THE HOUSE TAKES QUICK ACTION.

Passes the Declaration of War Bill Without Debate.

Took But One Minute and Forty-One Seconds to Accomplish the Result.

The Senate Also Passes the Bill After an Hour and a Half of Debate, an Amendment to Recognize the Insurgents as Belligerents Being Defeated by a Vote of Thirty-eight to Twenty-four.

WASHINGTON, April 25. — The House to-day passed the Senate bill declaring the existence of a state of war between the United States and the Kingdom of Spain in a manner which cannot fail to impress the world. The representatives of seventy millions of people voted for it without a word of debate, without a dissenting vote, and without a roll call, but with a solemn appreciation of the gravity of their momentous action. It required but one minute and forty-one seconds to accomplish this. The House was considering an election case, and simply paused to declare war. There was no excitement, no cavil, no word or question. It was only in the great cheer that went up from the floor and the gallery when Speaker Reed announced its passage that the tremendous import of the Act and the suppressed enthusiasm behind it was shown.

After the President's message was read the Committee on Foreign Affairs framed the resolution. Acting Chairman Williams wrote the report, and it was passed on its way to the Senate in an hour and six minutes. The Speak signed it at 4:24.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the election case of Wise vs. Young from the Second Virginia District.

The House declined to agree to the Senate amendments to the army reorganization bill, and it was sent to conference.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The galleries of the House were thronged this morning in anticipation of the President's message asking Congress to make a formal declaration of war. It was read after the prayer, and was listened to with profound attention. There was no demonstration.

The message was ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs by the Speaker. The committee met at 12:35 p. m. to formulate a declaration of war in harmony with the President's message.

After the message had been referred the House proceeded with the consideration of District of Columbia business. No interest was manifested in the proceedings until shortly after 1 o'clock, when acting Chairman Adams entered the House and the news that the committee had unanimously agreed upon a bill declaring the existence of a state of war was known all over the House. Adams held hurried consultations with the Speaker and members and Messrs. Dinsmore and Berry of the minority of the committee.

At 1:20 p. m. he asked unanimous consideration of the bill declaring the existence of a state of war between this country and the Kingdom of Spain. There was not a murmur of dissent. The bill was read. The House held its breath. The bill reads as follows:

A bill declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain. Be it enacted, etc.,

First, that war be and the same is hereby declared to exist, and that war has existed since the 21st of April, A. D. 1898, including said day, between, the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain.

Second, that the President of the United States be and hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several States to such extent as may be necessary to carry this Act into effect.

Maguire (D.) of California arose to ask a question, but refrained.

The question was put on the third reading and passage of the bill, and in a magnificent chorus the whole House responded "Aye!"

The announcement of its passage was greeted with a round of applause and a cheer or two from the floor and galleries, and then the House resumed consideration of the election case.

There was no excitement. It required exactly one minute and forty-one seconds for the House to pass the bill. No such impressive action can be recorded in the legislative annals of any country. The House Representatives had simply paused in its routine business to pass a declaration of war.

Maguire explained subsequently that his purpose in rising was to ask whether the declaration in the bill that war had existed since April 21st was intended to legalize the seizure of the Buenaventura. "I consider that act and other seizures up to this time nothing more than piracy," said he.

The Wise-Young election contest from Virginia was next taken up.

Mesick made the opening argument in the election case in favor of the contestant, Wise.

Burke (D.) of Texas, Yost (R.) of Virginia and De Armond (D.) of Missouri spoke on the election case.

Just prior to adjournment, Speaker Reed signed the bill declaring the existence of a state of war.

When the army reorganization bill, with Senate amendments, came back to the House, on motion of Hull, the amendments were non-concurred in, and the bill was sent to conference.

Cox (D.) of Tennessee and Marsh (R.) of Illinois were appointed conferees.

At 5:10 p. m. the House adjourned.

ACTION IN SENATE.

Declaration of War Bill Passed After a Short Deate.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—After a debate of one hour and a half the Senate to-day passed a bill, declaring that a state of war existed between the United States and Spain. The bill was in the same language as that passed by the House.

The debate in the Senate was based on an amendment offered by Senator Turpie providing for the recognition of the belligerent rights of the insurgent Cubans, the amendment being practically in the following language:

"We hereby recognize the rights of the Cuban army under General Gomez to be treated as belligerents, the freedom and independence of Cuban people having heretofore been recognized by Act of Congress."

The same amendment had been urged in the Committee on Foreign Relations previous to the reporting of the bill to the Senate, and the Indiana Senator only agreed to the bringing in of the bill on the condition that his amendment should be presented to the Senate. Both in committee and in the Senate Turpie made elaborate arguments in support of his proposition.

The roll of the Senate was called upon the amendment, and it was defeated by a majority of 14, the vote standing 24 to 38.

There was also some criticism of the fact that the bill fixed a date in the past when the war had begun. Senator Pettigrew declared that the 21st was evidently used in order to make legal the capture of the lumber vessel, the Buenaventura on that date. He characterized this as a small piece of business for either the Administration or Congress to indulge in, and said that under the circumstances, if he had been President, he would have returned the ship to its owners. He predicted that the courts would in the end settle the claim against us, regardless of this declaration.

Senator White took up the Pettigrew contention, holding that the President had not indicated any date for the beginning of hostilities, but that he had rather shown in his message that he considered that the negotiations had by no means reached the point of hostilities. "The President speaks," said the Senator, "of our reasonable demands upon Spain. Did he," he asked, "expect Spain to take the view that his demands were reasonable when he had asked Spain to part with a large portion of her kingdom and to come up smiling in view of this polite request?"

Continuing, White said that it was his purpose to support the Administration in all reasonable measures for the prosecution of the war, but he did not regard the fixing of this date as in any sense a response to the Presidential request.

There was a general plea for speedy action on this bill, and no amendment was pressed for a change of dates. This motive also actuated Senator Davis to withdraw an amendment suggested by the Committee on Foreign Relations, directing the President to prosecute the war to a successful termination. This amendment was withdrawn in order to leave the bill just as it passed the House, thus dispensing with the necessity of a conference and making it possible to send the bill to the President to-day.

There was no division on the passage of the bill.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

War and war measures were the only topics discussed by the Senate to-day during more than four hours of its session. The body had scarcely convened when the message of the President urging Congress to declare the existence of war between the United States and Spain was laid before it. Without comment the message was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Allen of Nebraska introduced the following joint resolution, which he asked to have referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"That a state of war now exists, and since the 15th day of February, 1898, has existed, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain."

Consideration of the naval appropriation bill was then resumed, the pending question being upon the amendment offered by Butler of North Carolina to regulate the price of armor.

The amendment provides that for the armor for the three battleships now in course of construction the Government shall not pay to exceed $400 a ton, including the nickel, and that subsequent contracts for armor shall not call for a greater price than $300 per ton. In case the price cannot be obtained, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized at once to purchase or establish a Government armor factory, for which $1,500,000 is appropriated, and in addition $1,000,000 is appropriated for the manufacture of the armor.

Stewart of Nevada inquired of Hale whether the naval bill in any way committed the Government to pay $400 a ton for armor for the proposed battleships authorized by the bill.

Hale replied that nothing in the bill could be construed as committing the Government to pay any particular price for armor.

Tillman made an extended speech in favor of the proposed amendment, in the course of which he had a passage at arms with Chandler, based on a report made by the latter favoring a reduction of the price of armor.

Hale then moved to lay the amendment on the table, and it was so ordered by a vote of 36 to 13.

Hale offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to enlist at any time after the passage of the Act as many seamen, landsmen and boys as he may deem necessary to man the ships of the navy, or for the use of the navy as a temporary force, and appropriating $8,830,000 for that purpose.

Hale agreed to an amendment offered by Cockrell of Missouri that the time limit should be during the existence of war.

The amendment was agreed to, the amendment making the appropriation immediately available.

An amendment was also agreed to providing that hereafter all first-class battleships and monitors shall be named after the various States.

The bill as amended was passed.

The amendment for better organization of the line of the army providing for the three battalion formation was called up by Hawley.

The amendments offered by the committee were agreed to without division.

One of the amendments is an addition to the proviso of Section 3, authorizing the President to accept the quotas of troops of the various States and Territories. The committee's amendment requires that these quotas shall be "in companies, troops and batteries, each to contain as far as practicable the number of enlisted men authorized in this Act for each arm of the service, and battalions of not less than three such companies, and regiments of not less than ten nor more than twelve such companies, but this proviso shall apply to companies, batteries, battalions and regimental organizations, and none other."

Provision is also made for the increase of the signal corps in time of war to the extent of ten corporals, 100 first-class privates and forty second-class privates, who are to have the pay and allowance of engineer troops of the same grade.

An amendment to Section 6 gives the President discretion to employ retired officers of the army on active duty except in the command of troops. While so employed they are to receive the full pay of their grade.

The bill was placed upon its passage, and passed within twenty minutes of its introduction.

At 1:55 p. m. the Message Clerk of the House of Representatives informed the Senate that the House had passed an Act declaring a state of war existed between the United States and Spain.

The message was at once read to the Senate, and at 2:50 p. m. the Senate went into secret session to consider the resolution declaring the existence of war.

At 4:37 the Senate resumed routine business in open session.

At 4:55 p. m. the Message Clerk of the House announced that the Speaker had signed the bill declaring the existence of war between the United States and Spain, and requested the signature of the Vice-President.

Within two minutes Vice-President Hobart had signed the Act, and at precisely 5 o'clock announced his signature.

A few minutes later another message was received from the House announcing its disagreement with the Senate amendment to the army reorganization bill, and asking for a conference.

The conference was agreed to, and Hawley, Proctor and Cockrell were named as the Senate conferees.

A bill was passed to satisfy an agreement with the Indians of the Fort Hamilton Reservation in Idaho, and making appropriations to carry it into effect.

At 5:35 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

BECOMES A LAW.

The President Signs the Declaration of War Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The war bill was brought from the Capitol by the clerk of the enrolling division, and reached the White House a few minutes before 6. The White House was almost deserted at the time, not one of the Cabinet being with the President except Attorney-General Griggs. The enrolled copy of the bill was laid before the President in his office immediately on its arrival, and he at once went over the phraseology with Attorney-General Griggs. The Presidential signature was affixed at 6:18, and the measure was then the law of the land.

SHERMAN WILL SOON RETIRE.

(Continued from First Page.)

his resignation, to take effect at as early a date as will suit the President's convenience.

Sherman retires from public life after a service of over forty years, embracing the House of Representatives, the United States Senate, the Secretaryship of the Treasury and the Secretaryship of State. The reason for the resignation is the condition of the Secretary's health, which is impaired as the result of years of devotion to the public service and the arduous labors of a lifetime, added to his age, the venerable Secretary now being within a few days of 75.

Assistant Secretary Day has been urged to take the office by the President, but is personally more inclined to return to Canton to the practice of law there, though it is believed here that he will yield to the President's wishes in the matter.

Judge Day is in Canton, Ohio, arranging his personal affairs. He has had entire charge of Cuban affairs almost since the beginning of the present Administration.

JUDGE DAY ACCEPTS.

CANTON (O.), April 25.—Judge Day reached Canton at 10:25 a. m. to-day. He looked in good health. The Associated Press correspondent informed him of the resignation of Secretary Sherman. When asked if he would accept the vacant place he replied simply: "I will take the matter under consideration."

While Judge Day declined to talk for publication, the Associated Press correspondent believes it can be said as a fact that, under existing circumstances, Judge Day will accept the Secretaryship if the President nominates him and the Senate takes favorable action. Judge Day made a great business sacrifice when he accepted the place of Assistant Secretary of State. He has not felt that he could afford to take a Cabinet portfolio, but under present circumstances it is not believed that he will decline.

Later it was announced that Judge Day would accept.

CABINET MEETING.

President's Message and Subject of Privateering Discussed.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—A special session of the Cabinet was called early this morning for the purpose of reviewing a message which the President transmitted to Congress to-day, recommending that Congress, in the exercise of powers vested in it by the Constitution, formally declare war against the Kingdom of Spain.

The announcement of Spain on the subject of privateering, as published in the morning papers, was read and was generally commented upon. In all probability an announcement on the subject of the treatment of Spanish vessels now in American ports will be issued from the Navy Department shortly.

Members of the Cabinet discredit the report that the United States naval officials have taken possession of the Hawaiian Islands, and doubt is expressed of the truth of the statement that the Asiatic squadron will attack the Spanish forces on the Philippines.

WAR REVENUE BILL.

Not Reported to the House Yesterday, as Was Expected.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The War revenue tariff bill was not reported to the House to-day. At the meeting of the Ways and Means Committee today, when the bill framed by the Republicans was formally presented for consideration, the Democrats protested earnestly against a programme they thought would prevent them from examining its provisions thoroughly before it was reported to the House. They also asked for an opportunity to offer amendments in committee.

After some discussion it was decided that the bill should be gone over, the Republicans explaining its provisions, and to-morrow the Democrats should be allowed to offer amendments. The bill will be reported to the House to-morrow, but its consideration probably will not begin until Wednesday.

The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee had another conference this afternoon, as a result of which Chairman Dingley at a late hour reintroduced his war revenue bill, with a number of important amendments framed to meet objections. The amended bill is likely to be laid before the full committee to-mororw.

There are two new features, one of which is made Section 25, gives athority for the taxed parties and concerns to meet the increased rates. It follows:

"That every person, firm or corporation, who shall have made any contract prior to the passing of this Act, and without other provision therein, for the payment of taxes imposed by law, enacted subsequent thereto, upon articles to be delivered under such contract, is hereby authorized and empowered to add to the price thereof so much money as will be equivalent to the tax imposed on said articles by this Act and not previously paid by the vendee, and shall be entitled by virtue hereof to be paid, and to sue for and recover the same accordingly. In all cases of articles manufactured by another, if the manufacturer shall be required to pay under this Act the tax hereby imposed, such person or persons so paying the same shall be entitled to collect the amount thereof of the owner or owners, and shall have a lien for the amount thus paid on the produced or manufactured goods."

The amended article imposes a tax on telephone messages as follows: For thirty miles or more, where the charge does not exceed 25 cents, 1 cent; where charges exceed 25 cents and do not exceed $1 50, 2 cents; from $1 to $5, 5 cents, and charges exceeding $5, 10 cents. Official messages of the United States are exempt from this tax, as well as that on telegraph messages. Owners and operators of long distance lines are required to report monthly to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the number of messages during the preceding month of a distance of thirty miles or more for which a charge has been made, together with the amount received, under a penalty of not exceeding $500 for failure to report.

The setting apart of $750,000 for the marine hospital service from the receipts from tonnage duties is limited to the fiscal year 1899.

For the expenses of assessment and collection of these taxes $100,000, or so much of that as is necessary, is appropriated for the employment of such Deputy Collectors and other employes in the several collection districts of the United States as may be necessary.

The exemption of bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness issued by the Federal, State, county, town and municipal corporations from the stamp taxes imposed by the bill is extended to include "or other ocrporations exercising the taxing power."

Pnishment for failure to require an adhesive duty stamp on any dispatches or messages is waived in the case of press news dispatches.

Bank certificates of deposit not drawing interest are taxed two cents, and those drawing interest five cents.

There are many other minor changes.

The Democratic members of the committee have a substitute proposition for the bond issue, which is, briefly, as follows:

"To coin $50,000,000 of the seigniorage now in the treasury to standard silver dollars; to issue $50,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness at a low rate of interest, and to institute an income tax of 3 per cent. on all incomes over $2,000."

While this latter clause does not present any feature by which conflict with the decision of the Supreme Court is averted, the members profess a belief that if the measure becomes a law that the Supreme Court would be brought to reverse its previous decision.

Mr. McMillin is intrusted with the drawing of the income tax proposition.

She Liked Chocolate.

At a swell and crush affair in Buffalo a short time ago the cake was being passed by Africa's dusky sons.

A certain sweet young lady deeply engaged in conversation with a nice young man, glancing over the plate, said: "I like the chocolate best—oh, yes; here's a piece."

But somehow it failed to come. She wriggled it slightly — it surely was stuck — she wriggled it again. And then Eph said: "Beg your pahdon, Miss, but dat's my thumb!"—The Philistine.

"Washington was a man of wonderful power. He seemed a tower of strength—a special gift of Providence for his time," cried Hicks.

"Yet weak to the last point!" said Dawson. "A man who can't lie is structurally lacking, my dear Hicks."—Harper's Bazar.

COMMERCIAL.

SPOT AND FUTURE WHEAT HIGHER.

Barley Firm at Advanced Figures—Oats Are Strong—Corn Inactive.

San Francisco, April 25th.

Strong foreign markets have caused a marked advance at Chicago and the local market has followed; both spot and futures are higher. Barley is firm at advanced figures; the May option is very quiet, but December is fairly active. Oats are strong; prices are unchanged; receipts to-day were light. Corn is inactive and prices will soon be lower. Rye is firm, in sympathy with other grains.

The Hay market is less active and some dealers quote lower prices. Straw is very scarce and firm at the advanced figures. Bran is less firm.

Receipts of Cherries were 50 boxes and of Strawberries 64 chests. Berries from Bouldin Island arrived late. Oranges sell well at quoted prices. Cherries do not move readily. Blackberries from Covina arrived late; a few sold at 15c per basket.

Butter has finally declined; the market has been tending that way for some days. Cheese is easier, though not quotably lower. Eggs are weak and lower.

Produce Quotations.

FLOUR—Net cash prices for Family Extras, $5 50@5 60; Bakers' Extras, $5 25@5 35.

WHEAT—Shipping Wheat, $1 75@1 77½ per ctl; Milling Wheat, $1 80@1 85 per ctl.

BARLEY—Feed, $1 40@1 42½ 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 35@1 40; Milling, $1 40@1 42½; Surprise, $1 45@1 50.

CORN—Large Yellow, $1 10@1 12½, Small Yellow, $1 20; White, $1 12@1 15.

RYE—$1 37½@1 40 per ctl.

ROLLED BARLEY—$29@30 per ton.

BUCKWHEAT—Nominal at $22@2 15 per ctl.

MIDDLINGS—$23@25 50 per ton.

BRAN—$20 50@21 per ton.

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

HAY (ex-car or cargo)—Wheat, $23@26 50 per ton; Wheat and Oat, $21@25; Oat, $19@23; Barley, nominal; Alfalfa, $14@16 25; Clover nominal; Stock, nominal; Compressed Wheat, $21@25; do Oat, $21@22 50; Timothy, $14@16.

STRAW—55@85c per bale.

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

BEANS—Bayos, $2 90@3; Butter, $1 50@1 60; Pink, $2 50@2 60; Red, $2 25@2 35; Lima, $2 40@2 50; Pea, $1 55@1 70; Small White, $1 60@1 70; Large White, $1 55@1 70; Blackeye, —@— per ctl; Red Kidney, $2 25@2 50.

POTATOES—Early Rose, 40@50c per ctl; Oregon Burbanks, 55@85c per ctl; River Burbanks, 50@60c per sack; River Reds, 50@60c per ctl; Petaluma and Tomales Burbanks, 55@70c per sack; New Potatoes, ¾@1½c per lb; Merced Sweets, $1 25@1 35 per ctl.

ONIONS—$2 50@2 65 per ctl.

VEGETABLES—Bay Peas, 75c@$1 25 per sack; Green Peppers, 20@25c per lb; Dried Okra, 12½@15c lb; Asparagus, $2 per box for fancy, $1 50 for No. 1, and 75c@$1 25 for common; Garlic, —c per lb; Hot-house Cucumbers, 50c@$1 per dozen; Rhubarb, 25@60c per box for common and 65c for large; Mexican Tomatoes, re-pack, $1 50 per box; Egg Plant, —@— per lb; String Beans, 10@15c.

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, 20c; Turnips, 25c; String Beans, 27½@30c; Tomatoes, 50c.

FRESH FRUITS—Apples—Fancy, $1 40@1 50; good to choice, 75c@$1; common, 35c@60c per box.

Berries—Strawberries, 65@90c per drawer for Longworth and 50@65c per drawer for large berries.

Cherries—Red, 85@90c per box; White, 60@75c.

CITRUS FRUITS—Oranges, $1 50@3 per box for Navels and 75c@$1 25 for Seedlings; Mexican Limes, repack, $4 per box; California Lemons, 50c@$1 for common to good, $1 25@1 50 for choice and $2@2 25 for fancy.

TROPICAL FRUIT—Bananas, $1@2 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, 6@7c per lb for Royal, 7½@9c for Moorpark; Prunes, carloads, 40-50's, 4@4½c; 50-60's, 3½@4c; 60-70's, 3@3½c; 70-80's, 2½@3c; 80-90's, 2@2½c; 90-100's, 1¾@2c; Black Figs, in sacks, 2¼@2¾c; White, 4@5c; 10-lb boxes, 60@70c; Peaches, 4@5c; Fancy, 5½@6½c; Peeled, 10@12½c; Plums, 4½@5c for pitted and 10@12½c for unpitted; Apples, 6@7½c for evaporated and 4½@5½c for sundried.

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, 20c per lb; special brands, higher; seconds, 18½@19½c. Dairy—Fancy, 18½@19c; other grades, 17@18c per lb.

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

EGGS—Ranch, 12½@13c per dozen; Store, 11½@12c per dozen.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 10@12½c per lb; Dressed Turkeys, —@— per lb; Roosters, $3 50@4 for old and $7 50@8 for young; Broilers, $2 50@3 50 for small and $4@5 50 for large; Fryers, $6@6 50; Hens, $3 50@4; Ducks, $3 50@4 for old and $5@7 for young; Geese, $1 25 per pair; Goslings, $1 75@2 25 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, 6½c; 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, 7½c per lb.

LAMB—8½c per lb for Yearlings and 8@9c for spring.

PORK—Live Hogs, 4@4½c lb for small and medium and 3¾@3⅞c for large; dressed, 5½@6½c per lb.

Closing Grain Quotations.

New York, April 25th.

WHEAT—May, $1 16¾c; July, 99⅛c; September, 89¼c.

Chicago, April 25th.

WHEAT—May, $1 19¾; July, 92½c; September, 83½c; December 82½c.

San Francisco, April 25th.

WHEAT—December, $1 78½; May, $1 81¾.
BARLEY—$1 37¼.
CORN—Large Yellow, $1 10@1 12½.
BRAN—$20 50@21.

California Dried Fruit.

NEW YORK, April 25.—California Dried Fruits steady. Evaporated Apples—Common, 5@7½c; prime wire tray, 8c; wood dried, prime, 8½c; choice, 8½c; fancy, 9@9½c. Prunes, 3½@7¾c. Apricots—Royal, 5½@7½c; Moorpark, 8½@10c. Peaches—Unpeeled, 5@8c; peeled, 11@14c.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

The Week Opens Quietly in Produce Circles.

Sacramento, April 25th.

The week opened quietly in local produce circles. Prices showed but little change.

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; Limes, 10c; Lemons, 15@25c; Cocoanuts, 10c each; Bananas, 25c per doz; Grape Fruit, 4 lbs for 25c; Apples, $1@1 75 per box; Strawberries, 15c.

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, 22c; 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, 30c 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; Chicory, 2 for 5c; Watercress, 2 for 5c; Romain, 2 for 5c; Peas, 2 lbs for 15c; Asparagus, 3@5c; 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—Lion 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.

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

HAY AND GRAIN—Oat Hay, $1 10@1 15 per cwt; Alfalfa Hay, 90@95c; Whole Barley, $1 50; Ground Barley, $1 60; Feed Oats, $1 60@1 70; Middlings, $1 25; Bran, $1 15; Straw, 70c; Corn, large, $1 35; small, $1 40 per ctl; Cracked Corn, $1 45.

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 25th.

Morning Session—Alta, 20c; Andes, 10c; B & B, 27c; Chollar, 23c; C C V, 67c; Con Imperial, 1c; H & N, 50@48c; Ophir, 41c; Potosi, 29@28c; S Nevada, 75c.

Afternoon Session—Ophir, 39c; Mexican, 11c; G & C, 17@18c; B & B, 29c; Savage, 13c; C Point, 10c; Yellow Jacket, 9@10c; Belcher, 10c; S Nevada, 77c.

Closing Quotations—Alta, 20c; Alpha, 1c; Andes, 8c; Belcher, 10c; B & B, 26c; Caledonia, 16c; Challenge, 10c; Chollar, 21c; C C V, 64c; C Imperial, 1c; C Point, 10c; G & C, 17c; Mexican, 10c; Occidental, $1; Ophir, 37c; Potosi, 26c; Savage, 13c; Scorpion, 2c; S Nevada, 73c; Utah, 6c; Yellow Jacket, 9c; Standard, $1 70.

Hale's

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

Cool Goods for Warm Weather.

There's a newness and crispness about everything in our store these days—a change of season means a change of style. It makes no difference how often the styles change, we keep pace with the movement. This week we open lots of new things for women's wear. Can't tell you about all of them now, so come and see for yourself.

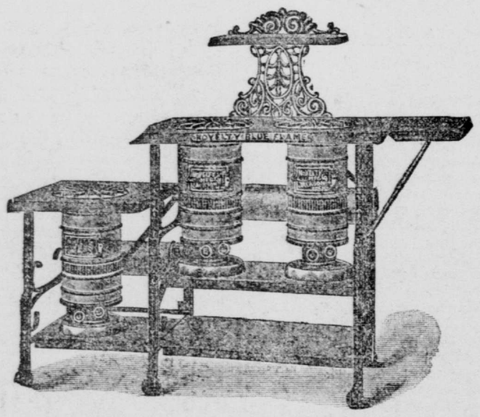
Gros-Grain Silks.	19-inch black gros-grain silks for separate skirts, in many new and beautiful designs. Excellent value at the regular price, 75c. Special price	67c yd
Black Mohair.	45-inch black figured mohair, summer weight, of very rich luster and equal to any silk in appearance.	50c
Spring Suitings.	Spring suitings in checks, stripes, mixtures and broken plaid effects—some of them all wool, others silk mixtures, ranging in width from 36 to 40 inches. They were bought to sell at from 40c to 70c per yard.	25c yd
Separate Skirts.	Ladies' separate skirts in bayadere tucks, lined throughout with percaline, and velvet bound.	$5 00
Ladies' Suits.	Ladies' suits made with Russian front and plain French back; lined throughout with fancy silk, the skirt finished with bayadere tucks.	$16 50
Children's Jackets.	Children's cloth jackets in navy and cardinal, made with deep sailor collars, trimmed with narrow white soutache braid.	$3 50
White Swiss.	For children's and misses' wear there is nothing more becoming than white and dotted swisses. We have a large assortment of designs.	8⅓c to 25c yd
Apron Lawns.	Fancy bordered white apron lawns, 40 inches wide, with deep satin stripe border.	12½c
White Ducks.	Plain white duck for skirts and boy's sailor suits.	12½ to 16⅔c yd
	White linen finish, basket weave duck, one of the season's novelties for handsome skirts.	20c yd

Card to the Public

L. L. LEWIS & CO., Gentlemen:

On the 21st of last month I purchased of you the New 1898 Blue Flame Oil Stove, and I have had it in use just one month, and in that time I have cooked on it for myself and three children on an average of three meals per day, and all the coal oil I have used in this time is one can and about half of another one. So I calculate my fuel for the entire month has only cost me $1 20, and when I compare this to my wood bill of the previous month, which cost me $6 50, I think I have made a big saving. I cannot say too much for my Blue Flame Stove, it is so simple to light and turn out. My little daughter only 9 years old can handle it as well as myself. It does not smell a bit nor does it black the bottom of my cooking vessels, and the best of it all is, it does not heat my kitchen at all. My neighbors have Blue Flame Stoves, but they all say I have the best they ever saw. You can use this letter if you choose.

MRS. AMELIA A. MORRIS.



The above is the New 1898 Blue Flame Oil Stove Mrs. Morris has reference to. It is the most perfect Blue Flame on earth and waranted as safe as a cook stove. We have two-burner stoves of this pattern as low as $6 90, and other Blue Flame Stoves as low as $5 50, but the New 1898 is killing them all. We are sole agents.

We sell on installments.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.

502 AND 504 J STREET AND 1009 FIFTH.

LIQUORS, WINE, BEER, ETC.

—CALL ON—

JIM & HARRY,

1009 THIRD STREET.

BAUER & KOENECKE

Successors to

WISSEMAN'S SALOON,

1020 Fourth Street, J and K.

PALISADE SALOON,

221 K Street.

HARLAN BROS.....Proprietors

Western Hotel Building.

GRUHLER'S. THE POPULAR Gilt Edge Saloon is the favorite resort for a cool glass of Ruhstaller's. Pilsner on draught every day. Jacob Gruhler, Proprietor, 1014 J street.

GAMBRINUS' HALL 620 K street, MILLER & BUERGI, Props. Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars; Steam and Lager as it should be, 5c. A good Lunch always to be found.

CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.

WITH THIS REMEDY PERSONS CAN cure themselves without the least exposure, change of diet or change in application of business. The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the constitution. Ask your druggist for it. Price, $1 a bottle. TuF

W. J. Taylor, Dentist, 718 J ST

PRINTING D. JOHNSTON & Co. 410 J STREET.

—ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY FILLED—