MANY WILD RUMORS AT WASHINGTON.

(Continued from First Page.)

vera and hoping to come up with and fight him. Whether it will be at Santiago, Cienfuegos or somewhere between these points, or at San Juan de Porto Rico, not the most speculative expert will venture to say.

Meantime there is some discussion among naval officers about the actions of the fleet of Admiral Sampson that suggests a spirit of criticism. Naval officers who have the highest respect for the men who are supposed to have designated the plan of campaign for the United States fleet are openly expressing wonder that Admiral Sampson was permitted to travel all the way from San Juan to Key West, to consume a great deal of coal, and then to coal again merely to sail back over the course he had just traversed. His personal inclination, it is believed, would have led hi mto remain in the Windward Passage, holding a position of great strategic advantage, until his scouts brought him news of the presence of the enemy, and many officers believed him to be there after he had returned to Key West.

To the suggestion made to these officers with Washington authorities did not know the Spanish fleet was at Martinique until Sampson was fairly on his return trip, the unofficial strategist answers that the Navy Department knew a week ago that Cervera was at Curacoa; that it had at its command two or three swift vessels that could have stopped Sampson before he had come half way on his return, and that colliers could have been provided to take coal to him, and that he might thus have been able to intercept the Spanish fleet on its way to Santiago harbor.

As it was, Admiral Sampson left Key West the day the news was received there from Washington that Cervera had arrived. If the news of Sampson's departure worked its way to Blanco, he probably sent it by wire to Santiago the next day, and Admiral Cervera was afforded a chance to move out and renew his explorations in the Caribbean Sea.

But the Navy Department will forget the waste of time by Admiral Sampson if it learns to-morrow or next day that he has arrived at Santiago and found Admiral Cervera still there When he started from Key West last Thursday he had to steam 700 miles to reach Santiago. At a ten-knot pace he should have made the distance in three days.

The policy of silence concerning naval movements has been very strictly observed now for a couple of weeks, but not so strictly that it did not become known here that Commodore Schley got away from Key West a little sooner than Admiral Sampson. If it was but half a day sooner he ought to have been able, with his swiftest ships, to reach Santiago de Cuba on Saturday. It is assumed that he did so by those who conclude that the department had sent him to look for the Spanish fleet where it was last heard of. It is believed that Schley went south of Cuba by the Yucatan passage.

Naval officers assume that everybody is now familiar with the formation of Santiago harbor, and the disadvantage in which a fleet would be placed that retired into it to await the coming of an opponent. Few of them believe that Cervera has attempted this course. They incline to the opinion that he went toward Martinique to meet colliers sent over to provide him with the fuel he must now need, and perhaps be joined by some of the vessels often reported at Cadiz or some other Spanish port, but which some conservative naval officers are firmly convinced may have been on their way across the Atlantic to re-enforce him. This last possiility will not spoil the chance, now seemingly good, of an early fight.

Very prominent naval officers who to-day talked with members of the administration expressed very decidedly the view that Admiral Cervera had neither sufficient skill nor coal to escape the conflict which Sampson and Schley are seeking.

A gentleman who is not connected with the navy, but who is very much interested in seeing it do its work well, says that it is a mistake to suppose that the naval strategic board has trammeled Sampson or Schley, or both, with conflicting or embarrassing orders. "Practically," said this gentleman, "Admiral Sampson has had his own way in all that he has done. If he returned to Key West when Cervera was at Curacoa, knowing that he must return to find him, he did so for a reason that seemed imperative to him."

EXPEDITION TO CUBA.

A Large Number of Natives, With a Cargo of Arms, Sail for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Official information has been received at the Cuban Legation in this city of the sailing last Wednesday from Tampa of the first important expedition by native Cubans. The expedition, which sailed in the steamer Florida, was organized and commanded by General Jose Morlet, whose preliminary report, sent as the expedition sailed, has just been received here.

This report states that General Morlet has improved the opportunity to recruit about 400 men, almost all of whom have seen service under Gomez, Maceo and Garcia. Every one of them knows the island from one end to the other, and is possessed of information regarding Spanish fortifications and camps. With the expedition under General Lacret is no less a person than General Julio Sanguilly whose release was wrung from Weyler during the Cleveland administration.

The expedition was far from important than the number of men taken along would indicate. The Florida carried a warlike cargo. In the hold were piles of boxes containing no less than 30,000 Springfield rifles with enough ammunition of the right calibre to make them effective. There were rapid-fire guns with plenty of shells. These arms will enable General Garcia, for whom they are destined, to not only equip 30,000 additional troops, but to suply his own men with the ammunition for which they have been in such urgent need. He will also be able to form and equip several batteries of light artillery with rapid-fire guns—a weapon which has always proven effective in the hands of the insurgents.

Besides the large consignment of guns and ammunition, the Florida carried supplies of food, clothing and medicine for the insurgent army. There were also seventy-five mules for the formation of pack trains to carry the supplies from the coast.

General Julio Sanguilly accompanies the expedition as chief of staff, and William Astor Chanler of New York, has charge of part of the forces.

A SECOND EXPEDITION.

MOBILE (Ala.), May 24.—The Fanita, the 400-ton Cuban expedition steamer, finished loading and took on her coal this afternoon. At 3 o'clock she took a pilot and dropped down the ship channel, bound probably to Tampa, but no one knows precisely her destination. There are four patriots on board, Brigadier-General Rafael Rodriguez and his aides, Colonels Tores, Triste and Nunez. Four carloads of material was taken on the vessel, consisting of ammunition, guns and stores.

AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Now Thirty-Six Thousand Volunteer Soldiers at the Park.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK (Ga.), May 2.—There are now 36,000 men of the volunteer army under tents at this point, and the officers of the army expect that by Saturday night there will be 44,000.

The Third Tennessee Regiment, the first distinctively Southern troop to reach the park, arrived to-day under command of Colonel H. P. Fyffe, 1,005 officers and men.

The First Vermont Regiment arrived about 8 o'clock, twelve companies, 1,027 officers and men, under command of Colonel O. D. Clark.

These regiment were assigned to the First Brigade of the First Division on the Third Corps. The division will be completed by the Eighth New York, which will arrive to-morrow.

The division as far as perfect is as follows:

First Brigade—Commanded by Colonel Fred D. Grant, provisional Brigadier; Fourteenth New York, Fifth Maryland and First Missouri.

Second Brigade—Colonel E. C. Hardin, Second New York, commanding; and First District of Columbia.

Third Brigade—Commanding officer to be assigned; Third Tennessee, First Vermont and Eighth New York.

Tuesday at the park was unmarked by any incident except the battle drill of the First Division of the First Corps. The movement was under command of General Wilson, and the men were put through the exercises in a very thorough manner. The regiments of the division have been in camp long enough to become somewhat inured to the climate, as well as to the work, accuracy and remarkable precision.

General Breckenridge and staff continued the inspection of the divisions of the First Corps in detail. He found the hospital facilities still inadequate, but fortunately there are very few sick, and they are being cared for at St. Vincent Hospital of the Sisters of Charity. General Breckenridge to-day gave orders for a sham battle for inspection to-morrow morning. The first two brigades of the First Division of the First Corps will attack the Third Brigade, entrenched on Snodgrass Hill, the attacking brigades to be in command of General Wilson and the defenders under command of their brigade commander

General Breckenridge stated to-night that he would be unable to complete his inspection at as early date as he expected; that only a small percentage of the men had been equipped and prepared for war, but that his work was progressing as rapidly as possible. General Breckinridge thinks that in view of the fact that almost every regiment in camp had to be equipped almost completely, the progress made was remarkable.

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.

What a Veteran Diplomat Has to Say on the Subject.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A dispatch to the "World" from London says:

A veteran diplomat who represented a continental Power at various capitals for many years, but is retired from active service now, though well informed on current international affairs, said:

"I expect European interference in this war, but not at the present stage, because the continental Powers can find no pretext for stepping in as long as Spain holds out gamely.

"I have reason for supposing that Austria is only waiting for an opportunity to do something for Spain. But the Austrian Emperor feels that he cannot go against the interests of the triple alliance by playing too much into the hands of France and Russia, or attempting to lead Italy and Germany to pick a quarrel with the United States. Then, again, the Emperor of Austria knows that France and Russia have many interests themselves to make them hesitate about causing an open rupture with America, or increasing the already visible tension of the relations consequent on a too public show of sympathy with Spain by the Russian and French press. Continental Powers will interfere the instant international events will give them opportunity of appealing to the better, nobler feelings of the American people and President, asking them to show forbearance and generosity and not to insist upon making use of their superior power and resources to make Spain feel too heavily the consequences of her gallant struggle."

After a pause the diplomat added with earnestness: "Come, don't you think the recent speeches of Sagasta, Silvela and even that horrid Republican Salmeron point in the same direction as my inferences? Cannot you read through the lines that those who can go beyond the popular agitations—which were very natural at the outset—really feel in their heart of hearts that Spain, like all disabled sinking ships in a terrible storm, will have to save the noble craft by casting part of the cargo overboard after all? Spain has survived the loss of her American land possessions, and will survive the loss of Cuba, if she keeps the rest and averts revolution and civil warfare."

DISEASE IN CUBA.

Little Danger of Our Troops Falling Victims.

DES MOINES (Ia.), May 24.—United States Consul at Matanzas, A. G. Brice of Bedford, was at Camp McKinley to-day. In an interview he said:

"I wish to assure the volunteers from the different States that there is little danger of the United States troops falling victims to disease in Cuba. I know from experience in the Province of Matanzas, where there has been great suffering among reconcentrados. The physical ills of the Cubans and Spaniards in the armies result from deplorable sanitary conditions. Field operations are perfectly practicable during the rainy season, if there is a proper observance of the rules of health. Volunteers need not hesitate to enlist, for with reasonable precautions there is little danger."

CABLE WORKING.

Line From Cape Haytien to Guentanamo and Santiago Not Cut.

CAPE HAYTIEN (Hayti), May 24.—(Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press)—Inquiries made here at the cable station in regard to the reported cutting of the cables off Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo by United States cruisers show the cables have not yet been cut. The cable from this place to Guantanamo and Santiago de Cuba is in working order.

HAS THERE BEEN A BATTLE?

(Continued from First Page.)

loyal to Spain, and will defend the territory against foreign invasion.

"The latest rumor is that a Spanish warship has captured an American warship in Cuban waters."

CAPE VERDE FLEET.

Confusing Reports as to Its Present Whereabouts.

PORT AU PRINCE (Hayti), May 24.—Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press—According to current rumor here the Spanish Cape Verde squadron, commanded by Admirad Cervera, which arrived recently at Santiago de Cuba, subsequently sailed from that port, destination unknown.

A local newspaper, the "Matin," says that Rear Admiral Osborne of the British navy, who left New York on Sunday on board a Dutch steamer, saw at Caracoa a Spanish squadron composed of five cruisers and five torpedo boat destroyers or torpedo boats. The Spanish officers are reported to have said they would not accept a battle unless with an equal number of ships, and that they would avoid encountering superior numbers.

Admiral Osborne did not consider the Spanish squadron to be in any way formidable.

The last news received here from Havana was that the Cuban Government had decided to admit coal and provisions free of duty.

MADRID, May 24.—Noon—It is officially announced that the squadron of Admiral Cervera was still at Santiago de Cuba yesterday.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A Key West correspondent telegraphs to the "Evening World" that he has information from unimpeachable authority that the Spanish fleet is still at Santiago.

BLOCKADE OF CUBA.

Blanco Reports Nineteen American Warships Before Havana.

MADRID, May 24.—A dispatch received here from Havana says:

Secret orders have been given to Admiral Cervera as to what course to pursue in the event of the Americans attempting to cut communication between Cuba and Spain.

Americans continue to occupy positions outside of Havana, Cienfuegos, Cardenas and Santiago de Cuba. There are now nineteen American warships before Havana.

It is reported that the Spanish Government has purchased a vessel to be used as an armed cruiser.

As cabled to the Associated Press from Bremen yesterday, the North German Lloyd steamer Havel had been sold to a firm at Hamburg, and sailed yesterday, presumably for the Mediterranean. The purchasers, it was added, do not appear to be shipowners.

A report was curent last week that the Havel has been sold on account of the Spanish Government. She is a steel vessel of 6,805 gross tonnage and has developed a speed of betwen 18 and 19 knots in passages between New York and Southampton. She was built in 1890 at Stettin.

SPAIN'S PROGRAMME CHANGED.

LONDON, May 24.—A special dispatch from Madrid to-day says:

Evidently the programme in regard to the Philippine Islands has been changed. It is believed that there will be no immediate engagement in Cuban waters, but that Admiral Cervera will draw off the enemy while the Cadiz fleet relieves Havana.

COAL FOR SPANISH SHIPS.

A Vessel Flying the Norwegian Flag to Supply the Fleet.

LONDON, May 24. — The "Daily Chronicle" publishes the following, with reserve:

A vessel flying the Norwegian flag and showing Norwegian papers has been fitted up in London as a coal hulk on an elaborate scale. She has been fitted from one end to the other with electric lights, and has been altered from stem to stern to receive coal in large quantities.

Some days ago she was cleared by the Norwegian Consul in London, and proceeded to Cardiff, where she will take on 3,500 tons of coal. Then she will be loaded, the information goes, for a neutral port, and proceed in tow of a tug to Cape Verde to act as a receiving hulk to which Spanish war vessels will go for coal. She will tie up in a bay off the African mainland, where her presence will be unnoticed, and will be refilled from time to time by fast steamers coming from various Continental ports.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A passenger on board the Atlas line steamer Altai from Kingston, Jamaica, which reached port to-day, says that he was at Barbadoes three weeks ago, when the Spanish troopship Alfonso XIII. put in there for coal. The port Harbor Master found that she had 1,100 men over the number of her crew. The Spaniards desired to purchase a large quantity of provisions and coal, but were only permitted to buy sufficient to last to the next port.

This passenger said that at Kingston the supply of breadstuffs was very short, and that he knew of three vessels which had succeeded in running full cargoes of food supplies to the ports on the south side of Cuba, in spite of the efforts of the Jamaican Government to prevent it.

SUPPOSED SPANISH SPY.

Important Arrest by a U. S. Marshal at Key West.

KEY WEST (Fla.), May 24.—8:30 p. m.—An important arrest of a supposed Spanish spy was made last evening by United States Marshal Hoar. The prisoner is Romigno Salpero Jiminez, who was among those captured on the steamer Panama, and has since been held a prisoner of war.

Jiminez is supposed to have obtained information concerning New York Horbor and its defenses, with charts of the harbor, which he is attempting to get to the Spanish authorities He is about 40 years old, a Spaniard and a civil engineer.

Late this evening Marshal Hoar, with several deputies and United States Commissioner Otto, received information from the north, in consequence of which they slipped quietly out to the Panama, arrested Jiminez and brought him ashore. He was taken to the Key West Hotel, and put through a vigorous examination in private.

Jiminez stoutly denied the accusation that he was a spy, but his story was of such a contradictory nature that it confirmed the suspicions of the Federal authorities. The examination will be continued, and the prisoner will be held under arrest meanwhile.

The Panama case was before the court to-day. Arrangements on both sides were heard and Judge Locke reserved decision. It has been decided that such ships as are held to be legitimate prizes of war shall be sent north for sale so as to bring better prices. This will probably not be done, however, until all the cases have been finally determined.

A new aspect was given to-day to the engagement at Cardenas, where Ensign Bagley and four men of the United States torpedo boat Winslow were killed, by a statement of Insurgent Colonel John J. Jova, who has been fighting under General Gomez. Colonel Jova has been in Cardenas since the engagement, and he says the mortality on the Spanish side was by no means so great as reported at that time in the United States. According to his information, which seems to be corroborated by the testimony of other Cubans taken aboard from Cardenas by the vessels of the blockading fleet, only nine persons were killed on the Spanish side. A shell from one of the American ships fell on one of the streets of the town, killing two women and three children, while three sailors and one medical officer on a Spanish gunboat fell under fire of the Americans.

The firing from the shore was not from a masked battery, but from the three Spanish gunboats, to attack which the Winslow was sent in. Two of them were disabled, but not permanently and the third ran away, according to Jova's information. No fewer than three Spanish flags were brought down by the stray shots from the Wilmington's guns. One shell struck the flagpole on the Casino, in the heart of the town, crashing through the roof and exploding in a China shop below. The place was wrecked, but no one was hurt. The second flag to come down was flying in the Spanish barracks and the third from a building formerly used by the American Consul, flying defiantly on the very pole where the Stars and Stripes had once waved.

11:50 p. m.—The United States auxiliary tug Waumpatuck brought in to-day a story of a sharp skirmish off Santiago de Cuba last Wednesday. The tug with the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, went into the Santiago Channel to cut the cable. While the vessels were engaged in the work, they were fired upon by the shore batteries. The St. Louis returned the fire and a lively fusilade ensued for about half an hour. The Waumpatuck eventually succeeded in cutting the cable. None of the Spanish shots hit either boat while neither of the boats in turn inflicted any damage on the enemy. From Santiago the two ships proceeded to Guantanamo, the Waumpatuck going in about four hundred yards from shore to cut the cable there, the St. Louis lying out of range. The shore batteries again opened fire and the St. Louis signaled the tug to come out which she did, without having cut the cable at that point. This adventure was equally harmless. Accounts of it reached here to-day in a grossly exaggerated form, including a report that the cruiser and the little tug had silenced the Spanish batteries on shore.

BATTLESIP OREGON.

Arrives Safely at Jupiter, on the East Coast of Florida.

ATLANTA (Ga.), May 24.—A special to the "Constitution" reports the safe arrival of the United States battleship Oregon at Jupiter, Florida.

Killing of Hungarians at Hazleton.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The State Department has made formal response to the Austrian Government as to the Hungarians killed at Hazleton, Pa., last fall. The Governor of Pennsylvania sent in a long report, made up mostly of the record of the celebrated trial, and this was reviewed by the Attorney-General and supplemented by a strong argument to maintain the position taken by our Government, namely, that it was not responsible under the circumstances, for the killing.

COMMERCIAL.

SPOT AND FUTURE WHEAT BOTH LOWER.

Barley Quiet, Prices Having a Downward Tendency—Oat Market in Good Shape.

San Francisco, May 24th.

During the past few days the Wheat market has been on the decline, owing to better crop conditions and prospects; both spot and futures are off to-day; the feature of the week has been the shipment of Wheat to Europe from Port Costa via New Orleans, previously referred to in these columns. Barley has been very quiet, and spot prices have been more or less nominal; the market has been weaker if anything, and both futures and spot declined during the week; ample supplies are coming from Oregon and Washington. Oats have not been active, but the market is in good shape, and holders are firm; receipts have been light yet the supply is ample for all needs. There has been very little doing in Corn, and prices are rather easy; buyers are taking only for immediate wants; heavy receipts; freight rates went up yesterday, and considerable was shipped under the old rates.

Bran has declined several times during the week; the market has been dull and there is considerable here. Several changes have occurred in Hay; the market was weak owing to free arrivals from outside sources; at the moment these shipments are smaller, and the market shows an improved tone; not much new Hay is coming in just now, and with new being held back better prices may be expected for old.

Produce Quotations.

FLOUR—Family Extras, $6@6 10; Bakers' Extras, $5 75@5 85.

WHEAT—Shipping Wheat, $1 60@1 62½ per ctl; Milling Wheat, $1 70@1 75 per ctl.

BARLEY—Feed, $1 22½@1 27½ per ctl; Brewing, $1 35@1 37½ per ctl, nominal.

OATS—We quote: Poor to fair, $1 30@1 32½ per ctl; good to choice, $1 35@1 40; fancy feed, $1 42½@1 45 per ctl; Gray, $1 32½@1 37½; Milling, $1 35@1 42½; Surprise, $1 45@1 50.

CORN—In bulk—Large Yellow, $1 05@1 10; Small Yellow, $1 22½@1 25; White, $1 05@1 10; Mixed, $1 03¾@1 05.

RYE—$1 37½@1 38¾.

BUCKWHEAT—Nominal.

MIDDLINGS—$21 50@23 50 per ton.

BRAN—$16@17 per ton.

ROLLED BARLEY—$26 50@27 50 per ton.

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

HAY—(Ex-car or cargo): Old crop—Wheat, $20@24 75 per ton; Wheat and Oat, $20@23; Oat, $17@19; Barley, $16@18 50; Alfalfa, $12@13 50; Clover, nominal; Stock, nominal; Compressed Wheat, $21@24; do, Oat, $18@19; Timothy, $15@17. New Crop—Wheat, $17@20 per ton; Oat, $15@16; Mixed Clover and Oat, $13@14; Island Barley, $13@15; Upland, do, $16; Alfalfa, $12@13 50.

STRAW—70c@$1 per bale.

HOPS—9@12½c per lb.

BEANS—Bayos, $2 90@3; Butter, $1 75@1 85; Pink, $2 60@2 70; Red, $3@3 10; Lima, $2 90@3; Pea, $1 90@2; Small White, $1 90@2 05; Large White, $1 90@2; Blackeye, $3 75; Red Kidney, $2 65@2 85.

POTATOES—Oregon Burbanks, 80c@$1 10 per ctl; River Buranks, 60@80c per sack; River Reds, 40@50c per ctl; Petaluma and Tomales Burbanks, 70@85c per sack; New Potatoes, 1½@2½c per lb; Merced Sweets, $1 25@1 50 per ctl.

VEGETABLES—Green Peas, $1@1 25 per sack; Garden, do, 2@2½c per lb; Green Peppers, 15@20c per lb; Dried Okra, 12½@15c per lb; Asparagus, $2 50 per box for fancy, $1 75@2 for No. 1 and $1@1 50 for common; Garlic, 5@6c per lb for new; Cucumbers, 50@75c per dozen for hothouse, $1 50@2 per box for Marysville; Rhubarb, 40@50c per box for common and 65c for large; Mexican Tomatoes, re-pack, $1 25@1 50 per box; Los Angeles, do, $2 per box; Summer Squash, 5@7c per lb; String Beans, 10@12½c; Egg Plant, —c per lb.

ONIONS—40@60c per ctl for new; Australian jobbing at $4 50@5 per ctl.

FRESH FRUITS—Apples—75c@$1 50 per box.

Apricots—Pringles, 50@75c per box, and 85c@$1 in crates.

Berries—Strawberries, $3 50@5 per chest for Longworth in baskets and $1 50@3 per chest for large berries; Gooseberries, 2@2½c per lb for common and —@—c for English; Blackberries, 15c per basket; Raspberries, $1 50 per crate for Newcastle and 50@75c per drawer for others.

Cherries—Black, 40@60c per box; Red and White, 25@40c; Royal Anne, 50@65c per box; loose White, 2@3c per lb; do Black, 5@6c per lb.

Currants—75c@$1 per drawer.

Cherries—Black, 40@75c per box; Red and White, 25@40c; Royal Anne, 75c@$1 per box; loose White, 2@3½c per lb.

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

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

BUTTER—Creamery—Fancy, 20c per lb; special brands, higher; seconds, 19@19½c. Dairy—Fancy, 18½@19c; other grades, 16@18c per lb.

CHEESE—We quote: New, 9@9½c; old —c; California Cream Cheddar, 10½@11c; Young America, 10½@11c; Eastern, 12@13c.

EGGS—Ranch, 14½@16c per dozen; Store, 13½@14c per dozen; Duck, 16c per dozen.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 10@11c per lb; Dressed Turkeys, —@— per lb; Roosters, $3@3 25 for old and $7 50@8 for young; Broilers, $2@3 for small and $4@5 for large; Fryers, $5@6; Hens, $2 50@3 50; Ducks, $3@3 50 for old, $3@4 50 for young; Geese, 75c@$1 pair; Goslings, $1@1 50 per pair; Pigeons, $1 per dozen for old and $1 25@1 75 for young.

Closing Grain Quotations.

New York, May 24th.

WHEAT—May, $1 60; July, $1 16¾; September, 92¼c.

Chicago, May 24th.

WHEAT—May, $1 65; July, $1 09½; September, 87⅝c; December, 82⅝c.

San Francisco, May 24th.

No session of Produce Exchange this afternoon.

CORN—Large Yellow, $1 05@1 10.

BRAN—$16@17.

California Dried Fruit.

NEW YORK, May 24.—California Dried Fruits firm. Evaporated Apples—Common, 6@8c; prime wire tray, 9@9¼c; wood dried prime, 4¼@4½c; choice, 9½c; fancy, 9½@10c. Prunes, 6@8¼c. Apricots—Royal, 8@9c; Moorpark, 10@12c. Peaches—Unpeeled, 5@8c; peeled, 12@14c.

California Fruit Sales.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Earl Fruit Company sold California Cherries at open auction to-day as follows: Centennial, 85c@$1 30; Black Tartarian, 55c@$1 25.

Porter Brothers Company sold to-day at open auction California fruit at the following prices:

CHICAGO, May 24.—Cherries—Royal Annes, $1 45@2 75; Centennials, $1 05@1 80; Tartarians, 50c@$1 50; Mixed, 60c@$1; Black Republican, $1; Rockports, 55@85c; Pontiacs, 55@80c. Apricots—Newcastle, $1 65@1 70 per single crate; Seedlings, $1 15@1 60; Pringles, $1@1 35.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Cherries—Centennials, 85c@$1 60; Tartarians, 55@95c; Governor Woods, 65c.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

Trade Continues Quiet at Previous Quotations.

Sacramento, May 24th.

Following are the retail prices for the various articles mentioned:

FLOUR—Family Extras, $3 15 per 100 lbs; $1 60 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, 5c per basket; choice, 4 baskets for 25c; loose Cherries, 8c per lb; Gooseberries, 8c per lb; Apricots, 10c per lb.

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, 11c; 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, 35c per dozen; New Potatoes, 3c 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; Spinach, 5c per lb; Romain, 2 for 5c; Peas, 5c; Asparagus, 25@40c per dozen; Beans, 12½c per lb; Summer Squash, 8c per lb; Green Peppers, 30c per lb.

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, new, first cutting, 80c; old, third cutting, 85@90c; Whole Barley, $1 50; Ground Barley, $1 60; Feed Oats, $1 60@1 70; Middlings, $1 25; Shorts, $1 15; Bran, $1 15; Straw, 75c; Corn, large, $1 30; small, $1 35 per ctl; Cracked Corn, $1 45; Ground Corn, $1 35.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

San Francisco, May 24th.

Morning Session—Caledonia, 15c; Chollar, 16c; G & C, 18c; H & N, 78c; Ophir, 38c; Savage, 8c; S Nevada, 52@51c; Union, 10c.

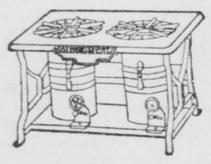
Closing Quotations—Alta, 10c; Belcher, 7c; B & B, 25c; Bullion, 5c; Caledonia, 14c; Challenge, 7c; Chollar, 16c; C C V, 44c; C Point, 7c; G & C, 18c; H & N, 82c; Justice, 8c; Mexican, 18c; Ophir, 36c; Overman, 7c; Potosi, 18c; Savage, 10c; S Nevada, 50c; Silver Hill, 5c; Union, 10c; Utah, 40c; Standard, $1 60.

Ancestral Cleanliness.

Proverbial for its thoroughness. Pearline users admire the pluck that a woman needed to get such cleanliness in such laborious ways. No excuse for lack of cleanliness now. Pearline has changed the situation. Thorough cleanliness, with ease, comfort, safety, economy, and time to spare—by the use of Pearline. A modern woman does her work in a modern way—with Pearline. 573

Millions NOW USE Pearline

Blue Flame Oil Stoves



Eighteen different styles of Blue Flame Oil Stoves on sale to-day, at prices that defy our competitors. We have them as low as

$5.75

Many Novelties at Bargains Here is what you want, a full size claw hammer at 20c; tack hammers at 5c; can openers and cork screw combination, the handiest thing out, only 8c, sixty-foot clothes lines only 10c; clothes pins 2c per dozen; a set of the best steel scolloped potato, meat and bread knife, the whole set only 20c.

Dinner Sets That Are Real Snaps. We have for sale to-day some very pretty patterns of dinner sets really as cheap as the same number of pieces in white ware. Dinner sets for six persons in snow white porcelain, handsomely decorated, at $3 95.

Ice Cream Freezers, $1 45, Many a man has been kept home of evenings by a little attention on his wife's part in providing some little dainty to tickle his palate, a plate of ice cream, for instance. How nice and inexpensive, two quarts of the best ice cream can be made in one of our new freezers for 60c, and the freezing will take a little over four minutes.

Refrigorators and Ice Boxes as Low in Price as $4 50 We know that if you haven't a refrigerator you ought to have one especially when you can buy a hard wood one that is lined and packed with the very best material and is one of the most economical refrigerators on the market for $4 95.

Your Special Attention is Called to This. We have during the past winter accumulated a number of second hand gasoline and blue flame oil stoves which we offer at a very low price; they are all in perfect order and will do good work. Call if you want a bargain.

Garden Hose. Do No More Kicking. We have at last got hold of some good garden hose, some that will wear you for four to six years and even longer; this hose is not to be compared with the shoddy stuff now on market. Call and see it.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.,
502 and 504 J and 1009 Fifth Street.

THURSDAY, MAY 26TH,
Important sale of wash fabrics, organdies, etc.

Hale's

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

Muslin Underwear —AND— Embroideries.

TO-DAY we offer unusual values in muslin underwear and embroideries. The goods have been selected from some of the choicest and quickest selling lines we have, but as quantities are small, we wish to close them out. This is your opportunity.

Cambric Nightrobes 75c Ladies' fine cambric nightrobes, with elaborate yoke of embroidery and fine tucks; material the finest, style the newest. A strong value at $1 25. TO-DAY, 75c.

Muslin Nightgowns 37½c Of serviceable muslin with mother hubbard yoke of narrow tucks, trimmed with narrow embroidery; the sleeves trimmed with embroidery, also. One of our big purchases of which you get the benefit. TO-DAY, 37½c.

Lace-Trimmed Nightgowns 63c Ladies' muslin nightgowns, of good material and finish; empire yoke with cambric ruffle, trimmed with imitation torchon lace; sleeves very full, gathered at wrist and trimmed with lace. A strong value at 95c. TO-DAY, 63c.

Fine Nightrobes $1 00 Small lot of choice patterns; most of them of cambric, of circular yoke of fine tucks trimmed with lace to correspond. Favorites at $1 50. TO-DAY, $1.

Empire Gowns $1 50 A small but choice lot of handsome empire gowns in different designs; a few of each from our regular $2 50 stock. TO-DAY, $1 50.

White Muslin Drawers 25c Ladies' white muslin drawers, trimmed with cluster of tucks and ruffle of embroidery 2½ inches deep; full size and well made and regular 40c value. TO-DAY, 25c.

White Muslin Drawers 35c An odd lot of ladies' white muslin drawers, trimmed with regular embroidery, and regularly sold for 50c. TO-DAY, 35c.

Umbrella Drawers 79c Ladies' umbrella cambric drawers, trimmed with wide ruffle of alternate stripes of lawn and patent torchon inserting, with torchon lace edging. Regular $1 stock. TO-DAY, 79c.

Muslin Skirts 35c A small lot of ladies' muslin skirts, with cambric ruffle trimmed with cluster of tucks. TO-DAY, 35c.

Ladies' Umbrella Skirts $1 25 Ladies' muslin umbrella skirts trimmed with wide flounces of embroidery; slightly mussed from handling; formerly sold for $1.75, $2.00, and $2.50. TO-DAY, $1.25.

Corset Covers 25c The yoke trimmed front and back with edge of imitation torchon lace. You'll not see similar goods at less than 37½c. TO-DAY, 25c.

Corset Covers 39c A small lot with square yoke of fine embroidery inserting, edged with embroidery, sizes 32, 42 and 44 only. Original value very much higher. TO-DAY, 39c.

Muslin Chemise 25c Ladies' muslin chemise, yoke, neck and sleeves trimmed with 1-inch torchon lace. TO-DAY, 25c.

To-day's Embroideries.

Full Flouncings 50c yd White dotted swiss embroidery full flouncing, 45 inches wide, embroidered in Irish point effects; in great demand for children's dresses and fancy aprons. TO-DAY, 50c YD.

White Embroideries 4c yd Good cambric muslin, the work 1 to 1½ inches wide, cloth 2 to 2½ inches wide; new goods. TO-DAY, 4c YD.

Embroidered Edges 7½c yd White embroidered edges on cambric muslin; embroidery very open and showy; work 2½ inches wide, cloth 4½ inches wide. TO-DAY, 7½c YD.

Brocaded Silk Skirts.

Handsome black brocaded silk skirts, taffeta lined and cut in the new seven gore. TO-DAY... $5 00

A better quality..... $6 95

G. A. R. Suits.

Our sale of men's navy blue sack suits, fast colors, adjustable buttons, for Grand Army and ordinary wear, continues. $7 95