STRETCHING OUT HER HANDS.

America No Longer Merely the Granary of the World.

She Is Invading the World's Market With Rapid Strides.

Report of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce—Exciting the Serious Concern of Other Countries by Her Competition—The Coal Strike in Illinois Still Continues.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The remarkable advance of the United States into the markets of the world is presented in a publication just issued from the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State, under the direction of Frederick Emory. While presenting elaborate statistics and data on the increase of trade the world over, the subject is also treated broadly, to bring out the general significance of this trade development, which Mr. Emory refers to as an "American invasion of the markets of the world."

Although no reference is made to geographical and political changes resulting from the appearance of the United States in the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico and elsewhere, yet the review deals with the important part which the American enterprise and capital are taking in the development of the Far East.

In his introduction to the work Mr. Emory says: "The United States is no longer the 'granary of the world' merely. While its exports of agricultural products have increased to a remarkable extent during the past year, its sales abroad of manufactured goods have continued to extend with a facility and promptitude of results which have excited the serious concern of countries that for generations had not only controlled their home markets but had practically monopolized certain lines of trade in other lands. When we consider that this result has been reached with comparative ease in spite of added impediments to United States exports in the form of discriminations of various kinds, and notwithstanding that organized effort to reach foreign markets for our manufactures is also yet in its infancy, the ability of the United States to compete successfully with the most advanced industrial nations in any part of the world, as well as with those nations in their home markets, can no longer be seriously questioned."

The attention which foreign Governments have given to this rapid increase of American trade is discussed as follows:

"In view of what may be termed an American invasion of the markets of the world, the attitude of the leading commercial nations toward each other, and the relations which their industrial activity and trade interests bear to the United States, become a matter of practical concern. The more important incidents of the past year in foreign diplomacy have, therefore, a significance for us which might not have attached to them in the absence of concerted efforts to extend the sale of our goods. It may be said that the chief business of European diplomacy at the present day is to secure new 'spheres of influence' and wider opportunities for trade, as well as suitable territory for occupation by the overflow of population from the more densely inhabited countries. The world has watched the progress of the diplomatic drama in China with an interest which has been hightened by the knowledge that the practical outcome might be either the opening of new channels of trade to the commerce of the globe or the appropriation of them by particular nations for their own special benefit. China has for some years been one of the most promising fields for American enterprise, industry and capital, and the entrance of the vast empire upon the path of Western development, under conditions which would secure equality of opportunity to the United States, would doubtless result in immense gain to our manufacturers in the demand, sure to follow, for tons of supplies and goods of various descriptions that we are fitted to provide.

"The solution of the problem of the future commercial conditions of the Chinese Empire has therefore an immediate and most important relation to the expansion of our export trade, especially that of our Pacific slope. The partition of Africa among the European Powers offers consideration of an economic character of almost equal magnitude, while the plans of the more active commercial nations for increasing their respective shares in the trade of the Latin-American markets affected us even more seriously in the development of our commercial intercourse with the southern half of the Western hemisphere.

"The 'internationalization' of the United States, so far as industry and commercial interests are concerned, has, in fact, been made a thing of the past by the logic of the change in our economic requirements, and we can no longer afford to disregard international rivalries, now that we ourselves have become a competitor in the world-wide struggle for trade."

SAGASTA AGAIN OFFERS TO RESIGN.

(Continued from First Page.)

Ministry is formed that his assistance will be invited.

The Government has prohibited publication of news of the movements of Spanish warships and the movements of Camara's fleet is not known. It is reported to be at Porto Mahon.

HAS NOTHING TO EXPLAIN.

Has No Official Information of Von Deidrich's Acts.

BERLIN, July 21.—The semi-official "North German Gazette" this afternoon, referring to the statements that Germany has assured Secretary Day that the action attributed to Admiral Von Diedrichs is unauthorized; that the German Government repudiated responsibility for it, and that the Admiral would be called to account, says:

"We are not aware that the Government has any reason to make any such or similar explanation. So far nothing is known officially of any unfriendly action on the part of Admiral Von Diedrichs or any ships of the German squadron toward the United States. Neither is anything known of any complaint having been made by Americans. The German Government has never been placed in the position to explain."

No Peace Negotiations.

MADRID, July 21, 2 p. m.—A newspaper here to-day publishes a statement from a Cabinet Minister, who says he is absolutely ignorant of any peace negotiations. He added that if there are overtures they shall be made to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Duke Almodovar de Rio, and that Senor Gamazo, Minister of Public Instruction, will be charged with the negotiations.

Portugal Reinforcing Her Frontier.

LONDON, July 21.—Dispatches from Lisbon July 18th, which were suppressed by the censor, say that owing to the suspension of the Constitution in Spain the Portuguese Government has ordered reinforcements of troops to be dispatched to the frontier, fearing Spanish uprisings and the entry of revolutionists into Portuguese territory, as has been the case in the past.

Bombarded a Signal Tower.

MADRID, July 21, 5 p. m.—A dispatch from Havana says that the American warships before Manzanillo separated yesterday, five proceeding to a point off Cape Cruz, where they bombarded a signal tower, causing damage.

Carlists Are Active.

LONDON, July 21.—Despite the denial of the Madrid correspondent of the "Times," special dispatches from Madrid to the London papers, especially some that come by way of the frontier and elude censorship, continue to assert that the Carlists are active.

Palm Trees of Cuba.

The little island of Cuba has nearly thirty different varieties of palm trees. Chief among them is the royal palm, a majestic tree with a straight trunk and a bunch of plumelike leaves growing out of the top, the lower ones drooping toward the ground. It is the most common as well as the most beautiful tree in Cuba. It has been called the blessed tree for its every part is useful. Its roots are made into medicines; its trunk is easily split into boards for building. The trunk has no bark and the inside is porous, the outer portion being hard and nearly as brittle as glass.

The center bud at the top of the royal palm tree, from which all the leaves grow, is a tender substance and is a very pleasant food, whether eaten raw, cooked as a vegetable or preserved with sugar. The stems on the long leaves are odd. They are semicircular and embrace the trunk of the tree. The stem is called the yagua and looks like a thin board, is often five or six feet long, and the natives make it serve various purposes. Sections cut off serve as plates, or if soaked in warm water it becomes pliable and may be bent in any shape, afterward hardening. Sometimes when thus softened it is folded at the ends like a baker's paper hat, fastened with wooden pins and serves the Cuban farmer as a water bucket, basin or pan. Sometimes the insurgents use one of these improvised dishes as a kettle in which to cook their beef and yams. The water in the dish keeps the wood from burning.

In times of peace the yagua or stem of the palm leaf is used to cover bales of tobacco. Set on a frame it may form a very good bed; again, the yagua is used as a tarpaulin or mackintosh. The Cuban soldiers with a few leaves can build tents for themselves.

She—I had three men at my feet last night.

Her Sister—Is that all? There's certainly room for lots more.—Harper's Bazar.

All Medical Authors Claim Iron To Be the most important of all mineral tonics. It increases the number of blood corpuscles and the amount of hematin in the blood, possessing besides local and general tonic effects. Under its use the skin of pale people assumes a healthy tint, the cheeks red, a good appetite and their strength invigorated. It is found in its pleasantest and most acceptable form in "Ott's" Port Wine and Iron, 25c per pint. Do not mistake the place.

FRANCIS S. OTT,
No Percentage Pharmacy,
200 K Street, South Side Second and K

MILES AT LAST STARTS FOR PORTO RICO.

(Continued from First Page.)

is mild in type. Instructions have been sent to General Shafter to have Brigadier General Duffield sent north to the United States, the medical reports indicating that his convalescence would be very much hastened by a cooler temperature.

DISCREDITS THE STORIES.

General Palma Gives His Reasons for Not Believing Them.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—General Palma, President of the Cuban Junta, is in the city. He does not credit the stories about the reported friction between Cuban soldiers and the Americans.

"I think," he said, "all Cubans recognize the nice work of the United States in helping the Cubans to attain their independence. I cannot think any regular soldiers of the Cuban army have refused to help build roads, dig trenches, etc. I do not know what some few scattered soldiers may have done, but it is not reasonable to suppose that any of the regulars under Garcia have declined to perform such services. General Garcia, from the beginning, said he was ready to do all that was necessary to aid the Americans, and his soldiers have for years been doing just such work as you refer to. They have grown accustomed to it."

"What do you estimate as the number of Cuban soldiers under arms in Cuba at the present time?" was asked.

"I think we have about 55,000 Cuban soldiers under arms in Cuba now," said General Palma. "There are probably about 4,000 of 5,000 with Garcia and the balance of them are scattered all over Cuba. It must be remembered that we have possession of a good many towns, and there must be a guard maintained over them by our Cuban army. All through the provinces there are needs for the protection which is afforded by these soldiers. Most of our cavalry is in Puerto Principe."

General Palma does not credit the reports regarding the death of General Garcia. He said he had a letter from General Garcia a few days ago, and believes he is still alive.

SAMPSON'S REPORT.

It is Now on Its Way to Washington and Will Soon Arrive.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The anxiously awaited report of Admiral Sampson on the great sea fight with Cervera's squadron is now on the way by the cruiser St. Paul, under Captain Sigsbee, which left Santiago day before yesterday.

The trip to New York is about three or four days, so that the report is likely to be in the hands of the department by next Saturday or Sunday. After going over it officials will make public liberal extracts on the details of the engagement. This and the supplementary reports of the fleet officers are awaited with great interest, not only for the light they will throw on this memorable fight, but for the technical lessons they will give on explosives, projectiles, etc. Thus far, not a word has been received by the department to show what kind of projectiles did such effective work.

Captain O'Neil of the Ordnance Bureau is particularly interested in this branch for the scientific deductions which will be afforded, and he has sent orders for detailed reports on the effect of all kinds of naval ordnance, including the dynamite projectiles thrown by the Vesuvius. The press reports concerning the dynamite projectiles indicated that they had done fearful havoc, but the observations since then within the fortifications do not show any very serious damage. The technical reports will disclose just how much effectiveness can be secured from the various appliances now in use by the navy, some of them being in their experimental stages.

HAS BEEN NO DELAY.

Admiral Sampson Offered General Miles His Convoy.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Concerning the naval convoys of General Miles' expedition from Cuba to Porto Rico, the Navy Department to-night made public the following statement:

Admiral Sampson telegraphs this afternoon to the Secretary of the Navy that there has been no delay in furnishing ample convoy to General Miles. A day or two ago the Cincinnati and New Orleans were both placed at his disposal. The Columbia and Yale, carrying troops, are both powerfully armed, says the Admiral's telegram, and this is an ample convoy for his expedition and to effect his landing. The Annapolis, Wasp and Leyden have been ordered from Nipe, the Gloucester also added and the three monitors ordered from Tampa.

Under these circumstances there certainly has been no lack of naval assistance. If General Miles preferred to wait, the delay was his own. However, in further answer to his request, the Massachusetts and Dixie were also added this morning and he has probably started. This statement shows that General Miles will be backed in effecting his landing on Porto Rican soil by a strong squadron of the navy. In addition to the vessels named in the statement, it is officially admitted for the first time that the powerful monitors Terror, Amphitrite and Puritan, which have been at Key West, are under orders to proceed to Porto Rico to assist in the reduction of the forts there.

It is known also to be not unlikely, indeed it is probable, that still other vessels of Admiral Sampson's fleet will participate in the reduction of the fortifications of San Juan. This was indicated clearly by Secretary Long's statement this afternoon concerning the sailing of Commodore Watson's Eastern squadron to Spain. In the course of that statement, the Secretary said the Eastern squadron would be sent to Spain later, when the Porto Rican campaign permits. It seems clear that some, at least, of the vessels will be employed in the bombardment of the fortifications of Porto Rico's principal city.

PORTO RICO POSTOFFICE.

It Will be Established as Soon as the Troops Land.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Postmaster General Emery Smith made another extension of the postal service in establishing Porto Rico as a military Postoffice directly under the Postoffice Department, Postmaster J. H. Willett in charge. Facilities will be established for the transaction of money order and registered business and the sale of postal supplies and the receipt and dispatch of mails.

H. M. Robinson of the Atlanta office, has been appointed special agent of the department, with W. H. Hahr, J. R. Kent, J. W. Kingsmore and Edward Jifking as assistants. The four last named clerks have for some time been waiting at Tampa prepared for this service. The order will go into effect immediately upon the landing of United States troops at any point in Porto Rico.

CERVERA WILL STAY HERE.

Will Not Return to His Native Land at the End of the War.

ANNAPOLIS (Md.), July 21.—A well defined rumor, which cannot, however, be traced to an authoritative source, was on everybody's lips here to-day, to the effect that Admiral Cervera had expressed a determination not to return to his native country at the close of hostilities between the United States and Spain. It is said that the Admiral has decided to take up his residence in Boston, whither he will repair with his son, Lieutenant Cervera, who is also a prisoner here, as soon as peace is declared.

The Spanish officers who arrived last night on the Harvard were escorted through the city to-day by members of the first contingent of prisoners, and seem well satisfied with their quarters.

Captain Eulate adheres to his original objection and refuses to sign the parole agreement. He is gloomy and morose, associating little if any, with his brother officers.

Reefing and Washing.

"Christmas!" said the old salt as he looked out of the back window of the tenement he inhabits ashore, at the washing flapping on the pulley line, in a heavy gale. "Why don't you reef 'em?" And when Mrs. Salt had the next lineful ready, he hung them out. He folded everything double before putting it over the line, so that everything was close reefed, so to speak, but in that wind the things dried quickly enough so folded, and they were far less likely to be torn or blown away.—New York Sun.

A Petty Sin.

Gerald—Do you think that suicide is a sin?

Geraldine—Well, I think it would be forgiven in your case.—New York Truth.

Cause and Effect.

She—Mrs. Boozeford says her heart is full to-night.

He—I suppose her husband is, too, then.—Yonkers Statesman.

COMMERCIAL.

GRAIN MARKET QUIET AND UNCHANGED.

Wheat Market is Weak—Barley Quiet and Unchanged—Oats Steady—Corn Advanced.

San Francisco, July 21st.

Wheat is unchanged and market weak. Barley is quiet at unchanged figures. Fair demand for Oats and market steady. Corn is scarce; market firm and prices have advanced.

Hay market was weaker to-day, as receipts were heavier.

Better demand for White Beans. Squash and Cucumbers lower. Corn fairly steady.

Apricots in boxes not much wanted and lower, while loose in bulk are firmer. Prices for Cantaloupes and Nutmegs not yet established. Blackberries good price.

No changes in Butter and supply more ample than the demand. Cheese is steady. Ranch Eggs are higher. Local Poultry is weak for young and firm for Hens. Young Turkeys bring a good price.

Produce Quotations.

FLOUR—Net cash prices for Family Extras, $4.65@4.75 per bbl; Bakers' Extras, $4.40@4.50.

WHEAT—Shipping Wheat is nominal at $1.25@1.27½ per ctl; Milling Wheat, $1.35@1.45 per ctl.

BARLEY—Feed, $1.20@1.22½ per ctl; Brewing, nominal.

OATS—Poor to fair, $1.20@1.25 per ctl; good to choice, $1.27½@1.32½; fancy feed, $1.35@1.37½ per ctl; Gray, $1.25@1.27½; Milling, $1.30@1.35; Surprise, $1.32½@1.37½.

CORN—Eastern, in bulk—Large Yellow, $1.12½@1.15; White, $1.17½@1.20; Mixed, $1.05@1.07½. Sacked—Small Yellow, California, $1.30@1.35 per ctl.

RYE—$1.20@1.25 per ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Nominal.

MIDDLINGS—$19.50@21.50 per ton.

BRAN—$15.50@16.50 per ton.

ROLLED BARLEY—$26@26.50 per ton.

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

HAY—(Ex-car or cargo): New Crop—Wheat, $17@19 per ton; Wheat and Oat, $17@18.50; Oat, $17@17.50; Barley, $13.50@16; Alfalfa, $12.50@14.

STRAW—70@85c per bale.

HORSE—9@12½c per lb.

BEANS—Bayos, $2.75@2.90; Butter, —@—; Pink, $2.50@2.60; Red, $2.65@2.75; Lima, $2.75@2.85; Pea, $1.80@1.90; Small White, $1.80@1.95; Large White, $1.65@1.85; Blackeye, $3.15@3.25; Red Kidney, $2.50@2.75.

POTATOES—Burbanks, old, nominal; New Potatoes, 50c@$1 per ctl in boxes and 50@65c in sacks.

ONIONS—35@50c per sack for Red and 65@80c per ctl for Yellow.

VEGETABLES—Green Peas, 2@2½c per lb; Green Peppers, 40@65c per box for Chile and $1@1.25 for Bell; Garlic, 2@3c per lb; Cucumbers, 40@50c per box for Bay; Tomatoes, 40@60c per small box for Vacaville, 75c@$1 for Los Angeles and $1.50@2 per box for large; Summer Squash, 40@50c for Bay; String Beans, 3c per lb; Egg Plant, 75c@$1.25 per large box; Green Corn, 75c@$1 per sack, $1.25@1.50 per crate for Alameda and 65@85c for Berkeley crates; Green Okra, 50@85c per box; Lima Beans, 4c per lb.

FRESH FRUITS—Apples—New, 30@50c per small box and 75c@$1.25 per large box; Crab Apples, 40@65c per box.

Apricots—Royal, 40@65c per box and crate and $40@65 per ton in bulk.

Berries—Strawberries, $7 per chest for Longworth in baskets and $3@4 per chest for large berries; Blackberries, $3@4.50 per chest; Raspberries, $4@6 per chest.

Cherries—Boxes, 50@65c; loose, 3c per lb.

Currants—$1.50@3 per chest.

Figs—Black, —@— per box, including single and double layer.

Grapes—Fontainbleau, 65c@$1 per box and crate.

Melons—Watermelons, $8@15 per hundred for medium and $20@25 for large; Cantaloupes, $5 per crate; Nutmegs, $2@2.50 per box.

Nectarines—Red, $1@1.25 per box; White, 50@65c per box.

Peaches—50@75c per box and 60@75c in baskets.

Pears—Bartlett, $1@$1.25 per box.

Plums—35@50c per box and 50@65c per crate.

CITRUS FRUIT—Oranges, —@— per box for Navels and 65c@$1 for Seedlings; Mexican Limes, re-pack, $5.50@6 per box; California Lemons, $1@1.50 for common to good, $1.50@2 for choice and $2.50@3 for fancy.

TROPICAL FRUIT—Bananas, $1@2 per bunch; Pineapples, $1@2.50 per dozen; Smyrna Figs, 12@14c per lb; Persian Dates, 5½@6c per lb.

DRIED FRUITS—New Apricots, 9@9½c for Royal; old, 6@7c per lb for Royal, 7½@9c for Moorpark; Prunes, carloads, 40-50s, 4⅝@5c; 50-60s, 4¼@4½c; 60-70s, 3¾@4c; 70-80s, 3¼@3½c; 80-90s, 2¾@3c; 90-100s, 2¼@2½c; 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 1¼@1½c for unpitted; Apples, 7½@8c for evaporated and 4½@5½c for sundried.

RAISINS—Carloads—Two crown, 2@2½c per lb; 3-crown, 2¾@3c; 4-crown, 3¼@3¾c; London layers, $1@1.15 per box; Seedless Sultanas, 4½c; Seedless Muscatels, 2¾c.

BUTTER—Creamery—Fancy, 20c per lb; special brands, higher; seconds, 19@20c. Dairy—Fancy, 17½c; other grades, 16@17c per lb.

CHEESE—New, 8@9c; old, —c; California Cream Cheddar, —@—c; Young America, 9@9½c; Eastern, 12@13c.

EGGS—Ranch, 17@20c per dozen; Store, 12½@15c per dozen; Eastern, 12@16c.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 13@14c per lb for hens and 15c for gobblers; Roosters, $4@4.50 for old and $5.50@6 for young; Broilers, $2@2.50 for small and $3@3.50 for large; Fryers, $3.50@4; Hens, $4@5.50; Ducks, $3@3.25 for old, $3@4 for young; Geese, 75c@$1 per pair; Goslings, $1@1.25 per pair; Pigeons, $1.25@1.50 per dozen for old, $1.25@1.50 for young.

GAME—Nominal.

Meat Market.

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

BEEF—First quality, 6½c; second quality, 5½@6c; third quality, 4@5c per lb.

VEAL—5½@6½c for large and 6@7½c per lb for small.

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

LAMB—8@8½c per lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, 5c per lb for medium, 4¼@4½c for small and 4½@4⅝c for large; dressed, 6@7¼c per lb.

Closing Grain Quotations.

New York, July 21st.

WHEAT—July, 83c; December, 72c.

Chicago, July 21st.

WHEAT—September, 67⅞c; December, 67⅝c.

San Francisco, July 21st.

WHEAT—December, $1.27.

BARLEY—December, $1.19.

CORN—Large Yellow, $1.12½@1.15.

BRAN—$15.50@16.50.

California Fruit Sales.

Porter Brothers Company sold yesterday at open auction California fruit at the following prices:

At New York: Plums—Burbanks, $2.10 single crate; Purple Duanes, $1.20@1.40; Washingtons, Jeffersons and Bradshaws, $1.10. Pears—Bartletts, $1.60@1.85 box and $1.05 half box. Prunes—Tragedys, 85c@$1.20 single crate; German, $1.05@1.15; Silver, $1.10. Seven cars California fruit on the New York market yesterday, of which Porter Brothers Company sold three cars.

At Chicago: Pears—Bartletts, $1.15@1.70 box and 65c half box. Prunes—Tragedys, 90c@$1.30 single crate; Germans, $1.05@1.25. Plums—Washingtons, $1.15@1.35 single crate; Burbanks, 75c@$1.35; Bradshaws, 95c@$1.05; Purple Duanes, 95c; Satsumas, 80c. Peaches—Early Crawfords, 45@80c box; St. Johns, 45@75c; Hale's Earlys, 40@75c; Fosters, 70c; Wheatlands, 65c. Seven cars California fruit on the Chicago market yesterday, of which Porter Brothers Company sold four cars.

At Boston: Pears—Bartletts, $1.80@1.36 box. Prunes—Tragedys, $1.15@1.50 single crate; Germans, $1.05@1.15. Plums—Washingtons, $1.25; California Reds, $1.35 single crate; Purple Duanes, $1@1.50; Comedys, $1.10; Bradshaws, $1.05. Peaches—Fosters, $1 box; Early Crawford, 55@80c; Deckers, 70@94c; St. Johns, 40@80c box and 85c single crate; Strawberry, 70c box. Five cars California fruit on the Boston market yesterday, of which Porter Brothers Company sold three cars.

At Philadelphia: Pears—Bartletts, $1.65@1.79 box, and $1.10 half box. Prunes—Tragedys, 83c@$1.33 single crate. Plums—Abundance, 85c single crate.

At Minneapolis: Pears—Bartletts, $1.75@2 box. Three cars California fruit on the Minneapolis market yesterday, of which Porter Brothers Company sold one car.

The Earl Fruit Company auctioned California fruit yesterday as follows:

At Chicago: Plums—Wickson, $1.75@2.25, average $2.09; California Reds, $1.45@2.15, averaged 1.47; Diamond, $1.45; Satsuma, 97c. Prunes—Tragedy, 90c@$1.30, average $1.01; German, $1.25; Bartlett Pears, $1.66; Ventilator, $1.47; Fontainbleau Grapes, $1.35. Weather warm. Seven cars sold.

At Boston: Bartlett Pears, $1.75@2, average $1.85. Plums—Satsuma, $1.85; Walling, $1.71; Ogon, 65c@$2.10, average $1.68. Tragedy Prunes, $1.41. Peaches—Hale's Early, 40@60c, average 55c; Early Crawford, 50@80c, average 65c. Weather very hot. Five cars sold.

At New York: Bartlett Pears, $1.70@1.90, average $1.74. Weather dry. Seven cars sold.

At Philadelphia: Plums—Burbank, $1.45; Ogon, 95c@$1.45, average $1.38; Tragedy, $1.15@1.55, average $1.38. Peaches—Strawberry, 56c; Crawford, 40@60c, average 45c; Hale's Early, 52c; St. John, 55c; Imperial, 40@75c, average 46c; Bartlett Pears, $1.50@1.75, average $1.61; half boxes, 76c. Three cars sold.

At Montreal: Bartlett Pears, $2.12; Tragedy Prunes, $1.73; German, $1.40; Purple Duane Plums, $2.10; Washington, $2; Jefferson, $2.30.

California Dried Fruit.

NEW YORK, July 21.—California Dried Fruits steady: Evaporated Apples—Common, 6@8c; prime wire tray, 8½c; choice, 8¾@9c; fancy, 9½c. Prunes, 4@8c. Apricots—Royal, 8½@10c; Moorpark, 10@12c. Peaches—Unpeeled, 5@8c; peeled, 12@16c.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

Trade Continues Quiet at Unchanged Prices.

Sacramento, July 21st.

Trade continues quiet in local produce circles at unchanged prices.

To-morrow (Friday) the following varieties of fish can be had at the markets at prices quoted: Rockcod, 12½c; Flounder, 10c; Sole, 10c; Large Smelt, 15c; Salmon, 15c; Barracuda, 12½c; Trout, 20c; Shad, 8c; Halibut, 12½c; Striped Bass, 12½c; Tomcod, 12½c; Catfish, 10c; Seabass, 12½c; Sardines, 10c; Sea Perch, 12½c per lb.

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

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

Following are the retail prices for the various articles mentioned:

FLOUR—Family Extras, $2.50 per 100 lbs; $1.25 for 50 lbs.

FRUIT—Oranges, Seedlings, 20@30c per dozen; Limes, 12½c; Lemons, 15@25c; Cocoanuts, 10c each; Bananas, 30c per doz; Grape Fruit, 4 fbs for 25c; Apples, $1 per box; Strawberries, choice, 12½c basket; Cherries, 8c per lb; Apricots, 5c per lb; Currants, 35c per box; Raspberries, 3 baskets for 25c; Green Apples, 3c; Blackberries, 2 baskets for 15c; Peaches, 3@4c per lb; Melons, 15@25c.

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

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes, 10c per lb; Celery, 5c per head; Cauliflower, 10c per head; Cucumbers, 10c per dozen; New Potatoes, 2c per lb, $1.25 per 100 lbs; Turnips, Beets, Parsnips, Carrots, Lettuce, Radishes, Leek and Green Onions, 12½c per dozen bunches; Onions, 2c per lb; Chicory, 2 for 5c; Spinach, 5c per lb; Romain, 2 for 5c; Peas, 3 for 10c; Beans, 5c per lb; Summer Squash, 3c per lb; Green Peppers, 6c per lb; rGeen Corn, 20c per dozen.

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@90c each; Tame Geese, $1.50 each; Tame Ducks, 50@65c each; Turkeys, 15c for live and 17c for dressed per lb.

EGGS—California, 20c per dozen, 2 dozen for 35c.

HAY AND GRAIN—Oat or Wheat Hay, 90c@$1; Alfalfa, 70@75c; Whole Barley, $1.40; Ground Barley, $1.50; Feed Oats, $1.60@1.70; Middlings, $1.05; Shorts, $1; Bran, 95c; Straw, 70@75c; Corn, large, $1.30; small, $1.35; Cracked Corn, $1.40; Ground Corn, $1.35.

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

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

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

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

SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

San Francisco, July 21st.

Morning Session—Caledonia, 20c; C C & V, 33c; Savage, 13c; S Nevada, 44@45c.

Closing Quotations—Alta, 8c; Andes, 3c; Belcher, 11c; B & B, 14c; Challenge, 11c; Chollar, 15c; Confidence, 20c; C C & V, 34c; C Point, 4c; G & C, 5c; Justice, 4c; Kentuck, 3c; Mexican, 10c; Occidental, 50c; Ophir, 15c; Overman, 4c; Potosi, 16c; Savage, 12c; Scorpion, 1c; S Nevada, 43c; Silver Hill, 3c; Union, 16c; Utah, 2c; Yellow Jacket, 10c; Standard, $1.40.

Grand Concert by Neale's Orchestra Saturday, July 23d, commencing at 8 p. m.

Hale's

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

To-day, Extra Values in Domestics.

Matchless values are the rule in our Domestic Department these days. Keeping in mind the fact that the discriminating shopper demands the greatest possible value for the least possible outlay, we offer some unusual trade temptations, commencing to-day. They are not cheap goods (dear at any price), but good goods—Hale's goods—at prices much less than their regular values. These purse profits need only an introduction:

Pillow Cases 7½c
These are of good quality of muslin, 45x36 inches, with a 2-inch hem. They are well made, and at this price the cost is less than you can buy the muslin for. 7½c each.

Bleached Sheets 39c
Bleached sheets, 2½ yards square, with 2-inch hem at top; made of a standard brand of sheeting; soft finish, no filling; the ends hand-torn before hemming. 39c each.

White Goods 4c yd
White check nainsooks, in different size checks; also, some stripes; these goods will launder well, and are excellent for children's wear. 4c yard.

Dress Prints 49c pce
10-yard pieces of Simpson's best dress prints, a good staple cloth in fast colors, medium and dark; 49c per piece—less than 5c yard.

White Spreads $1.39
These are genuine Marseilles spreads, of good weight, and full double-bed size, the regular price of which is $2.00. Now on sale at $1.39 each.

Irish Point Scarfs 69c
Irish point net scarfs, with heavy Irish point edge, handsomely worked in white braid, will be offered to-day for 69c each; size 18x54 inches. These are regular $1.25 values. Sale price, 69c each.

Damask Table Cloths 69c
Heavy all-linen damask half-bleached table cloths, 54x80 inches, with fringed ends and red borders; regularly worth $1.00 each. Now on sale at 69c.

Lawns 5c yd
An unusually large asortment of lawns and dimities, in choice designs and figures, as 5c yard—goods that are worth much more than this in a regular way.

Organdies 10c yd
These are of fine American make, and worth regularly 16 2-3c the yard. There's a fine showing of patterns in floral designs and small figures. 10c yard.

French Organdies 18c yd
Fine imported French organdies, in checks, plaids and small floral figures; regular 25c goods. Now on sale at 18c yard.

Lace Lawn 6c yd
Fine lace lawns, in all-over designs; medium and dark grounds; handsome goods, that have been selling regularly for 12½c yard. Now on sale at 6c yard.

Pillow Shams 69c
Irish point net shams, 30x39 inches, with openwork centers, and very elaborately worked in different designs, which have been selling for $1.00 each, go on sale, commencing to-day for 69c each. These are very handsome, and a regular $1.00 value; can be used as covers for center table. Price, 69c each.

OTHER EXTRA VALUES.
(Bazar Department.)

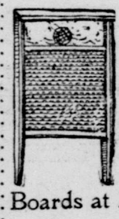
Commercial books.....15c
Castile soap.....10c bar
Cotton wove hammocks.....88c
Briarwood pipes.....15c

WAR IS ON

And we are right in it. The enemy is on the run and we are after him. If you don't believe it, look at these prices:

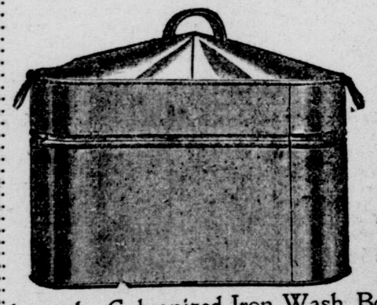
50c Galvanized Iron Wash Tubs . . .

Made of the best material and warranted not to leak, at 50c. We also have Fiber Tubs, also Paper and Cedar Tubs as low as 65c each.



10c Washboards.

We have an excellent Washboard on sale this week at 10c. We also have the Glass Washboard, the best board made, as it will not tear or wear out the clothes. The Star and Double-Side Boards at 20c and 30c each.



60c Wash Boilers.

No. 7 or 8 Wash Boilers at 60c is very cheap. We also have the Galvanized Iron Wash Boilers at $1 each. These boilers do not rust and are excellent values. Don't fail to examine our Illumin Boilers. We will warrant them to wear from 5 to 10 years. We also have a full line of this ware in stock. It never wears out.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.

502 AND 504 J STREET AND 1009 FIFTH.