CONQUERING OF THE FILIPINOS

Not So Easy a Task as Many Are Led to Believe.

Likely to Take a Long Time for American Forces to Subdue the Rebels.

The Enemy Will Not Fight in the Open, But Resort Almost Entirely to Bushwhacking and Harassing Our Soldiers in Small Bands—Rebels Supplied With Modern Rifles and Plenty of Ammunition.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

MANILA, March 4.—(Per transport Arizona to San Francisco, April 6.)—Although the rupture between the American and native forces at Manila occurred exactly one month ago to-day, the conquest of the latter by the former, which has long been conceded a necessity, can scarcely be said to have commenced as yet.

Had the Americans been in a position to follow up their advantage and keep right after the flying rebels, disorganized as they were by that first unexpected advance, there is no doubt that the question of supremacy would have been settled by this time, once and for all time. Unfortunately, however, large armies, such as that of the Eighth Corps, are not self-supporting, and as no provision had been made for such an emergency as arose on the night of February 4th, it became necessary to call a halt at the very outset of what promised to be a clean sweep to victory.

While this was unavoidable, it was disastrous in many ways. First, because the moment the halt was made the moral effect of their first defeat was eradicated from the minds of the rebels, since it gave them time both to recover from their fright, and to frame excuses for their failure to avoid it; second, it afforded an opportunity, which their leaders were quick to take advantage of, to play upon the feelings of the majority, and enlist the sympathies of thousands who had carefully refrained from joining the rabble in their ill-advised demands; third, it allowed the rebels to rally their scattered forces, and after concentrating them in various places, to infuse new blood into their ranks.

As soon as it dawned upon them that the Americans were still on the defensive, and no further advance was to be feared, the rebels again assumed the aggressive, adopting the same bushwhacking tactics which had proved so successful against their old enemy, the Spaniards. At first these were almost harmless, since they almost invariably brought on a fresh advance on the part of those whom they were intended to intimidate.

After the battle of Caloocan, however, when the American line was so long and thin that any further general advance became inexpedient, the rebels made a discovery which revolutionized their plans and inspired them with renewed courage. This was that their rifles had a superior range to those of the majority of the American weapons. Thereafter their sharpshooters carefully remained out of range of the Springfields carried by the volunteer regiments in front of them, but maintained a constant and more or less effective fire from trees, clumps of bamboo, rocks or other natural points of vantage, both by day and night.

A more galling situation than that in which the American troops have been placed for the past few weeks it would be difficult to imagine. Constantly potted at by an unseen foe, yet unable to silence his fire except upon such rare occasions as when the country was ordered cleared, and then compelled to retire to their original lines after having done it, the wonder is that the men were kept in check at all. Yet they were; not that they were so thoroughly disciplined as to accept unwelcome orders uncomplainingly, but because they were buoyed up with the hope that when their reinforcements, already en route, arrived, a general advance would be made, and then their turn would come. That time is near at hand; but whether or not the task before the eager Americans will be accomplished so soon as they anticipate is an open question.

If the entire rebel force could be corralled in any one section of the island and the work of subduing it would be very simple, and soon accomplished without doubt. But on the island of Luzon alone a well-equipped army of over 13,000 men has only succeeded in clearing the country within a radius of five miles from Manila, so far, and no one knows with any degree of certainty what there is ahead. It is certain, however, that the further they penetrate into the wilds of the interior the greater will be the disadvantage to the white troops, since swamp and jungle fighting are the strong points of the natives. It is also certain that what is to be done must be accomplished before the rainy season, because apart from the consideration of the health of the troops, most of the country is absolutely impassable from May to October.

Among the uncertainties to be faced is that of the force to be encountered. So far as can be ascertained the rebel army which hemmed the Manilans within the confines of the city for so long consisted of 30,000 men, one-third of whom were armed. Most of these were, of course, the Tagalos, who are the mainstay of the rebellion. If, as is claimed, there are 300,000 of these yet to meet, under climatic and territorial disadvantages, the problem which confronted Kitchener at Khartoum was a simple one compared with that which Lawton has to face on his arrival.

Of course, there are tribes, such as the Ilocanos, whose hatred for the Tagolos might render them useful allies; but the question arises as to whether it would be safe to trust them with the arms necessary for the purpose. The lesson taught by Aguinaldo is one that is not likely to be forgotten in a hurry, and there is grave danger in such experiments at this stage of the proceedings. There is an off chance that in the event of a serious setback Aguinaldo's forces may show the white feather in such numbers as to render further resistance useless; but it must be conceded that the rebels have not shown any such disposition so far. They bolted at the first sign of an advance, it is true, but partly because they were ignorant of the strength of their own position, and partly because their first instinct is to fly from covert to covert when attacked.

In this connection it must be borne in mind that their only education in the art of warfare was received in the Spanish school, and the Spaniards, like themselves, always fought from covert when possible. The few brushes which our troops have had with the enemy to date have proved conclusively that the latter will not stand a flank attack, but they are quick to learn, and once they realize that bolting across the open is suicidal, under the circumstances, they will probably adopt the wiser course of fighting it out.

Another of the uncertainties is the number of arms which the rebels possess. That they are being supplied at frequent intervals from some unknown source scarcely admits of a doubt; but in what quantities cannot even be conjectured. Until a few days ago there was every indication that the rebels along our whole front were using home-made ammunition, but now smokeless powder is again being used, and judging from the enormous quantity of ammunition expended every twenty-four hours, their supply must be unlimited. At every village captured, so far, thousands of rounds of Mauser cartridges have been seized, but still there is no appreciable difference in the amount expended from day to day.

It must also be remembered that hitherto the army has been acting in conjunction with the navy, and that Dewey's ships have very materially assisted in routing the enemy along the shores of Manila Bay. While there is a disposition on the part of many soldiers to belittle the work done by the other branch of the service, there can be no question as to the effect of the Monadnock's and Charleston's shells upon the rebel trenches both at Malate and Caloocan. This factor can no longer be counted upon once the army advances from the coast, and the rebels are fully alive to that fact.

Unless all signs fail, then, the enemy may be expected to make a better showing from this time on, in which event those who imagine that the campaign will be a walkover for the invaders will probably find that they underestimated the native valor.

If their foolhardy and fanatical leaders would only see that there can be but one outcome to a struggle with such a nations as the United States all would be well, but, unfortunately for the Tagalos, they deliberately shut their eyes to the truth, and those who know them say that nothing short of extermination will insure peace in the Philippines. In some respects, perhaps, this would be a good thing for the other millions who inhabit the archipelago, inhuman though the very suggestion may seem. That they are the sole instigators of the rebellion there can be no doubt, and their methods show that the instinct of the savage still predominates. For instance, despite their boasted intelligence and humanitarianism, the Tagalos have frequently been seen to drive their scared allies into half-constructed earthworks at the points of their bayonets, knowing full well that they would be shelled out again by the American artillery immediately.

Again, one of their favorite means of decoying their foes into the open is that of showing a white flag. Worse still, they have been guilty repeatedly of the barbarism of shooting volleys at hospital ambulances, both in the open and while returning from the front. Mutilation of the enemy's dead is another evidence of their boasted civilization. If our troops retire for strategic purposes, a glorious victory is heralded all over the country, and according to the stories related by the natives, more Americans are being killed every day than have yet been landed on the islands. In the matter of exaggerating the enemy's loss, however, they are not alone, for our own troops are very prone to fall into the same error; in fact, to hear the men relating the execution they have done during the day, at supper time, one might be led to believe the country was strewn with dead Filipinos. Yet, with the exception of the two big fights, the largest number of killed in one day has been 113, most of whom were mown down by the Gatlings on the river gunboat Laguna de Bay, near San Pedro Maceti. As a matter of fact, in nine cases out of ten, when brushes occur, our own men have no opportunity to hunt for the enemy's dead, and the loss is purely a matter of conjecture.

Infants are effected by foods taken by the nursing mother.

Prof. W. B. Cheadle, of St. Mary's Hospital and author of a treatise on the feeding of infants, has shown by experiments that wasting diseases, will result from depriving children of fats and hypophosphites.

Dr. Thompson says Cod-liver oil is what such mothers and infants require. "Scott's Emulsion" is pure Norwegian Cod-liver oil with hypophosphites.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

No Interruption Permitted.

The newly elected Justice of the Peace faced the happy pair. In all his legal experience he had never tackled so abstruse a problem. Nevertheless he determined to proceed with the ceremony to the best of his somewhat rattled ability. He went on with the affair by jerky and occasionally inaudible degrees. Presently he looked vacuously around him and hoarsely inquired:

"Does any man present know of any impediment to this union?"

He saw that nobody understood him. He tried again.

"Does any man know of any bar"—

He was interrupted by the bridegroom.

"Thar's a bar next door," said the happy man, "but, bet yer boots, Squire, thar won't be a drop o' lickerin' till you say hitched!"

And the ceremony proceeded.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Ballooning the Alps.

An attempt to cross the Alps in a balloon, starting from the Italian side, will be made next summer. The intention is to keep at a hight of 15,000 feet as long as possible and to take photographic views and make scientific observations during the passage.

Immune.

Grandpa—Don't get scared, Willie; the tiger is about to be fed; that's what makes him jump and roar so.

Willie (easily)—Oh, I ain't afraid of him, grandpa. Papa's the same when his meals ain't ready.—Illustrated American.

ZOAR AND ICARIA.

THE HISTORY OF TWO COMMUNISTIC EXPERIMENTS.

How Once Flourishing Communities Were Broken Up and Scattered.

The following communication to the "Record-Union" will be read with interest:

"A number of persons of Minneapolis who have been reading Tolstoi with faith and ardor, and are desirous of trying his fine theories in real life, have purchased 1,000 acres in the valley of the Red River of the North, in the western part of Minnesota. There they propose to seek refuge from the devil and get beyond the baleful influences of plutocratic life. A printing office is the first proposition, and the making and selling of all intoxicants are to be prohibited. All things are to be in common, each person paying $150 as an entrance fee into the common stock."—Chicago Churchman.

All this is evidence of commendable philanthropy on the part of the promoters. It calls to the writer's mind, however, that a number of kindred undertakings have been tried in America, all of them resulting in failure sooner or later. That brainy and big-hearted humanitarian, Horace Greeley, once embarked, with others, in a venture akin to the one proposed in Minnesota, but it proved short-lived and a humiliating failure. The reading public are as well advised of this episode in Mr. Greeley's life as the writer. It is therefore passed with this simple reference, and without comment.

But the existence and utter disruption of two more kindred undertakings have come within the writer's personal knowledge. Of either of them very little has ever appeared in print. A brief reference only to their rise and fall I now offer to the well-meaning Minneapolitans and others of their way of thinking, in the hope that experience may furnish some useful light to them in the pathway they have marked out. A more complete history of these two communities, written by an abler pen, would certainly shed a fund of light on the practical workings of this catching humanitarian idea of enlarging the home circle to the size of a community of hundreds, bound together in innocence and without strife, for the common betterment of all.

"Zoar," O., is first recalled. In the early years of this century, under the guidance of a sort of chief, whose name was J. M. Bimeler (with whom the writer, then a mere boy, and for years afterward, was personally acquainted), there came a community of immigrants, men with and men without families, from Germany. Their manner of life as presented for years at Zoar stamped them as of the rustic peasant class in their fatherland. Thatched roofs, wooden shoes, clothes made from wool taken from the sheep's back, burdens borne on women's heads, all gave unmistakable evidence of their nativity. With sagacious foresight, their chief selected a location for his trusty, hopeful, industrious band in the fertile valley of the Tuscarawas River, 100 miles south of Cleveland and half as far west of Steubenville, in Eastern Ohio. It was in the primitive woods, but embraced all the natural elements to justify the highest hopes of such a people—moderate climate, healthy, good soil, gushing springs, flowing streams, many varieties of wood, coal and iron in plenty. Here Bimeler bought the choicest tracts by entry of the United States at $1.25 per acre, and with his little band went to work to carve from nature and erect in freedom's land the ideal earthly community home, and named it Zoar. Up to the time of Bimeler's death, about 1850, the legal title to all the property, then grown to be worth millions, rested solely in the individual name of J. M. Bimeler. By that time the native woods had been changed into beautiful, fertile fields of golden grain, with sleek, fat flocks and herds of purest blood grazing in the meadows. The little hamlet of log huts where the motley band of men, women and children first broke their bread with God's blessing at a common table had in time been supplanted by lovely cottage homes, with beautiful verandas and blooming gardens. In a business way, in the village and its environs, had been erected on the banks of the Ohio Canal a magnificent flouring mill, whose snowflake product was the delight of bakers in New York and London; a woolen factory of no mean dimensions had taken the place of the crude spinning wheel and hand-loom of the fraus and lassies; a general merchandise store furnished sundries to the community and supplies to all the surrounding country. For, be it known, Bimeler's business sagacity was not pent up by the environs of his own little Zoar, but spread far into the adjoining country. Little was ever seen of Zoar's denizens by the ungodly outsider. Mr. Bimeler alone showed himself to them, and he mingled freely with the business world, being known far and wide, while his faithful co-workers, including not only the tillers of the soil, the shepherd and the herd master, but the skilled mechanic in all the ordinary industries, pursued strictly the even tenor of their way in their several callings. So far as the world of outsiders could learn of the inner workings of these 200 people, a more happy and contented community never lived, while their prosperity in all material things that constitute improvement and growth in worldly goods was the wonder and astonishment of all outsiders.

At the time of Mr. Bimeler's death the Ohio Canal had long been running through the little hamlet, and railroads and telegraph lines, and that ever present headlight of American progress, the daily paper, were all in evidence and becoming uncomfortably conspicuous about that once secluded little community. Some sort of Board of Trustees, including a son of the departed chief, had succeeded to the lamented Bimeler's duties and business control. But, somehow, the new order of things did not work well. The woods had been cleared away, and the surrounding American isms were opening the eyes of the Zoarites and begetting a curiosity to live like other people. Mutterings of discontent in the inner circle of the community began to leak out. A law suit by a dissatisfied member for leave to retire and take with him his share of the accumulations, graced the court records; and one after another of the once exclusive family of brothers followed in his footsteps, until at last, long before this writing, the inevitable equitable dissolution of the community and division of their property came. Zoar as a community is no more. The buildings are there, and some of the individuals are there. The industrious waters flow as of old and the turbines whirl. The flowers bloom and the children romp on the lawns; but what made Zoar grow and glorious is silent beneath the clods of the valley. It was the fascinating personality of one good man who sincerely believed in a theory and, wise as he was, passed to the grave unconscious that it was J. M. Bimeler himself, and not his theory, that made Zoar a happy community. His grave is there, nestled with others of his confiding band by whose horny hands—

Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield,
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke;
How jocund did they drive their team afield—
How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke.

Their name, their years spelt by th' unlettered muse,
The place of fame and elegy supply;
And many a holy text around she strews,
That teach the rustic moralist to die.

"Icaria," Iowa, is second to name, and second in importance to Zoar. Of it less will be said, because less is personally known. During the wintry blasts of 1855-6 the writer traveled from east to west across Southern Iowa, with a team, in search of a home away in advance of the terminus, but on the proposed route of the great C. B. & Q. Railway. His brave young wife, with her first born nestled in her bosom, constituted the precious part of the load. The severity of the weather demanded that nightly shelter be found along the dreary way. Such places were in those days so far apart that to be sure of finding one at the end of the day's journey, was always the subject of nightly fireside inquiry by the anxious pilgrim, whose daily travel was ten to thirty miles. When 100 miles or more away the pioneer landlord, in describing the stopping places, never failed to tell of the wonderful "French colony" to be passed on the way. With curiosity whetted for days to see it, it was finally found located in the southerly portion of Adams County, 100 miles east from the Missouri River. With the thermometer at zero and snow drifts covering the fences, "Icaria" did not appear at first favorably. But evidences of industry and frugality abounded. The absence of money and the presence of industry was much in evidence. Crude prairie barns and straw and hay stacks told that the colony domestic animals were more comfortable than the traveler. A village of a dozen log cabins protected the effervescent Frenchmen and their families from the wintry blasts, while a particularly long cabin proclaimed the common dining-room and a sort of "town hall" for the whole community. They, too, had a thousand acres of land, in quality, as succeeding years of observation demonstrated, as rich and productive as the sun ever shone upon. At that time the Icarians, like the Zoarites, were living in quasi-seclusion, away from the devil and the snares and vices of plutocratic life. Their pioneer neighbors lived miles away, with little occasion to intrude upon the isolated colony; but the peculiar people were ever talked about for a hundred miles around, and their bountiful crops, slick herds, Frenchy habits and probable future, furnished many a text for evening fireside declamation. So the colonists plodded along for ten years or more, when the railway was completed along the little valley. The telegraph and the daily paper came with it, and strangers also, by ones, twos and by dozens, youthful home seekers swarming from Far East farms, attracted by the fertility of the soil. The wide prairies soon proclaimed a new comer on nearly every quarter section of land. Icaria was no longer hidden from the world and the devil. In a little while the court records of Adams County disclosed the discontent that had come with the tide of "Westward the Star of Empire."

The first evidence to the public that things were not like they had been inside the sacred portals of Icaria, was a division of the lands into two bodies, and of the denizens into two distinct communities; the general halt to improvements and neglect of those already made. The virus of Americanism (whatever that is) had seized the French, and was working out their destiny. Tumbled down Icaria could be seen from the car windows as the train sped by. But a split in the middle afforded but temporary relief. One divide only encouraged another, until about two years ago a court decree made a final and complete division, and the great French colony exists in memory only.

The careful reader will readily observe that Zoar and Icaria seem both to have been well located, and both entitled to permanent success, if that be possible for such organizations. Why they are not in existence yet, prosperous and happy as their gifted founders prophecied, the reader, with the facts before him, is fully equipped to judge for himself. H. C. WATKINS.

Woodland, Cal., April, 1899.

THE SAMOAN TROUBLES.

INTERESTED NATIONS REACH AN AGREEMENT.

Each to Appoint an Official to Regulate Conditions, All Decisions to be Unanimous.

BERLIN, April 6.—An agreement has been reached between the three Powers (the United States, Great Britain and Germany) on the two propositions, namely, the appointment by each Power of a high official to investigate and regulate the conditions prevailing at Samoa, and the making of unanimity necessary in all decisions of these high officials. The newspapers hail the result of the negotiations with satisfaction.

HERR SOLF LEAVES WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Herr Solf, who is to succeed Dr. Raffel as President of the Municipal Council of Apia, has left Washington for his post. He intends to stop in Chicago for a day or two, and also at Colorado Springs, Col., planning his movements so as to be able to take the steamer from San Francisco between the 10th and 1t5h of next month.

The State Department has not yet selected its representative on the Samoan commission, but the President is giving the matter his personal attention. Nearly every American who has had anything to do with Samoa in a representative capacity in recent years years has turned up as an applicant for this place. But the tSate Department does not feel disposed to choose from among them, principally for the reason that it is deemed proper to name some person who has not been involved in any manner in the past difficulties on the islands. If there is any intention of securing an amicable agreement between the three Powers interested in Samoan affairs it is believed that some such policy as this is essential.

The German Embassador, Dr. Von Holleben, called at the State Department to-day to felicitate Secretary Hay on the satisfactory adjustment of the Samoan affair. Even as late as yesterday afternoon the last possibilities of a hitch had not disappeared, but late in the day official dispatches were received from Berlin stating that as a result of conferences between the German, British and American representatives a settlement was assured.

The main feature of this conference was in a determination that the high commission would act by unanimous vote, and not through a majority. The present tendency is not to provide a final arbitrator, but to assume that the commission will agree among themselves. This eliminates for the present King Oscar of Sweden, who has been mentioned for umpire.

The German Embassador and members of his staff also made a call today at the British Embassy, thus further evidencing the agreeable relations which have suddenly taken the place of rather strained conditions heretofore prevailing in Samoa.

Marines Ordered to Manila.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—Fifty marines will leave the League Island Navy Yard to-morrow en route to Manial. They will be joined by 200 more in New York and proceed to San Francisco. From there they will sail for the Philippines to join the marine garrison now forming in Cavite. This is the first installment of 1,000 men to be sent.

COMMERCIAL.

NO MATERIAL CHANGE IN THE WHEAT MARKET.

Barley Dull Both on and Off Call—Better Movement in Oats at Slightly Easier Prices.

San Francisco, April 6th.

Wheat market had no material change. Futures opened slightly higher, in sympathy with a rise in Chicago prices, then fell back when the latter weakened. Barley dull on and off call. Prices had no material change. Market heavy. More movement reported in Oats at slightly easier prices for some kinds. Corn continues to drag along at old quotations.

Receipts of Hay again excessively large, and all improvement out of the market, which is now weaker than ever. Bran prices steady at last reduction. Middling prices unchanged.

Early receipts of Strawberries were six chests, but late arrivals were expected from Bouldin Island. Fancy Apples and Oranges firm; common slow of sale and easy. Lemons and Limes dull.

Supplies of Butter liberal, and market has easy tone. Cheese unchanged. Eggs not coming forward as freely as expected at this time, and prices rather firmer.

Produce Quotations.

FLOUR—Net cash prices for Family Extras, $3.60@3.75 per barrel; Bakers' Extras, $3.40@3.55; Oregon and Washington, $3@3.50 per barrel.

WHEAT—Shipping Wheat, $1.06¼ per ctl for No. 1 and $1.07½ for choice; Milling, $1.10@1.13¾.

BARLEY—Feed, $1.10@1.15 per ctl; Brewing, $1.17½@1.22½.

OATS—Poor to fair, $1.27½@1.32½ per ctl; good to choice, $1.32½@1.42½; fancy feed, $1.45; Gray, $1.32½@1.37½; Milling, $1.37½@1.42½; Surprise, $1.45@1.50.

CORN—In Sacks—Large Yellow, $1.10@1.12½; White, $1.12½@1.17½; Mixed, $1.07½@$1.10; Small Yellow, California, $1.25 per ctl, nominal.

RYE—$1.07½@1.10 per ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Nominal.

BRAN—$15.50@16.50 per ton.

MIDDLINGS—$18@21.50 per ton.

ROLLED BARLEY—$24@26 per ton.

OATMEAL—$4.50@4.75 per 100 lbs.

ROLLED OATS—$6.55@6.95 per barrel for wood and $6.35@6.75 for sacks.

HAY—Ex-car or cargo: Wheat, 13@15.50 per ton; Wheat and Oat, $13@15; Oat, $12@14; Island Barley, $11.50@12.50; Upland Barley, $12.50@13.50; Alfalfa, $9@10; Stock, nominal.

STRAW—35@70c per bale.

HOPS—Crop of 1898 is nominal at 15c per lb for choice, 13@14c for prime, 12@12½c for medium, and lower grades 10c per lb.

BEANS—Round lots: Bayos, $1.70@1.80; Large Butter, $2.50; Pink, $2.05@2.10; Red, $3.50; Lima, $3.40@3.50; Pea, $2.40@2.50; Small White, $2.15@2.20; Large White, $1.80@1.90; Blackeye, $3.75@3.90; Red Kidney, $2.50.

POTATOES—Sacks—Early Rose, $1.50@1.70 per ctl; River Burbanks, $1.40@1.60 per ctl; Oregon do, $1.40@1.50 per ctl for Seed and $1.50@1.70 for large; Oregon Garnet Chile, $1.40@1.55; Humboldt Burbanks, $1.50@1.60 per ctl; Petaluma do, $1.40@1.60 per ctl; Merced Sweet Potatoes, $2.25@2.50 per ctl; New, 2½@4c.

ONIONS—40@55c per ctl for No. 2 and 60@75c for No. 1.

VEGETABLES—Asparagus, 75c@$1 per box for common, $1.25@1.50 for good to choice; fancy do, $1.60@1.75 per box; Green Peas, 4@6c per lb; Garlic, 10@12c per lb; Tomatoes, $1.25@1.75; String Beans, — per lb; Egg Plant —@— per lb for Los Angeles; Green Peppers, 30@40c per lb; Dry do, 10@15c per lb; Mushrooms, 25@50c per box; Marrowfat Squash, —@— per ton; Hubbard do, —@— per ton; Rhubarb, 40c@$1 per box; Hot-House Cucumbers, 75c@$1.50 per dozen; Artichokes, per dozen, 5@25c; Summer Squash, per lb, —@—c; Brussels Sprouts, 3c.

FRESH FRUITS—Apples—Fancy, $2.25@2.50 per box and common to choice, 75c@$2.

Berries — Strawberries, 40c@$1 per drawer.

CITRUS FRUIT—Oranges, Navels, $1.50@2.25 per box for common to good, $2.50@3 for choice and $3.25@3.50 for fancy; Seedlings, $1@1.75 per box; Japanese Mandarins, —@— per box; Mexican Limes, $4@5; California Lemons, $1@1.25 for common to good, $1.50@2 for choice and $2.25@2.50 for fancy; Grape Fruit, $1@2.50 per box.

TROPICAL FRUIT—Bananas, $1.50@2.50 per bunch; Pineapples, —@— per dozen; Smyrna Figs, —@— per lb; Persian Dates, C@6½c per lb.

DRIED FRUITS — Apricots, 12@13c for Royal and 14@15c for Moorpark. Prunes—40-50s, 7c; 50-60s, 4¾@5c; 60-70s, 4@4¼c; 70-80's, 3½@3¾c; 80-90's, 3@3¼c; 90-100's, 2¼@2¾c; 100-110's, 2⅝c; Black Figs, in sacks, 3½@4c; White, 5@6c; Peaches, 8@9c for good to choice, 10@10½c for fancy, 12½@14½c for peeled; Plums, 4½@5½c for pitted, 1@1½c for unpitted; Apples, 8½@8¾c for evaporated, 9@9½c for fancy do and 5@5½c for sundried.

RAISINS—New crop, f. o. b. Fresno: Boxes, 20 lbs net, 6-crown Imperial Clusters, $2.50 per box; 5-crown Dehesa Clusters, $2; 4-crown Fancy Clusters, $1.50; 3-crown London Layers, $1.30; 2-crown do, 2¾c; Seedless Muscatels, 5-lb boxes, 3¼c; Ungraded Loose Muscatels, 3½c; Sultanas, unbleached, 4½c.

BUTTER — Creamery — Fancy, 17½c per lb; seconds, 16@17c. Dairy—Fancy, 15@16c; other grades, 14@14½c per lb. Packed Butter—Nominal.

CHEESE—New 10½@11½c; old, —@—c; California Cream Cheddar, 12c; Young America, 11@12c; Eastern, 13½@14½c; Western, 11½@12c.

EGGS—California store Eggs, 16@16½c per dozen; ranch, 17@18c per dozen.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 15@16c per lb for Hens and 13@14c for Gobblers; dressed do, 15@17c per lb; Roosters, $5@5.50 for old and $7.50@9 for young; Broilers, $4@4.50 for small and $5.50@6.50 for large; Fryers, $6@7; Hens, $5.50@6.50; Ducks, $6@7.50; Geese, $1.50@2 per pair for old and $2.50@3 for Goslings; Pigeons, $1.50@1.75 per dozen for old and $2@2.50 for young.

GAME—English Snipe, $3 per dozen; Gray Geese, $3; White do, 75c; Brant, $1.50; Honkers, —@—; Hare, 50@75c; Rabbits, $1@1.25.

Meat Market.

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

BEEF — First quality, 8@8½c; other grades, 7½@7¾c per lb.

VEAL—Large, 7@8c, and 8@8½c per lb for small.

MUTTON—Wethers, 8@8¼c; Ewes, 7½@8c per lb.

LAMB—9c per lb for Yearling, and 10@12c per lb for spring.

PORK—Live Hogs, 5⅛@5¼c per lb for medium, 5c for small, 4@4½c for large; dressed, 6½@8c per lb.

Closing Grain Quotations.

Chicago, April 5th.

WHEAT—May, 72⅝c; July, 72¾c.

New York, April 5th.

WHEAT—May, 77⅝c; July, 76⅝c; September, 74⅝c.

San Francisco, April 6th.

WHEAT—December, $1.10⅞.

BARLEY—New, 85¼c.

CORN—Large Yellow, $1.10@1.12½.

BRAN—$15.50@16.50.

California Dried Fruits.

NEW YORK, April 6.—California Dried Fruits steady. Evaporated Apples—Common, 7@8c; prime wire tray, 8⅝@8⅞c; choice, 9@9¼c; fancy, 9¾@10c. Prunes, 4½@9½c. Apricots—Royal, 13@14c; Moorpark, 13½@17c. Peaches—Unpeeled, 9@11c; peeled, 25@28c.

The new styles of men's and boys' straw hats are now in.

Hale's GOOD GOODS

Friday, April 7th.

Ladies' genuine kangaroo kid lined lace shoes, $2.45; reduced from $3.50.

Percales, light and medium; stripes and checks; 36 inches wide; 5c yard.

Figured lawns in light and medium colors; 8c yard.

dainty bonnets for baby

Our new spring stock of baby bonnets shows greater variety than ever, and the most refined ideas find expression in this lot of baby's wear. This is distinctly a season of dainty creations, but certainly no line shows more careful thought and brilliant execution than these little bits of prettiness designed for the little ones. Regrets are ours that space permits the mention of but a few, for it's a chapter full of interest to mothers and to us.

Fine French baby bonnets, of white tucked China silk, with chiffon border, daintily trimmed with ribbons; wide strings $3

Dainty little christening bonnets; pretty combinatins of lace, chiffon and silk; prices range from $1.00 to.. $1.75

A notably choice design in baby bonnets is one of fine organdy, with medallion of fine tucks bordered with renaissance braid and frill of fine valenciennes lace and narrow ribbon $1.50

Fine white embroidered baby bonnets, with deep frill and cape of showy embroidery in Irish point effect......... $1

Pretty French baby bonnets of very fine lawn, with rows of delicate tucking and frill of footing 50c

Cream white silkaline baby bonnets, embellished with narrow tucks and lace frill; very pretty, particularly for the price 25c

We have a very large line of white and colored sun hats of various materials, at different prices; 25c to $2.25

At the muslin underwear counter we're showing many new ideas in baby's wear.

Child's reefers in pink and blue, with sailor collar of fine hemstitching and deep embroidery; double row of large white pearl buttons down the front; pockets both sides $5

This is "domestic day"—unusual values in percales, lawns, sheets, pillow cases, bedspreads and lace curtains.

Concert Saturday evening by Neale's Orchestra.

Hale's corner,

Ninth and K.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

Little Change in the Situation in Local Produce Circles.

Sacramento, April 6th.

There was little change in the situation in local produce circles to-day. Trade continues fairly good. Strawberries are coming in, but are held at a fancy figure, 20c per basket.

Fish are very scarce and prices high. To-morrow (Friday) the following varieties will be on sale at the prices noted: Salmon, 20c per lb; Smelt, 20c; Rockcod, 15c; Tomcod, 15c; Sole, 12½c; Flounder, 15c; Halibut, 12½c; Perch, 15c; Catfish, 10c.

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, 15c per dozen; Hard Shell Clams, 6c per lb; Clams, opened, 25c 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, $1.95 per 100 lbs; $1 for 50 lbs.

FRUIT—Oranges, 15c, 25c, 30c, 40c and 50c per dozen; Limes, 15c; Lemons, 25c; Cocoanuts, 10c each; Bananas, 25c per dozen; Apples, $2 per box; Dates, 10c per lb; Strawberries, 20c per basket.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes, 10c per lb; Celery, 5c per head; Cauliflower, 10c per head; Carrots, Lettuce, Radishes, Leek, Green Onions, Oyster Plant, 12½c per dozen bunches; Onions, 2c per lb; Romain, 2 for 5c; Peas, 10c per lb; Beans, 15c per lb; Cream Squash, 3c per lb; Spinach, 5c; Peppers, 25c; Hubbard Squash, 2½c; Onions, 3c per lb; Asparagus, 3@6c per lb; Potatoes, 3c per lb; Rhubarb, 5c per lb; Artichokes, 60c per dozen.

MEATS—Beef—Prime Rib Roast, 12½@8@12c per lb; Corned Beef, 8@12½c; Sausage, 12½c; Vienna Sausage, 15c; Bacon, 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—9@13½c; Ham, 12@13½c.

POULTRY—Hens, 60c each; Spring, 50c each; Broilers, 25@40c each; Tame Geese, $1.50 each; Tame Ducks, 50@65c each; Turkeys, 17c for live and 20c for dressed per lb.

EGGS—California, 20c per dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Butter—Pickle, 20c per lb; Mountain, 20c; Valley Roll, 20c; Petaluma, 45c per roll; Creamery, 50c per roll. Cheese—California, 15c per lb; Young America, 17c; Eastern Creamery, 15@20c; Genuine Swiss, 40c; American Swiss, 20c; Neufchatel, 10c.

HAY AND GRAIN—Oat or Wheat Hay, 90c@$1; Alfalfa, 75c; Whole Barley, $1.35; Ground Barley, $1.55; Feed Oats, $1.50@1.60; Middlings, $1.10; Shorts, $1.05; Bran, $1; Straw, 60@70c; Corn, large, $1.30; Small, $1.35; Cracked Corn, $1.40; Ground Corn, $1.35; Red Russian Oats, $1.50@1.75.

NUTS—New Walnuts, 15c per lb; New Almonds, 15@20c; New Brazils, 12½c; Pecans, 16c; Filberts, 15c; Chestnuts, 15c per lb; Pine Nuts, 25c.

COAL OIL—Pearl (cases), 17c; Star, 17c; Eocene, 19c; Extra Star, 21c; Elaine, 28c; Water White (bulk), 12c.

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

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

SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

San Francisco, April 6th.

Morning Session—Belcher, 40c; B & B, 52c; Caledonia, 40c; Choliar, 35@34c; C C V, $1.95@1.90; C Point, 23c; G & C, 42@40c; H & N, 35@34c; Mexican, 70@69c; Ophir, $1.20@1.15; Savage, 33@32c; S Nevada, $1.15; Union, 53c; Utah, 15c; Yellow Jacket, 41@40c.

Afternoon Session—Mexican, 70c; G & C, 43c; B & B, 53c; Chollar, 35c; Potosi, 30c; Yellow Jacket, 42c; Belcher, 40c; Confidence, 90c; Utah, 16c; Overman, 16c; Union, 55c; Andes, 17c.

Closing Quotations—Alta, 10c; Alpha, 7c; Andes, 16c; Belcher, 40c; B & B, 53c; Bullion, 3c; Caledonia, 40c; Challenge, 37c; Chollar, 34c; Confidence, 90c; C C V, $2; Con Imperial, 2c; C N Y, 2c; C Point, 23c; G & C, 43c; H & N, 33c; Julia, 5c; Justice, 21c; Kentuck, 5c; Mexican, 69c; Occidental, 26c; Ophir, $1.15; Overman, 16c; Potosi, 30c; Savage, 33c; Scorpion, 4c; S Nevada, $1.15; Standard, $2.50; Union, 54c; Utah, 15c; Yellow Jacket, 41c.

HERMAN'S SONS CO.'S CANNED GOODS.

CHICKEN TAMALES, TURKEY Tamales, Oyster Tamales, Chili Con Carne, Beans Spanish and Chicken Spanish. All who have tried them say they are the best. They are kept at the following stores: Curtis & Co., 308 K; McManus, Seventh and I; John Riley, Tenth and E; A. Schaden, Second and M; A. Rodegerts, Third and M; M. C. Doherty, Eighth and M; Feraut, Second and O; Feldhusen, Eighth and L; R. Noble, Tenth and I; John Dierssen, Twelfth and J, and Joe Diasp, Fourth and O; A. Walke, 1200 I street; Bryan's Market, 1210 I; Jacob Kauffmann, Seventeenth and K; American Cash Store; George E. Dierssen & Co., Ninth and L; Weber & Co., 1217 L; B. W. Griffett & Sons, Seventeenth and M; H. Hoffman & Son, Sixteenth and M; D. Dierssen & Co., Pacific Market. MWF

Visit DR. JORDAN'S Great Museum of Anatomy
1051 MARKET ST. bet. 6th & 7th, S. F. Cal.
The Largest of its kind in the World.
We are continually adding new specimens. Come and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. If you suffer from any of the ills of men, come to the oldest Specialist on the Pacific Coast.
DR. JORDAN—PRIVATE DISEASES
Consultation free and strictly private. Treatment personally or by letter. SYPHILIS thoroughly eradicated from the system without using Mercury.
EVERY MAN applying to us will receive our honest opinion of his complaint.
We will Guarantee a POSITIVE CURE in every case we undertake, or forfeit One Thousand Dollars.
Write for Book—Philosophy of Marriage, MAILED FREE. (A valuable book for men.)
DR. JORDAN & CO., 1051 Market St. S. F.

IF YOU WISH TO ADVERTISE IN NEWSPAPERS
ANYWHERE AT ANYTIME
Call on or Write
E. C. DAKE'S ADVERTISING AGENCY
64 & 65 Merchants' Exchange
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SANTAL CAPSULES MIDY
Relieves Kidney & Bladder troubles at once.
Cures in 48 Hours all URINARY DISCHARGES
Each Capsule bears the name MIDY
Beware of useless counterfeits.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC Railroad Company, Hobart Building, No. 532 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal., March 20, 1899.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of San Francisco, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of April, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m. The polls will close at 3 o'clock p. m.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, April 1, 1899, and remain closed until 10 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, April 12, 1899.

m20-td W. M. THOMPSON, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ESTATE of J. G. VAN TINE, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, George L. Van Tine, as the administrator of the estate of J. G. Van Tine, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said George L. Van Tine, as such administrator, at the law offices of Devlin & Devlin, No. 328 J street (up stairs), in the city of Sacramento, County of Sacramento, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said county of Sacramento, State of California.

Dated, March 23, 1899.

GEORGE L. VAN TINE,
As the Administrator of the Estate of J. G. Van Tine, deceased.

Devlin & Devlin, Attorneys for Administrator. m24-5tF