned of it to-day, and wired the Navy Department at Washington. It has been decided to establish a careful guard in those waters, and any suspicious craft will be summarily dealt with. The revenue cutter McLean has already been sent on patrol there. The matter is of the utmost importance, as the cables between here and Punta Rassa are the only communication with the mainland, and if it were interfered with at this time the consequences could not be foretold.

WAR INEVITABLE.

Such the Opinion of the Former Spanish Minister of War.

LONDON, April 18.—A dispatch from Madrid says that General Marcello de Ascarraga, the former Minister of War, has arrived at the Spanish capital to attend the meeting of the Cortes. He is quoted as declaring that war is inevitable.

The dispatch adds that many Swedish, Brazilian and other foreign officers are offering their services to Spain. The next meeting of the Spanish Cabinet will discuss the question of privateering.

Leaflets, inciting a popular demonstration, have been seized at Madrid.

CARLISTS PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES.

LONDON, April 18.—The supporters in England of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, headed by the Earl of Ashburnham, are actively preparing for emergency. Every detail has been arranged to seize the propitious moment for action. The local Carlists are convinced that the present Spanish dynasty is doomed, and that Spain will be forced to choose between republicanism and Don Carlos. They add that the only chance of the present dynasty is a successful war against the United States, the possibility of which is scouted.

PREPARATIONS FOR SPANISH TROOPS AT TENERIFFE.

TENERIFFE (Canary Islands), April 18.—The Spanish authorities here have acquired all the principal warehouses at this place and at the Grand Canary for the accommodation of the large reinforcements of troops expected here and to hold the stores which are about due to arrive here. Even the churches are to be used for military purposes and the strength of the fortifications is being increased. Work on the latter has been in progress for some time past and heavy guns have just been mounted at the island battery, which is situated on a promontory commanding the town and harbor.

At Las Palmas large quantities of grain have been amassed.

About 6,000 additional troops are expected here and it is expected that a similar number of men will in all probability be sent to the Grand Canary.

MOVEMENTS OF SPANISH WARSHIPS.

PROVINCETOWN (Mass.), April 18.—Captain Kebb, of the barkentine Morales, who reached this port from Ponce, Porto Rico, to-day reports that on April 6th, the day before he sailed from Ponce, eight Spanish torpedo boats arrived at that port from the Canaries. Two Spanish men-of-war were there already. A Spanish cruiser also was sighted in Mona Passage as the vessel sailed.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Dispatches from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, April 14th, stated that the two fleets of Spanish torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers and the cruisers Cristobal Colon and Marie Teresa were at that port.

SPAIN TRYING TO RAISE FUNDS.

LONDON, April 18.—It is reported in the city that the Government of Spain has been in communication with leading financial houses here, including the Rothschilds, in an effort to raise a loan of $20,000,000 on the security of the Almaden mines. The Rothschilds decline to confirm or deny the rumor.

DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN.

Riotous Demonstrations at Valencia and Barcelona.

VALENCIA, April 18.—There were renewed disturbances here yesterday, in which the women participated. Before order was restored the gendarmes were compelled to make two charges upon the mob.

BARCELONA, April 18.—Although Sunday morning passed quietly here, there was a demonstration last evening, when the crowds which gathered in front of the newspaper offices, read the latest announcements of the action taken by the United States Senate in regard to Cuba. After it became known that the Senate had adopted a resolution favoring recognition of the present Cuban insurgents' Government there was a scene of greatest excitement and patriotic shouts were raised on all sides. When the students heard the news on leaving the theaters, they paraded the streets, cheering for Spain and made an attempt to reach the United States Consulate. The authorities, however, had taken precautions and the students and others who took part in the disturbance were dispersed.

IN CUBA.

Fighting Continues in Pinar Del Rio Province.

HAVANA, April 18, 9 a. m.—News of further fighting between the insurgents and Spanish troops in the province of Pinar Del Rio reached here to-day. It appears that insurgents under Lores Aguilar Rizo made an attack two days ago upon the Spanish fort at Espujarosa, Pinar Del Rio, and had the best of the fight, even according to the Spanish account of the affair. The official report of the fight says the fort was a small one, garrisoned by volunteers, who made a "heroic defense lasting three hours." In the meantime, however, it is officially admitted that the insurgents entered the town and plundered and burned a tobacco warehouse. The Spanish report adds that the garrison of the fort lost four men killed and had nine men wounded.

QUIET AT HAVANA.

HAVANA, April 18, 9 a. m.—All is quiet here. The park last night was crowded with pedestrians, who enjoyed the music of the military band.

An important work was successfully completed to-day, that of carrying the Vento water to Casa Blanco, opposite Havana Bay, and to the Cabana Fortress. There was some delay in getting the water through, and as no explanation of the fact was forthcoming it was believed something serious had happened. Captain Maldonado, who has constructed the works, accomplished his task in twelve days.

The steamer City of Washington arrived here yesterday, the steamer Santo Domingo reached this port to-day from Vera Cruz, and the steamer Mortera has arrived here from Santiago de Cuba. News has been received from the town of Alphonso XIII., province of Havana, that a dynamite bomb was exploded near the church there at 8 o'clock Saturday night, killing two people and wounding one man.

Senor Steegers has distributed 300 dresses from his residence at Guanabacoa among the children of the reconcentrados of that vicinity. It is alleged that the Spanish and foreign merchants here are claiming that the Plant steamship line should be fined "for not complying with the postal treaty."

BATTLESHIP O'HIGGINS.

Navy Department Abandons Effort to Secure the Warship.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—It was stated at the Navy Department this afternoon that the efforts to secure the Chilean battleship O'Higgins have been practically abandoned and that there is no longer any prospect that the United States desires or will be able to secure any more warships either belonging to foreign nations or being built in foreign shipyards. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt said this afternoon that it was more than probable that the Department hereafter would confine its efforts in this direction to the acquirement of yachts, tugs and small craft generally for the auxiliary navy.

STEAMSHIP ST. PAUL.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—The Government is negotiating for the purchase of the steamship St. Paul, built at a local iron works for the Alaska Commercial Company. The St. Paul was built especially for the Alaska trade, and was launched on the 6th of this month. She could be placed in commission in a few weeks and is at such a stage of construction at present writing as would admit of her being easily converted into a cruiser.

The Government proposes, it is learned from a reliable navy attache, to pay the Alaska Commercial Company the cost price of the steamer, and in addition allow the corporation a fair sum to represent the amount the steamer might earn as a passenger and freight craft.

The St. Paul is of 2,200 tons and is 92 feet 6 inches long and will have a speed of thirteen knots.

THE COAL QUESTION.

England's Order in Line With the President's Wishes.

NEW YORK, April 18.—In directing her colonies to regard coal as contraband of war in the event of hostilities between the United States and Spain, Great Britain has taken action, Administration officials say, in line with the wishes of the President and naval authorities, says the Washington correspondent of the "Herald."

Pressure will be exerted upon France, Hayti and San Domingo to accomplish the same result, and some attention is being given by the State Department to South American countries, with a view to securing from them a declaration of the contraband character of coal, as well as an announced determination on their part not to sell either to Spanish or American men-of-war a supply of fuel greater than that necessary to enable the belligerent vessel to steam to the next home port.

So far as the Danish West Indies are concerned, the authorities have purchased in their ports all the coal that it is possible to secure. With coal a contraband of war, Administration officials and naval experts say it will be impossible for Spanish vessels to operate in the West Indies or on the Pacific Coast, and as a result the chances for the success of American arms would be immeasurably enhanced.

Great Britain's declaration of the contraband character of coal will affect the United States at only one point—in the Far East. The United States now has at Hongkong a fleet of six vessels—the cruisers Baltimore, Olympia, Raleigh and Boston, and the gunboats Concord and Petrel—and these ships are awaiting the word to rush to Manila.

If the fortifications of the Philippines should stand off the American fleet for any length of time, the operations of the vessels would be greatly embarrassed, for, by England's declaration, her colonists will be only allowed to sell to either belligerent a supply only sufficient to take him to his home port.

Appreciating the position assumed by the British Government, Commander Dewey, acting under instructions from Secretary Long, has purchased a large quantity of coal and has stored it on board two colliers, which will accompany his fleet to the Philippines. Extended operations would necessitate a renewal of the supply, and the central position of Hawaii is pointed to by naval experts, who want it for a naval base.

Hawaii is 4,000 miles from the Philippines. Her position in the family of nations would compel her to observe strict neutrality and not to favor one belligerent more than another, but her annexation to the United States, it is pointed out, would result in placing supplies for the Asiatic squadron 2,000 miles nearer to the vessels than would be the case if coal, munitions of war, etc., had to be shipped from the United States. It is also pointed out that Hawaii will find it necessary to sell coal to a Spanish vessel coming in at Honolulu sufficient to take it a portion of the way to its next home port, just as she would sell coal to an American ship.

In the event that coal is declared contraband of war by France, Hayti and San Domingo, naval authorities say it will be impossible for Spanish vessels to secure fuel in the West Indies.

Official information has reached the State Department, as the "Herald" announced this morning, that Spain has been shipping large quantities of coal and provisions into Havana and San Juan, and the President is contemplating action which will prevent any further supplies from being exported from this country.

Examinations made of the diplomatic correspondence on file in the State Department shows that President Lincoln directed his Secretary of the Treasury in April, 1862, to prohibit the shipment of coal to Southern ports. These instructions were issued during war, and the action was subsequently legalized by Act of Congress, but the authorities have no doubt that Congress would approve similar action at this time by President McKinley. Strong representations have been made to the President by Secretary Long and naval experts to get him to instruct the Secretary of the Treasury to decline to grant clearances to ships carrying provisions and coal to Spanish ports.

With coal contraband of war, it will be possible for American cruisers to seize vessels carrying it to Spanish possessions. The Canary Islands will be admittedly a Spanish base of operations, and it will be the effort of this Government to blockade them and seize any vessels which may try to bring contraband from any other country to them. This will be especially the case with Cuba and Porto Rico.

SHUTTING OFF SPAIN'S SUPPLY.

NEW YORK, April 18.—A dispatch to the "Herald" from Washington says: In view of Spain's efforts to collect coal at Havana and San Juan, no doubt exists in political circles that the naval plan for the Spanish Government contemplates the dispatch of the fleet to Western waters.

It is officially admitted that this Government has determined not to permit American coal to be taken to the Cape Verde Islands on board the British tramp steamer Hampstead, and that negotiations are under way for the sale of that vessel and her cargo to the United States. The Hampstead, although she was to have sailed Saturday, has not gone, and her purchase will probably be announced.

It is admitted by officials that they are trying to meet trick with trick. There is but a small amount of coal at St. Vincent, and it would be necessary for the Spanish fleet to go to some other point for fuel within a short time, as the supply at Cape Verde cannot last any length of time. It was to help the fleet now gathered at that point that the Hampstead was ordered to proceed to Cape Verde after purchasing a supply at Lambert's Point. The United States is in great need of colliers, especially one loaded with coal, and it would, therefore, be only too glad to take from Spain the vessel and her cargo and use her for offensive purposes against her first employer.

Official information received by the authorities also indicates that there is but a small quantity of coal at the Canary Islands. A desperate effort is being made by Spain to ship supplies to that point, and also to Cape Verde, which is evidently to be the anchorage of the fleet until war breaks out. It is impossible for Spain to procure coal in England, because of the strike now in progress in the mines, and because the English coal dealers refuse to receive promises to pay, and will only sell to the Madrid Government for cash.

It is known that Spain has been floating considerable paper in Continental Europe, but she has been unable to force any of it on the English merchants. Whether Spain pays cash for goods purchased in the United States is not known, but it is believed that what little money she has she is spending for protection and the coal she is sending to Havana.

A dispatch to the "Herald" from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, says: The Spanish cruisers Infanta Maria Teresa and Cristobal Colon are filling their coal bunkers here. The supply is running short. It is understood that 2,000 tons will be brought here in a few days, probably from the United States, where it is known orders have been placed. Spanish officials bought 610 tons from local dealers on April 7th, and immediately made a contract for 1,000 tons additional, which has not arrived.

TORPEDO BOAT SOMERS.

Meets With Another Accident, Causing Further Delay.

FALMOUTH (England), April 18.—The United States torpedo boat Somers, purchased for the United States Government in Germany, which has twice had to make port while on her voyage to the United States, collided this afternoon with the masonry at the entrance of the dock in which she was being placed for repairs, defects in her machinery having made her leak in several places. As a result of to-day's accident the stem of the Somers was smashed, which means that there will be further delay in putting her in shape for another start.

THE HARVARD AND YALE.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The New York and Paris have been rechristened Harvard and Yale, respectively.

RATIONS FOR SOLDIERS.

Orders Issued by Commissary General for Supplies.

CHICAGO, April 18.—A special to the "Chronicle" from Washington says: The American soldiers in the field live in fine style, and the experts declare that an army of 200,000 men can be supplied from domestic sources without inconveniencing anybody or causing the price of food products to rise.

Orders have been sent out by Commissary-General Cushing for the purchase of supplies and the shipment of material to Chickamauga, Mobile, Tampa and New Orleans. These purchases will be made at St. Louis, New York City, Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City and New Orleans. General Cushing says the domestic sources of supply are so abundant and reliable that unless there should be occasion to put something like 1,000,000 men in the field, there need be no occasion for an increase in cost of subsistence or any like effect upon the food supplies of the country. The cost of transportation will be less where the army is concentrated than where it is distributed all over the country.

The field rations which will be made up and shipped to the mobilized troops in the South consists of these articles, the net weight of each one thousand rations being as follows: Bacon, 750 pounds; hard bread, 1,000 pounds; baked beans, 150 pounds; potatoes, 1,000 pounds; coffee, roasted, 80 pounds; sugar, 150 pounds; vinegar, 80 pounds; candles, 15 pounds; soap, 40 pounds; salt, 40 pounds; black pepper, 2⅝ pounds—a total of 3,307.5 pounds net, or 3,638 pounds gross.

It is estimated that it will take 50,000 pounds of the field rations for each regiment. These rations will be augmented later on by purchases in the various localities by officers who are authorized to buy delicacies of the season.

The emergency ration will not be furnished to the soldiers, even while in Cuba, except on occasions arising in active operations when the use of the regularly established ration is impracticable.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Those at San Francisco Will Begin Leaving To-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—The arrangements for the departure of the First Infantry Regiment and two light batteries of the Third Artillery, have been completed and by Wednesday the troops will be on their way eastward.

The two batteries, consisting of 150 men, with the guns, ammunition and supplies and horses, will start for Chickamauga to-morrow, and on the following day the eight companies of infantry will leave for New Orleans. General Shafter and his staff will depart for New Orleans Thursday on the Sunset Limited. The officers who will accompany General Shafter are First Lieutenant-General Miley and First Lieutenant Robert H. Noble, aides; Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Babcock, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major S. Groesbeck, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles P. Egan, Assistant Commissary-General; First Lieutenant Frank Green of the Signal Corps; Captain Charles M. Gaudy, Assistant Surgeon; Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Lawton of the Inspector-General's department, who is stationed at Los Angeles, will also be one of the party.

General Shafter expects to reach New Orleans a day or two prior to the arrival of the troops, and he will direct the preparations for their encampment. Colonel James M. Moore, Chief Quartermaster of the department, will leave for New Orleans to-morrow to select a suitable camping ground for the regiment.

The contract was awarded to the Southern Pacific Company, but the figures were not made public.

DENVER, April 18.—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company has secured the contract for transporting two regiments of infantry and all of the cavalry in the Department of Colorado. The Burlington, with connections, carries the Eighth Infantry from Fort Russell, Wyo., to New Orleans. The Union Pacific carries a small force from Fort Washkie. The Santa Fe, in connection with the Denver and Rio Grande and Rio Grande Western, takes the troops at Fort Douglas, Utah, and the troops from Fort Duchesne, Utah. The Santa Fe also carries the Seventh Infantry and Troops I and B of the Second Cavalry from Fort Logan and the cavalry from Fort Wingate, N. M.

The cavalry at Fort Logan will leave for Chickamauga at 2 p. m. to-morrow, loading at the post and not coming to Denver.

The infantry, if they do not also leave to-morrow afternoon, will go early Wednesday morning.

LEAVENWORTH (Kas.), April 18.—The Twentieth Infantry, four troops of the Sixth Cavalry and a detachment of the hospital corps will leave here to-morrow morning, the infantry for Mobile and the cavalry for Chickamauga. The Twentieth consists of twenty companies, and is commanded by Colonel Hamilton S. Hawkins. Lieutenant-Colonel Carroll is in command of the cavalry. Two men were detailed from each company to remain behind to care for company property. Not a soldier in Troop F of the Sixth Cavalry would volunteer for this service, and a detail had to be made.

The field telegraph outfit has been shipped already. The Eighth Infantry from Fort Cook passed through the city to-night en route to Mobile.

TREASURY EMPLOYES.

Those Who Go to War Will be Reinstated When Trouble is Over.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Secretary Gage has issued a circular in which he states that in case of any officer, clerk or employe under the Treasury Department desires to leave the service temporarily to engage in the military service in the event of war, he may be reinstated at any time within one year. Temporary appointments will be made to fill places so vacated, with the understanding that upon the return of the employe the temporary clerks will be removed so that the former occupant of the place can be reinstated.

The Pity of It.

Leading Tragic Man—Did you see how I paralyzed the audience in the death scene? By George, they were crying all over the house.

Stage Manager—Yes. They knew you weren't really dead.—Tit Bits.

COMMERCIAL.

VERY LITTLE CHANGE IN THE WHEAT SITUATION.

Spot Offerings Very Light, and No Trading Except for Millers' Immediate Wants.

San Francisco, April 18th.

Very little change in the wheat situation; spot offerings are very light and there is no trading, except for millers' immediate wants. Not much barley showing; spot is lower; very little business in options. Oats are firm; the market is not very active; gray are higher. Corn is higher; market is steady. Rye is easier. Buckwheat is higher.

Hay is firm at unchanged prices. Bran and middlings are firm; no changes. Rolled barley is easier.

Butter is steady under a fair demand. Eggs are quoted lower by some dealers; the demand is slack and the market is quite easy.

Apples go slowly at unchanged prices. The orange market is rather firmer; fancy navels are getting scarce and are higher. About 6 chests of strawberries arrived today.

Produce Quotations.

FLOUR—Net cash prices for Family Extras, $5 25@5 35; Bakers' Extras, $5@5 10.

WHEAT—Shipping, $1 57½@1 50 per ctl; Milling, $1 65@1 70 per ctl.

BARLEY—Feed, $1 40 per ctl; Brewing, nominal.

OATS—Poor to fair, $1 30@1 35 per ctl; good to choice, $1 37½@1 42½; fancy feed, $1 42½@1 45 per ctl; Gray, $1 30@1 35; Milling, $1 35@1 42½; Surprise, $1 37½@1 45.

CORN—Large Yellow, $1 15@1 17½; Small Yellow, $1 25; White, $1 15@1 20.

RYE—$1 37½@1 40 per ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Nominal at $2@2 15 per ctl.

MIDDLINGS—$22@25 50 per ton.

BRAN—$21@21 50 per ton.

ROLLED BARLEY—$29 50@30 50 per ton.

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

HAY (ex-car or cargo)—Wheat, $22@26 50 per ton; Wheat and Oat, $21@25; Oat, $19@22 50; Barley, nominal; Alfalfa, $14@16 25; Clover nominal; Stock, nominal; Compressed Wheat, $21@25; do Oat, $20@21 50; Timothy, $14@16.

STRAW—65@75c per bale.

HOPS—New, 12@15c per lb for California; old, nominal.

BEANS—Bayos, $2 80@2 95; Butter, $1 50@1 60; Pink, $2 50@2 60; Red, $2 25; Lima, $2 30@2 40; Pea, $1 50@1 65; Small White, $1 50@1 60; Large White, $1 50@1 60; Blackeye, $2 90@3; Red Kidney, $2 25.

POTATOES—Early Rose, 40@50c per ctl; Oregon Burbanks, 60@90c per ctl; River Burbanks, 50@60c per sack; River Reds, 50@60c per ctl; Petaluma and Tomales Burbanks, 60@70c per sack; New Potatoes, 1½@1¾c per lb; Merced Sweets, $1 15@1 25 per ctl.

ONIONS—$2 60@2 85 per ctl.

VEGETABLES—Bay Peas, 75c@$1 15 per sack; Green Peppers, 25@30c per lb; Dried Okra, 12½@15c per lb; Asparagus, $1 75 per box for fancy, $1 25@1 50 for No. 1 and 50c@$1 for common; Garlic, —@— per lb; Hot-house Cucumbers, 50c@$1 per dozen; Rhubarb, 25@60c per box for common and 75c for large; Mexican Tomatoes, re-pack, $1 75@2 per box; Egg Plant, 15c per lb.

Evaporated Vegetables—Potatoes, sliced raw, 10c per lb; sliced desiccated, 12@13c; granulated raw, 11@12c; Onions, 45c; Carrots, old, 12@13c; new, 17@18c; Cabbage, 27½@30c; Sweet Potatoes, 2@c; Turnips, 25c; String Beans, 27½@30c; Tomatoes, 50c.

FRESH FRUITS—Apples—Fancy, $1 25@1 40; good to choice, 65c@$1; common, 35@50c per box.

Berries—Strawberries, 75c@$1 per drawer for Longworth and 50@65c per drawer for large berries.

CITRUS FRUITS—Oranges, $1 25@1 75 per box for Navels and 65c@$1 25 for Seedlings; Mexican Limes, re-pack, $4@4 50 per box; California Lemons, 50c@$1 for common to good, $1 25@1 50 for choice and $1 75@2 for fancy.

TROPICAL FRUIT—Bananas, $1@2 per bunch; Pineapples, $2@4 per dozen; Smyrna Figs, 12½@14c per lb; Persian Dates, 5¼@6c per lb for new crop.

DRIED FRUITS—Carloads—Apricots, 6½@7¼c for evaporated and 4¼@5½c for sun-dried; 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, 2¼@2¾c; White, 4@5c; 10-lb boxes, 60@70c; Peaches, 4@6c; Fancy, 5½@6½c; Peeled, 10@12½c; Plums, 4½@5c for pitted and 1@1½c for unpitted; Apples, 7@7½c for evaporated and 4½@5½c for sun-dried; Pears, halves, fancy, 4@6c; quarters, 3@5c.

RAISINS—Carloads—Two crown, 1¾@2c per lb; 3-crown, 3c; 4-crown, 3½c; London Layers, $1@1 10 per box; Seedless Sultanas, 4½c; Seedless Muscatels, 2¾c.

BUTTER—Creamery—Fancy, 19c per lb; special brands, higher; seconds, 17½@18c. Dairy—Fancy, 18@18½c; other grades, 17@17½c per lb.

CHEESE—New, 9½@10c; old, —c; California Cream Cheddar, 10½@11c; Young America, 10@11c; Eastern, 12@13c.

EGGS—Ranch, 13@14c per dozen; Store, 12½c per dozen.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 11@12c per lb; Dressed Turkeys, 12@14c per lb; Roosters, $3 75@4 for old and $7 50@8 50 for young; Broilers, $2 50@3 50 for small and $4 50@5 50 for large; Fryers, $6@6 50; Hens, $3 75@5; Ducks, $3 50@4 50 for old and $6@7 50 for young; Geese, $1 25@1 50 per pair; Goslings, $2@2 50 per pair; Pigeons, $1 25@1 50 per dozen for old and $1 75@2 25 for young.

Meat Market.

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

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

VEAL—4@6c for large and 5@7c per lb for small.

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

LAMB—8½c per lb for Yearlings and 9c for Spring.

PORK—Live Hogs, 4c per lb for small and medium and 3¾@3⅞c for large; dressed, 5½@6½c per lb.

Closing Grain Quotations.

New York, April 18th.

WHEAT—May, $1 07; July, 91¾c; September, 81¾c.

Chicago, April 18th.

WHEAT—May, $1 09; July, 86⅜c; September, 79c; December, 79c.

San Francisco, April 18th.

WHEAT—December, $1 38¾; May, $1 60½.

BARLEY—December, $1 36¼.

CORN—Large Yellow, $1 15@1 17½.

BRAN—$21@21 50.

California Dried Fruit.

NEW YORK, April 18.—California dried fruits: Apples firm; other fruits steady. Evaporated Apples—Common, 7@7½c; prime wire tray, 8c; wood dried prime, 8¼c; choice, 8½c; fancy, 9@9½c. Prunes—3½@7¾c. Apricots—Royal, 5½@7c; Moorpark, 8½@10c. Peaches—Unpeeled, 5@8c; peeled, 11@14c.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

The Week Opens Quietly in Local Produce Circles.

Sacramento, April 18th.

The week opened quietly in local produce circles. Shipping was fair, but home trade rather dull. Prices were as previously quoted.

Following are the retail prices for the various articles mentioned:

FLOUR—Family Extras, $2 65 per 100 lbs; $1 35 for 50 lbs.

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

DAIRY PRODUCE—Butter—Pickle, 30c 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, 12½c per lb; Celery, 5c per head; Cauliflower, 10c per head; Artichokes, 50c per dozen; New Potatoes, 2½c per lb; Turnips, Beets, Parsnips, Carrots, Lettuce, Radishes, Leek and Green Onions, 12½c per doz bunches; Onions, 5c per lb; Sweet Potatoes, 3c per lb; Sprouts, 6c; Chicory, 2 for 5c; Watercress, 2 for 5c; Romain, 2 for 5c; Peas, two lbs for 15c; Asparagus, 3@8c; Rhubarb, 5c per lb; Cucumbers, 15c each, 2 for 25c.

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@60c each; Tame Geese, $1 50 each; Tame Ducks, 75c each; Turkeys, 15c for live and 17c for dressed per lb.

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

HAY AND GRAIN—Oat Hay, $1@1 10 per cwt; Alfalfa Hay, 80@90c; Whole Barley, $1 50; Ground Barley, $1 60; Feed Oats, $1 50@1 65; Middlings, $1 25; Bran, $1 15; Straw, 65c; Corn, large, $1 30; small, $1 35 per ctl; Cracked Corn, $1 40.

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

GRANITE MINING CANDLES—10 oz, 6¼c; 12 oz, 7c; 14 oz, 7½c; 16 oz, 8½c.

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

SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

San Francisco, April 18th.

Morning Session—Alta, 20@19c; B & B, 36c; Bullion, 3c; Caledonia, 16@15c; Chollar, 33@32c; C C Va., 78@77c; C Point, 14c; G & C, 27c; Mexican, 18c; Ophir, 58@57c; Overman, 6c; Potosi, 42@41c; Seg Belcher, 3c; Sierra Nevada, 78@76c; Union, 25@24c; Y Jacket, 13c.

Afternoon Session—Ophir, 52c; G & C, 23c; B & B, 32c; C C Va, 72@74c; Savage, 15@16c; Potosi, 38@39c; C Point, 12c; Y Jacket, 13c; Belcher, 14c; Confidence, 58c; Sierra Nevada, 76@77c; Utah, 8c; Union, 24c; Alta, 22@23c; Occidental, $2 80; Standard, 65c.

Closing Quotations—Alta, 22c; Alpha, 4c; Andes, 13c; Belcher, 14c; B & B, 32c; Bullion, 2c; Caledonia, 21c; Chollar, 29c; C C Va, 74c; Imperial, 1c; C Point, 11c; G & C, 24c; H & N, 65c; Justice, 12c; Kentuck, 1c; Mexican, 17c; Occidental, $2 75; Ophir, 55c; Overman, 5c; Potosi, 41c; Savage, 15c; Sierra Nevada, 77c; Union, 24c; Utah, 7c; Y Jacket, 12c; Standard, $1 60.

Hale's

825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835 K STREET.

IN THE PUBLIC MIND.

When we say that we have the most select lines obtainable in Dress Goods, we but give voice to a statement that our patrons have found through experience to be true. The fact that we have built up such a vast business in these lines gives rise on occasion to a question as to how it happened. It didn't "happen" at all. We earned it—earned it by keeping faith with the public at all times and in every representation made. To-day we will show some new things, and here take occasion to say that they are as represented.

Our 30-inch Black Figured Mohair is a real leader in our Dress Goods Department. If you want a black dress or skirt, it is sure to suit you, being a clear, beautiful black, new designs, and an exceptional value ..... **35c per Yard**

This, the season of so many new things, shows something very artistic in our line of Black Sun Shades. They are made of fine Carola—a very reliable fabric, and mounted on Paragon frames with steel rod. The handles are very pretty and in the following styles: Dresden and natural and plain black, forming on the whole a combination at once stylish and inexpensive ..... **$1 25 Each**

In Dress Goods the Bayedere effects are Fashion's very latest whim and are exceedingly popular. We have a beautiful line in the following color combinations: Navy and black, new blue and black, olive and black and myrtle and black. Price ..... **35c Yard**

One of the new things of the season and which in trade has become known as a "quick seller," is the White Duck Bureau Scarf, with beautiful tinted designs on the end, done in colors that withstand washing. We have a handsome line of this article. Price ..... **15c Each**

We have all that is best in Linen Torchon Lace in very desirable patterns—machine made— as strong a lace as is produced; it is wide and showy, and especially suited for trimming white skirts and pillow cases. Price ..... **10c Yard**

Shirt Waists now being in such universal favor, we want you to know that we have a great variety of fancy silks in Jacquard, Block Checks, Ombre stripes and Plaids at $1 per yard, which, when made up, are the most fetching of all the Shirt Waists made.

A feature of our Dress Goods Department stock is our 38-inch silk and wool Novelty Suitings in broken plaid effects, all new and serviceable spring colorings; actually worth 40c per yard. Price ..... **25c Yard**

An unexcelled value is our Ladies' Black Cotton Hose of fine Maco cotton two-thread yarn. Hermsdorf dye and double sole; it has a beautiful silky finish, and for value it cannot be surpassed. Price ..... **25c Pair**

For special values in Fancy Goods Department see last night's "Bee."

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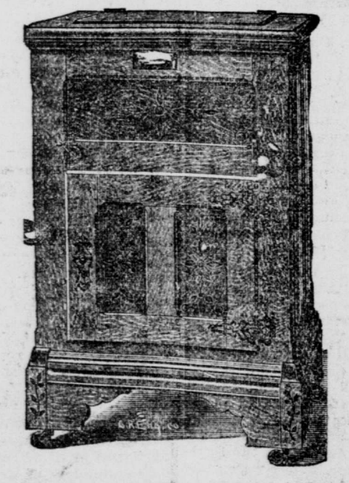
CENTURY
For $4.95.

A smart Aleck called on us yesterday and said he saw our ad. offering a CENTURY for $4 95, but as he did not care to live as long as that he would take a quarter of one. I told him he had better take the whole, for evidently where he was going a quarter of the Arctic Regions would be only of momentary use to him, let alone one of our 1898 Century Refrigerators. Five cents worth of ice will keep the Century for 12 hours as nice and cool as you wish. Packed with the best mineral wool and asbestos, it is positively the biggest bargain ever offered in this city. A full sized Century Refrigerator,

Price, $4.95



WHAT THE CENTURY IS LINED WITH.
MINERAL WOOL.
...WHAT IT IS...

Mineral Wool is a vitreous substance converted to fibrous condition. It resembles wool in appearance. To make mineral wool, scoria from the iron furnaces and certain kinds of volcanic rock are melted, and by a patent process transformed into minute air tubes or fibers. A given quantity, containing 100 per cent. of material before transformation, contains afterward but 8 per cent., the remaining 92 per cent. of its volume being air, held in close confinement in the myriad of minute and indestructible air cells that make the mineral wool. The air in these cells cannot circulate, hence it cannot convey heat nor cold, but becomes by means of the vitreous medium which forms the cells a positive non-conductor. When mineral wool is used as the lining of refrigerator walls, therefore, if properly packed, there is but one way the cold can get out or the heat get in—it must be conducted, it cannot be conveyed. So it is reasonable to class mineral wool as the most perfect insulator of heat and cold known to science and is superior to charcoal or cork filling for refrigerator purposes.

Don't forget we are agents for this Celebrated Refrigerator.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.

502 AND 504 J STREET AND 1009 FIFTH.

Ware & Leland,

GRAIN
STOCKS
COTTON

234 La Salle Street, Chicago.

REFERENCES:—Bank of Montreal, Chicago; Northwestern National Bank, Chicago; Geo F Stone, Secy. Chicago Board of Trade.