THE OUTBREAK OF YAQUI INDIANS.

No Doubt the Redskins Are on War-path in Earnest.

Battling With Old Ferocity, But Exact Cause of Uprising Unknown.

Waging a Bloody War With Settlers and Positive Evidence of Their Slaughtering People—Marshall P. Wright, Who Just Arrived From Mexico, Gives Out an Interesting Statement Relative to the Trouble.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 3.—Marshall P. Wright, son of the late Judge Wright of Kansas City, Mo., last night arrived from the City of Mexico, accompanied by Judge Morales of Hermosillo. Mr. Wright is a mining engineer, and owns valuable mining properties eighty miles east of Unes, in the heart of the Yaqui Indian country.

Neither Judge Morales nor Mr. Wright believe the reports that the old Indian chief Tahateta is dead, nor that General Torres has been murdered while leading his command against the rebellious savages. They declare that General Torres is too able an officer to be caught by the crafty Indians, as he has had too much experience with their methods of campaign.

"Any doubt that the Yaquis are on the warpath, and that they are in deadly earnest must be dismissed by the news that has been brought in by couriers from the seat of war," said Mr. Wright, in speaking of the present outbreak. "They are battling with their old ferocity, but the exact cause of the uprising seems to be at the present unknown. My information was to the effect that they are waging a bloody war upon all settlers, and there is positive evidence of their slaughtering the people."

He intimates that from 2,000 to 3,000 Indians are under arms and engaged in the conflict, but that this does not represent the entire strenth of the warlike savages.

"The entire country is in terror, and the people are fleeing to the larger settlements from the mining camps and from the smaller pueblos," continued Mr. Wright. "How long the war may continue no one knows, as several thousand Yaquis are working in towns and mines, and their labors furnish the fighting braves with the sinews of war."

Mr. Wright says that this outbreak is a surprise to General Lorenzo Torres, who, after a two years' campaign, subdued the Yaquis in May, 1897. "At the time when the treaty of peace was being signed," remarked Mr. Wright, "General Torres told the Yaquis at Torin that if they ever broke the treaty and caused more trouble it would be taken as a signal for war, and it would be carried on to the point of extermination, as quarter would be neither asked nor granted. General Torres is much in earnest, and I look for a bloody reckoning before the final battle is fought."

Mr. Wright says that General Torres is now in the field, and that his policy will be to drive the Indians to the mountains. The Twelfth Mexican Regiment and other volunteers have been mobilized, and Colonel Kosterlitz, formerly of the United States army, is gathering troops near Magdalena, and he will soon reinforce General Torres. When these troops meet those Indians there will be a hot time for the Yaquis," concluded the mining expert.

MINERS IN IMMINENT DANGER.

DALLAS (Tex.), Aug. 3.—A dispatch received here this evening from Casa Grande, State of Chihuahua, Mexico, states that four American miners had just arrived there direct from the upper Yaqui River country. They were driven out by marauding bands of Yaqui Iindians.

Thomas Harvell, one of the members of the party, who formerly lived in Austin, stated that there are probably 2,000 American miners and prospectors scattered through the Yaqui country, and that their lives are in imminent danger, as the Indians are getting bolder and more desperate each day.

Harvell said that the news of the bloody outbreak among the Yaquis in the lower valley had not reached the upper part of the stream when he left, and that as soon as such news is received by the scattered bands of Indians in the placer mining region they will massacre every white man along the river.

He estimates that there are 5,000 Yaqui braves, and that it will take a force of fully 40,000 Mexican troops to conquer them, if they are enabled to reach their former strongholds in the Sahruapi Range of mountains. During the two years the Indians have been at peace they have been quietly investing their earnings in arms and ammunition, and they are now better equipped than ever before for a long and bloody campaign.

KING OF TONGA.

Married the Woman of His Choice.

It is not often that a King, even a semi-barbarous King, is able to marry when he pleases. Kings are supposed to rule other people, but not to have any say about such important affairs as their own marriages.

But the King of Tonga the other day made a declaration of independence concerning his love affairs, and despite the wishes of his nobles and advisers married the girl of his choice. The nobles wished the King to marry the Princess Ofa of Niva, and they had got together in council and voted that this Princess was the proper bride for the King. But love laughs at locksmiths and appears to smile even at the ballot box. Inspired by a long cherished passion for the Princess Tavinia, daughter of Kubu, Minister of Police, the King declared that he would marry Tavinia or no one, and marry her he did on the last day of June, and the wedding included coronation ceremonies, in which the King placed with his own hands the crown upon the brow of his fair young bride.

The ceremony took place in the King's private chapel, and the King's father was the best man. The bride wore a rich white satin dress, trimmed with Honiton lace and ornamented with strings of beads and pearls. The court train was six yards long and made of rich brocade in a design of chrysanthemums and ferns. At the conclusion of the wedding ceremony a royal salute of 101 guns was fired.

King George II. of Tonga is the grandson of George I., a remarkable man, who ruled over the islands for fifty years, and died six years ago at the ripe age of ninety odd years. Before the reign of King George there were two sovereigns in Tonga. The higher of these, called Tui Tonga, was greatly reverenced, but for at least a couple of centuries had enjoyed little power. The real ruler and the chief officers of state were members of the Toobo family, from which, also, the wife of the Tui Tonga was always chosen.

During the long civil wars in the early part of this century the institution of Tui Tonga lapsed and various chiefs became independent, but they were gradually subdued, and the whole group, united by King George, who was of the Toubo family. He commuted for a money payment the service due from the common people to their chiefs, and these he assembled in a sort of parliament, having established a constitutional government in 1862. There is at present a legislative assembly which meets biennially.

The present King, the grandson of George I., was born in 1874 and succeeded his grandfather in 1893, his father having waived his right to the throne.

The Tonga or Friendly Islands were discovered by Tasman in 1643. They lie in the South Pacific, about 350 miles southwest from Samoa. There are thirty-two large islands and 150 smaller ones in the archipelago, which together measure 385 square miles, with a population of about 20,000. The people are intellectually perhaps the most advanced of the Polynesian race, and exercise an influence over distant neighbors, especially in Figi, quite out of proportion to their numbers. Their conquests have extended as far as Niue or Savage Island, 200 miles to the east, and to various other islands to the north. Their prior conversion to Christianity by British missionaries gave the people material as well as moral advantages over their neighbors, and King George I., during his long reign, made the most of these. The people and the government have been treated as independent since the beginning of the century, and the little group of islands has been considered a kind of little buffer state between conflicting spheres of influence in the general European grab for the Pacific islands. Tonga is the largest and most important island of the group, and from it the group takes its name.—New York Herald.

Curing Tobacco.

When the leaves of the tobacco plant are mature and ready for harvest they are gathered and first laid on the ground to wilt—that is, to wither and lose their brittleness. This done, they are collected into bundles and packed, top upwards, into moderate-sized heaps to sweat. Matting is placed over the heaps and a gradual rise of temperature begins. The increase in temperature is due to certain processes which are taking place within the leaves, whereby as the leaves die, their more complex contents become broken down into simpler ones, with an evolution of heat and water. The water thus given off is in vapor form, but it condenses again on the cooler matting covering, and it is the presence of this water which gives rise to the idea of the heaps "sweating." Care and attention are needed at this time to prevent overheating, for did the temperature rise unduly there would be darkening of the leaves and injurious drying. When the "sweating" is completed the leaves are dried, either slowly by simple exposure to currents of air, or rapidly by artificial heat. Moldiness and consequent rotting must be guarded against; and then, if all the conditions are favorable, in six or eight weeks the leaves will have turned a bright, warm brown color, though tobacco at this stage lacks aroma and flavor. The chief result of this process has been to effect a further alteration in the constituents of the tissues of the leaves. After it is completed moist air is again brought into play to soften the leaves and render them pliant, and it is not till then that they are ready for the great process of fermentation, in which, it is now aesserted, the bacetria play so crucial a part.

Fermentation has always been looked upon as a very important stage in the preparation of tobacco, but, if bacteriologists are right, even greater stress must be laid upon it, for it is the keystone of the whole and of paramount importance. As a preliminary to it the brown leaves are sorted and made up into hands, or small bundles, containing, perhaps, from six to ten leaves apiece. All these separate bundles are collected and piled up into great heaps or solid stacks—a stack containing sometimes as much as fifty tons of tobacco. Directly the stacks are completed fermentation begins, encouraged by the warmth and moisture within, and now, too, begins the production of aroma and flavor. And this is the work of the bacteria which inhabit these heaps, for it is conclusively shown that these stacks are the homes and breeding places of myriads of bacteria—in fact, a complete flora of fungus life is to be found within them, for side by side with the bacteria are members from many other parts of the great group of fungi of which the microbe life is only a small section.—Contemporary Review.

A Kind Old Mormon Elder.

The man who was interested in genealogy having met another man of his name, was asking questions and making statements which apparently established a relationship between the two.

"Did you know," he inquired after their distant cousinship had been satisfactorily proved, "that a member of our family is a prominent elder in the Mormon Church?"

"No," returned the other, surprised but not unduly elated at this news; "do you know him?"

"I don't, but I can tell you, he knows me and you, too. He keeps track of everybody of our name in the country, and this is what he does it for: If you should die he would get notice of it at once, and some Mormon would be baptized in your name without a day's delay. Then, when you reached the gate and was asked for your credentials, you would say, 'Why, I'm So-and-so, a good Mormon.' The idea is, you see, to enable you to get into heaven by a sort of proxy arrangement, as it were. The old elder is going to be turned away up there, and so he goes to all that trouble to get them in. Good of the old chap, isn't it?"—New York Tribune.

Mark Twain will return to America in September. His visit to London is primarily to arrange for an English edition de luxe of his collected works.

A FILIPINO BOY.

A Waif of the American Camp and His Doings.

A soldier in the Philippines who reads the "Outlook," and is interested in children, has sent a description of a little boy who is familiar in the camp. He says the little boys from 5 to 10 years of age in Manila used to come to camp to gather the food the soldiers left. For this purpose they carried tin cans. The soldiers would give them the food on condition that they did some work about the camp; usually they washed the dishes. The soldiers were allowed as much food as they wanted, and it became the habit to take large helpings, that these hungry boys might be fed. For in Manila, as in Cuba, there were hungry boys. One boy, Petro Anilo, an orphan, was temporarily adopted by our soldiers. His parents were killed by Spanish soldiers when he was a baby, and no one seemed to have charge of him, and though he could not speak English, the little boy was made to understand that he belonged to these soldiers. He understood English in a very short time, but he did not learn to speak it readily. Now, these soldiers did what you will think was wrong. When they were ordered to Iloilo they smuggled the boy aboard the transport; he was so friendless, so lonely, that it seemed to them cruel to leave him. He is devoted to soldiers and everything that has to do with military life. He has learned how to go through the manuel of arms; he can give the commands perfectly. The soldiers adopted the plan of giving him money for extra service. He took all his money one day and returned to camp dressed in the gaudiest colors; about the crown of his hat were bright ribbons that reached to his waist. Petro will sit for hours looking at pictures.

The Filipinos, like every other people, have their favorite form of amusement. Our people, being made up of many peoples, have taken golf from the Scotch, football from the English, and developed baseball as a national game. Cock fighting is the favorite pastime of the Filipinos. This small boy had two gamecocks. The soldiers, knowing that he would not understand if they tried to take away his pets, or what to him was just what bat and ball are to an American boy, let him keep them, and trusted to teach him better forms of play. When the time came for the soldiers to return home, Petro wanted to come home with them until he learned that they would not be soldiers; then his desire was not so great.

The soldiers are so proud of him that they will try to bring him home and educate him. He is so bright and teachable that they think he would make a valuable citizen. At any rate, they love him, and no one else does.—The Outlook.

New Life Buoy.

The Franklin life buoy, a unique invention of Rear Admiral Hichborn, is now in use, not only on all vessels of the United States navy, but also to a great extent on the vessels of all considerable naval powers, says the "Scientific American." Like all other useful inventions, it is simple in principle, being a hollow air tight, metallic ring, provided with two automatic torches which makes it possible to locate the buoy at night.

The torch staffs are so pivoted to the ring that they will lie in the same plane and stow neatly against the side of the ship when the buoy is not in use; but when it is dropped they assume, by virtue of the weight of their lower ends, a vertical position in the water, thus raising the signals above the surface. Each torch staff is fitted with a chamber at the lower end containing calcium phosphide, a chemical watch ignites by contact with the water. When the buoy is dropped the seals of these chambers are broken automatically, and admission of water is permitted, and the gases of combustion ascend and produce a large flare at the top, the combustion being so regulated that there is no danger of overheating. The flotation of the buoy is sufficient to sustain three men, the central space accommodating one in a sitting position, supported by a chain which crosses the opening. Generally two of these buoys are hung near the stern, where they can be most easily dropped entirely clear. The most striking test of their efficiency in our service occurred on the ill-fated Maine, about a year before she was blown up in Havana harbor.

On the morning of February 6, 1897, in latitude 34 degrees north and longitude 75 degrees 42 minutes west, a position a little south of Cape Hatteras, the Maine was breasting a terrino storm, such as would have tried the seaworthiness of the stanchest ship. In executing an order, Gunner's Mate Charles Hassell and Seaman Kogel were washed overboard. The two buoys were immediately dropped, and Hassel was seen to reach one of them, but Kogel seems to have been stunned, for he made no apparent effort to save himself. Seeing this, Landsman William J. Creelman jumped overboard and made a futile attempt to rescue him, and after failing succeeded in reaching the same buoy to which Hassel already clung. In the meanwhile the port lifeboat, manned by a volunteer crew, under command of Cadet Walter Gherardi was lowered, but it was found that in the terrific sea it was quite impossible to reach the imperiled men with the boat, and the crew were hauled aboard by life lines, the boat being abandoned. By this time the two men on the buoy had been lost sight of; but their bearings had been kept, and when the ship steamed in their direction, the torches were soon sighted through the blinding mist or rain, and by the most skillful handling the two men were safely hauled over the bow and landed on deck, so little injured by their adventure that both returned to duty the next day, one of them, Hassel, only to perish in the terrible catastrophe of the following year. Creelman is now a gunner's mate on the Iowa.

Sanitary Arrangements on Ships.

While on the subject of sanitation and water we are naturally led to consider the ships whose home is upon the unstable element; but here, too, the amount of sanitary progress compares unfavorably with the advance upon terra firma. As a human habitation a ship lends itself to the requirements of hygiene with far less readiness than does a house. To begin with, space has to be economized to the uttermost, a powerful bias in favor of overcrowding being thus created ab initio; and next, the problem of insuring adequate ventilation is infinitely harder of solution afloat than ashore. The greater part of a vessel's hull being submerged, it follows that natural ventilation alone can never produce a sufficiency of pure air. Artificial means must perforce be had recourse to in addition, and generally speaking there is ample room for improvement in the crude methods at present universally in vogue. Whether an intake for fresh air at or near the lowest part of a ship's hold be feasible or not there has never, so far as we are aware, been any attempt to test the point on a large scale, and probably such a thing as a thoroughly ventilated bilge does not exist. Refuse in a ship is mostly got rid of overboard, but a certain amount of putrescent matter must necessarily find its way into the lower regions where the stagnation and dampness of the air, especially in hot climates, speedily complete the putrefactive process and prepare a fertile nidus for specific germs. There is doubtless as much difference between an "ocean greyhound" and an "emigrant tramp" as there is between a palace and a tenement lodging-house, but in either class of vessel the atmosphere between decks during rough weather when the ports have to be closed must under existing conditions prove more or less favorable to the spread of infectious disorders. In the genesis of disease there are no more potent factors than overcrowding and defective ventilation, and having regard to its predominant magnitude it would be impossible to overestimate the importance of an efficient control over both these morbific agents in our mercantile fleet. Some attention has recently been directed in the public press to the dangerous practice of placing phthisical patients and healthy persons in the same cabin during long voyages, but although the matter is well worthy of consideration, and indeed calls for immediate action, in reality it is merely a sub-section of the vast question of tuberculosis which is now being discussed on all sides at home and abroad.—Lancet.

Toothache Made the Hero.

"It was a toothache," said the veteran, "that won me a reputation for daring at the battle of Bull Run. That was the only fight I was ever in where I didn't wish I could find a hole to crawl into. All this talk about coolness on the eve of battle is nonsense, invented by people who have never been there or old soldiers whose tongues get away with their memories. Our men and officers were as brave as any in the war, and made good records, but they all had the ague and longed for sick leave just about the time the bullets began to fly. But I had the toothache for two days before that battle, and if there is an aggravation on earth that will make a man want to bat his best friend in the face that is it.

"On the night before the fight I did not sleep a wink. The old tooth got to jumping like a goat, and I couldn't have suffered more from an amputated leg. I was also furiously mad. I felt that I'd either got to bolt for the rear in search of relief or encourage some rebel to put a ball through my head.

"We'd been waiting in battle line for an hour, and the boys had grown white and were all choked up. I had been entirely occupied with the old tooth, and the first thing I knew the fight was on. We were holding them in check, but that didn't suffice me. As I got hold of my gun and pulled the handkerchief off my jaw, I yelled out for the other boys to follow, and we struck a whole brigade and whirled it around and sent it back half a mile. I felt that I could lick the whole of Lee's army for an hour or two! They told me that I yelled and cheered and dodged death a thousand times, but I remember nothing but the jumps of that tooth. When they stopped, or for what particular reason, I could never say, but after a couple of hours I came to myself, as it were, and was being complimented on all sides and the jumps had ceased."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Woman's Inhumanity to Man.

But it must be owned that there is too much truth in it. Woman's inhumanity to man is a good deal in evidence. The late Senator Morton of Indiana was, it will be remembered, an invalid and a cripple. He came into a company at the capital one day in a state of great indignation because, in a street car crowded with young women, not one had offered him a seat, and he had been compelled to make the journey painfully and precariously supported upon his crutches. The like of this may very often be seen. Humanity, consideration for weakness and helplessness, is the root of which chivalry is the fine flower. It is a startling proposition that man's inhumanity to man is less than woman's, but the time seems to give it some proof. At any rate, a man evidently disabled would not be allowed to stand in a public conveyance in which able-bodied men were seated, even in the most unchivalrous part of our country, which I have given some reasons for believing to be the city of New York. And, if that be true, it seems that the assumption of the right of an able-bodied woman to remain seated while a disabled man is standing is an assumption that the claims of chivalry are superior to those of humanity. On the other hand, it may fairly be said that the selfishness of women with regard to the wayfaring man is more thoughtless and perfunctory than the selfishness of men with regard to the wayfaring woman. In this country, at least, this latter is in all cases felt to be a violation of propriety and decency. The native American feels himself to be both on his defense and without defense, when he is arraigned for it.—Scribner's.

COMMERCIAL.

FURTHER DECLINE IN WHEAT QUOTATIONS ON CALL.

Barley Weaker, Both for Spot and Futures—Oats Steady—Corn Quiet.

San Francisco, Aug. 3d.

Wheat on call had a further decline today, as the Chicago market failed to hold up. The local spot quotations were unchanged. Barley was weaker, both on and off call. Receipts were 6,130 centals. Oats were lightly offered and steady. Receipts were 1,580 centals. Corn was quiet. Receipts were 3,025 centals.

Hay continues weak. Bran and Middlings unchanged.

Supplies of Fruits from the river arrived too late for the early trade, and made business bad all around. Wharf prices were easier. Strawberries in less demand. Apricots nominal. Melons easy. Citrus fruits very dull.

Potatoes fairly steady. Onions steady and unchanged. Tomatoes continued plentiful. Green Peas and String Beans were very weak. Egg Plant and Green Peppers were in abundant supply. Other Vegetables unchanged.

Butter unchanged. Cheese firmer. Eggs unchanged.

Poultry market young stock plentiful and neglected at generally weak prices. A better demand for Hens and prices were a shade higher.

Closing 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, $1.03¾ per ctl for No. 1 and $1.05 for choice; Milling, $1.08¾@1.12½ per ctl, nominal.

BARLEY—Feed, 80@86¼c per ctl; Brewing, 90c@$1 per ctl; Chevalier, $1.10@1.12½ for No. 1 and $1.15@1.17½ per ctl for choice.

OATS—New Feed, $1.07½@1.17½ per ctl for Red, $1.30@1.40, for White, and 97½c@$1.07½ per ctl for Black.

CORN—In sacks: Large Yellow, $1.10@1.15; White, $1.10@1.15; Mixed, $1.07½@1.10; Small Yellow, California, nominal.

RYE—New, 90@95c per ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Nominal.

BRAN—$16@16.50 per ton.

MIDDLINGS—$17@19.50 per ton.

ROLLED BARLEY—$20@21 per ton.

OATMEAL—$4.50@4.75 per 100 lbs.

OAT GROATS—$4.75 per 100 lbs.

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

HAY—Wheat, $5.50@9 per ton; Wheat and Oat, $6.50@8.50; Oat, $5.50@7.50; Barley, $5@6.50; Clover, $5@8.50; Alfalfa, $5@7.25; compressed Hay, $8.50@10 per ton.

STRAW—20@35c per bale.

HOPS—Crop of 1898 is nominal at 17½c per lb for choice, 15c for prime, 12¼@14c for medium and lower grades 11@12c per lb.

BEANS—Round lots, Bayos, $1.80@1.90; Butter, nominal; Lima, $4.10@4.20; Pea, $2@2.25; Small White, $2.10@2.15; Large White, $1.70@1.80; Blackeye, $4.15@4.25; Red Kidney, $2.25@2.50; Pink, $2.25@2.35 per ctl; Red, $4@4.25 per ctl.

POTATOES—Wharf prices: Early Rose, 75c@$1; Garnet Chile, $1@1.10; Peerless, 75c@$1; River Burbanks, 75c@$1 per ctl; Sweet Potatoes, 3c per lb.

ONIONS—Yellow, 90c@$1 per ctl.

VEGETABLES—Asparagus, nominal, — per box; Green Peas, 1½@2c per lb; Garlic, 2@2¼c per lb for new, and — for old; Tomatoes, 20@40c per box; String Beans, 1½@2c per lb; do Lima, 4c per lb; Egg Plant, 50@75c per box; Green Peppers, 25@75c per box; Cucumbers, 15@30c per box; Pickle do, 50c@$1 per box; Artichokes, per sack, —; Green Corn, 25@75c per sack; do Alameda, 75c@$1.25 per crate; Okra, 40@50c per box; Marrowfat Squash, $10@15 per ton.

FRESH FRUITS—Apples, 35@85c per box and 20@35c per basket; Crabapples, per box, 25@60c.

Apricots—Nominal.

Berries—Strawberries, $6@7 per chest for small and $1.50@3 for large; Blackberries, $3@4 per chest; Raspberries, $4@5 per chest; Logan berries, $8@10 per chest; Huckleberries, 6@7c per lb.

Figs—50c@$2 per box.

Grapes—Black, 75c@$1 per crate; do, White, 75c@$1.

Nectarines—White, 30@50c per box; Red, 75c@$1.

Melons—Canteloupes, 50c@$1 per box and $1.50@3 per crate; Nutmeg Melons, per crate, 75c@$1.25; Watermelons, $5@15 per 100.

Plums—25@50c per box and 25@40c per basket.

Peaches—20@50c per box and 20@30c per basket.

Pears—25@50c per box or basket; Bartlett, 75c@$1.25 per box and $20@45 per ton.

Prunes—40@65c per box or crate.

CITRUS FRUITS—Oranges, late Valencias, $2@4 per box, as to size; Mexican Limes, $4@4.50 per case; California Lemons, 75c@$1.50 for common to good, $1.75@2 for choice and $2.25@3 for fancy; Grape Fruit, $1.50@2.50 per box.

TROPICAL FRUIT—Bananas, $1.50@2.50 per bunch; Pineapples, $1@2 per dozen; Smyrna Figs, —@— per lb; Persian Dates, 6½@7c per lb.

DRIED FRUITS—New Crop—Apricots, 9½@11c per lb for Royals and 11½@12½c for Moorpark; Peaches, 7@8c; Apples, 7½@8c for Evaporated and 4½@5c for sundried; Prunes, in sacks, 6¼c per lb for 40-50s, 5¼c for 50-60s, 4½c for 60-70s, 3¾c for 70-80s, 3¼c for 80-90s and 2¾c for 90-100s.

RAISINS—1898 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, 3¾c; Seedless Muscatels, 5-lb boxes, 3¼c; Ungraded Loose Muscatels, 3½c; Sultanas, unbleached, 4½c.

BUTTER—Creamery—Fancy, 20@21c per lb; seconds, 17½@19c per lb. Dairy—Fancy, 17@18c; other grades, 14@16c per lb. Packed Butter—Pickled Roll, 20@21c per lb; Firkin, 16@18c per lb.

CHEESE—New, 9@10c; old, —@—c; California Cream Cheddar, —@—c; Young America, 10@10½c; Eastern, 13@13½c.

EGGS—California store Eggs, 16@18c per dozen; ranch, 21@22½c per dozen; Eastern, 17@18c.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 11@13c per lb for Hens and 11@13c for Gobblers; Dressed do, nominal; Roosters, $4@4.50 for old and $5@6 for young; Broilers, $2.50@3 for small and $3@3.50 for large; Fryers, $3.50@4; Hens, $4.50@5.50; Ducks, $3@3.50 per dozen for old and $3.50@4.50 for young; Geese, $1.12½@1.25 per pair for old and $1.25@1.50 for Goslings; Pigeons, $1.50@1.75 per dozen.

GAME—Wild Doves, 65@75c per dozen.

Meat Market.

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

BEEF—Steers, first quality, 7½@7¾c; other grades, 6@7c per lb; young Cows and Heifers, 6¼c; old Cows, 5¼@6c per lb.

VEAL—7@8c for large and 9@10c per lb for small.

MUTTON—Wethers, 7c; Ewes, 6@6½c per lb.

LAMB—7@8c per lb for Spring.

PORK—Live Hogs, 5⅝@6c per lb for medium, 5⅝@5¾c for small, 5¼@5½c for large; dressed, 7½@8¾c per lb.

Closing Grain Quotations.

Chicago, Aug. 3d.

WHEAT—September, 69c; December, 71⅝c; May, 74⅝c.

New York, Aug. 3d.

WHEAT—September, 75⅛c; December, 77½c; May, 79c.

San Francisco, Aug. 3d.

WHEAT—December, $1.10; May, $1.13⅝.

BARLEY—December, 82⅛c; May, 82½c; new, 81c.

CORN—Large Yellow, $1.10@1.15.

BRAN—$16@16.50.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

Trade Continues Quiet in Local Produce Circles.

Sacramento, Aug. 3d.

This was a quiet day in local produce circles and prices were unchanged.

To-morrow (Friday) the following varieties of Fish will be on sale at the prices quoted: Flounder, 10c per lb; Smelt, 12½c; Halibut, 12½c; Salmon, 15c; Shad, 6c; Rockcod, 12½c; Tomcod, 10c; Catfish, 10c; Trout, 25c; Striped Bass, 12½c; Fresh Codfish, 12½c; Sole, 10c; Sea Perch, 12½c; Kingfish, 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; 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, 30@75c per dozen; Lemons, 25@30c; Limes, 10c; Plums, 5c per lb; Prunes, 5c; Peaches, 5c per lb and 40@65c per box; Apples, 3c per lb; Apricots, 5c per lb; Pineapples, 40@50c each; Blackberries, 5c per lb; Strawberries, 5@7c per basket; Figs, 8c per lb; Crabapples, 5c per lb, 65@75c per box; Grapes, 8c per lb; Watermelons, 15@20c each; Canteloupes, 15c.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes, 5c per lb; Cauliflower, 10c per head; Carrots, Lettuce, Radishes, Leek, Green Onions, 12½c per dozen bunches; Onions, 2c per lb; Romain, 2 for 5c; Peas, 5 lbs for 25c; Beans, 5c per lb; Peppers, 5c; Potatoes, 2c per lb; Rhubarb, 5c per lb; Green Corn, 15@25c per dozen; Cucumbers, 10c per doz; Egg Plant, 5c per lb; Summer Squash, 3c; Okra, 10c; Lima and Shell Beans, 6c; Sweet Potatoes, 5c.

MEATS—Beef—Prime Rib Roast, 12½c per lb; Corned Beef, 8@12c; Sausage, 12½c; Vienna Sausage, 15c; Bacon, 15c; Loin Steak, 12@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@12½c; 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, 25c per dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Butter—Pickle, 20c per lb; Mountain, 20c; Valley Roll, 20c; Petaluma, 45c per roll; Creamery, 55c 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, 50@60c; Alfalfa, first cutting, 40@50c; second and third cutting, 50@60c; Whole Barley, $1.10@1.20; Ground Barley, $1.20@1.25; Feed Oats, $1.55@1.60; Middlings, $1; Shorts, 95c; Bran, 90c; Straw, 50c; Corn, large, $1.30; Small, $1.35; Cracked Corn, $1.40; Ground Corn, $1.35.

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, 23c; Water White (bulk), 12c.

ELECTRIC LIGHT CANDLES—10 oz., 4½c; 12 oz., 5½c; 14 oz., 6¼c; 16 oz., 8½c.

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

concert Saturday evenimg by Neale's orchestra

Hale's

Good Goods

"The Wonder" stock on special sale

We continue the selling of "The Wonder" stock of women's and children's wear to-day. There are countless opportunities to secure at half prices shirt waists, skirts, wrappers, dressing sacques, women's and children's hosiery, children's and infants' dresses, hats and bonnets. You'll be as well satisfied as though you had come yesterday, for there's plenty for your choosing.

PURSES—Women's combination purses of alligator, seal and Morocco; stoutly made, some with two coin compartments; wonder prices, 50c, $1, $1.50, $2 and $2.50; our prices 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.

SHIRT SETS—Women's three-pin shirt sets with chain connection; sale price 10c set.

PERFUMERY—All popular odors in bulk, princess, violet, lilac, damask, rose, white heliotrope, plum blossom, etc.; Wonder price, 50c an ounce; our price, 25c.

SMELLING SALTS—Extra quality of Parisian smelling salts; full strength; Wonder price, 50c a bottle; our price, 25c.

men's furnishings

(at greatly reduced prices)

Fancy striped balbriggan underwear; light in weight, but strongly made; reduced from 25c a garment to.......... 15c

Black cotton socks; full seamless and strictly fast color; reduced from 12½c a pair to.......... 8⅓c

Negligee overshirts, pretty stripes and checks in light colors; of good quality cheviot, and cut full size; will wear well and not fade.......... 38c

Percale and madras golf shirts in desirable patterns; some have cuffs to match; all regular sizes; greatly under value at.......... 38c

Night shirts of fancy figured cloth; also a few of plain white twill; high grade formerly selling at $1.25 and $1.50; now.......... 50c

Balbriggan undershirts and drawers, in blue and white and green white stripes of superior finish; formerly $1 a garment; now.......... 50c

Hale's Corner,

Ninth and K.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

San Francisco, Aug. 3d.

Morning Session—B & B, 68c; Caledonia, 73c; C C V, $2.35; Justice, 8c; Mexican, 61c; Potosi, 50@49c; S Nevada, 67c; Union, 38c; Utah, 14c.

Afternoon Session—Ophir, $1.15; Mexican, 61@60c; G & C, 45@44c; B & B, 67@66c; C C V, $2.25@2.20; Savage, 24c; Potosi, 47@46c; Belcher, 28c; S Nevada, 66c; Bullion, 9c; S Belcher, 6c; Overman, 13c; Justice, 9@8c; Caledonia, 69c; Silver Hill, 3c; C Imperial, 2c.

Closing Quotations—Alta, 8c; Alpha, 3c; Andes, 20c; Belcher, 28c; B & B, 68c; Bullion, 8c; Challenge, 25c; Chollar, 25c; Confidence, 89c; C C V, $2.30; C Point, 27c; Eureka, 50c; G & C, 44c; H & N, 34c; Julia, 2c; Justice, 9c; Kentuck, 3c; Lady Washington, 1c; Mexican, 60c; Occidental, 21c; Ophir, $1.10; Overman, 12c; Potosi, 47c; Savage, 23c; Scorpion, 2c; S Belcher, 5c; S Nevada, 66c; Silver Hill, 2c; Standard, $2.60; Union, 37c; Utah, 12c; Yellow Jacket, 36c; Syndicate, 7c.

California Dried Fruit.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—California Dried Fruits steady. Evaporated Apples—Common, 6½@7½c; prime wire tray, 8¼@8½c; choice, 8¾@9c; fancy, 9¼@9½c. Prunes, 3½@8½c. Apricots—Royal, 14c; Moorpark, 16c. Peaches—Unpeeled, 11@11½c.

California Fruit Sales.

Sacramento, Aug. 3d.

The Earl Fruit Company sold California fruit to-day at auction and other points at the following prices:

AT CHICAGO.

CFX 10,150, from Suisun July 25th: Bartlett Pears, boxes, av $1.90. Car grossed $988.

CFX 10,742, from Hanford July 23d: Early Crawford Peaches, boxes, av 74c; Elberta Peaches, boxes, av 74c. Car grossed $894.

CFX 19,425, from Suisun July 24th: Yellow Egg Plums, single crates, av $1.14; Bartlett Pears, boxes, av $1.85. Car grossed $1,059.

AT MONTREAL.

CFX 10,835, from Sacramento July 23d: Early Crawford Peaches, boxes, 90c@$1.25, av $1.10; Kelsey Plums, single crates, av $1.50; Yellow Egg Plums, single crates, $1.10@1.25, av $1.15; Silver Prunes, single crates, av $1.21; Tragedy Prunes, single crates, av $1.60; Bartlett Pears, boxes, av $2. Car grossed $1,195.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

CFX 19,076, from Visalia July 22d: Early Crawford Peaches, boxes, 70@85c, av 79c; Elberta Peaches, boxes, 90c@$1.15, av $1.01; Kelsey Plums, single crates, av $1.57; Washington Plums, single crates, av $1.15; Tragedy Prunes, single crates, 85c@$1.25, av $1.07; Bartlett Pears, boxes, $1.25@1.60, av $1.40. Car grossed $1,102.

CFX 10,425, from Sacramento July 21st: Bradshaw Plums, single crates, av $1.35; Columbia Plums, single crates, av $1.21; Peach Plums, single crates, av $1.25; Yellow Egg Plums, single crates, $1.30@1.40, av $1.35; German Prunes, single crates, $1.10@1.25, av $1.18; Tragedy Prunes, single crates, av $1.26; Bartlett Pears, boxes, $1.40@1.70, av $1.60. Car grossed $1,080.

AT NEW YORK.

CFX 10,971, from Suisun July 20th: Bartlett Pears, boxes, $2.05@2.40, av $2.16. Car grossed $1,126.

CFX 10,185, from Bakersfield July 17th: Tragedy Prunes, single crates, av $1.18. Car grossed $1,180.

CFX 19,063, from Armona July 21st: Bartlett Pears, boxes, $1.95@2.15, av $2.02. Car grossed $1,049.

CFX 10,990, from Vacaville July 22d: Early Crawford Peaches, boxes, 65c; Foster Peaches, boxes, 65c; Susquehanna Peaches, boxes, 60@90c, av 78c; Silver Prunes, single crates, av $1.06; Bartlett Pears, boxes, $1.75@1.95, av $1.82. Car grossed $871.

CFX 19,418, from Napa July 22d: Bartlett Pears, boxes, av $1.84. Car grossed $960.

CFX 19,353, from Sacramento July 23d: Early Crawford Peaches, boxes, 55@75c; Bartlett Pears, boxes, $1.99. Car grossed $935.

AT BOSTON.

CFX 10,243, from Vacaville July 18th: Early Crawford Peaches, boxes, 64c; Foster Peaches, boxes, 65c; Bartlett Pears, boxes, $1.30@1.80.

CFX 10,935, from Suisun July 21st: Bartlett Pears, boxes, av $2.10. Car grossed $1,092.

CFX 19,420, from Biggs July 22d: Early Crawford Peaches, boxes, av 80c; Bartlett Pears, boxes, $1.98; Alexander Apples, 99c. 635 packages grossed $718. Remainder of car unsold.

AT MILWAUKEE.

CFX 10,146, shipped July 27th: Bartlett Pears, boxes, $1.87. Car grossed $970.

AT CLEVELAND.

CFX 19,002, shipped July 24th: Early Crawford Peaches, boxes, 85c; Bradshaw Plums, single crates, $1.25; Yellow Egg Plums, single crates, $1.23; German Prunes, single crates, $1.22; Silver Prunes, single crates, $1.26; Bartlett Pears, boxes, $2.11. Car grossed $1,085.

AT ST. JOSEPH.

CFX 10,447, shipped July 27th: Fountainbleau Grapes, single crates, $1.70; Tokay Grapes, single crates, $1.70; Early Crawford Peaches, boxes, 86c; Foster Peaches, boxes, 85c; Orange Cling Peaches, boxes, 87c; Susquehanna, boxes, 84c; Diamond Plums, single crates, $1.18; Eureka Plums, single crates, $1.21; Kelsey Plums, single crates, $1.15; Yellow Egg Plums, single crates, $1.19; Gros Prunes, single crates, $1.23; Giant Prunes, single crates, $1.21; Bartlett Pears, boxes, $1.94. Car grossed $1,113.

AT DENVER.

CFX 19,128, shipped July 28th: Early Crawford Peaches, boxes, 85c; Columbia Plums, single crates, $1.15; Golden Plums, single crates, $1.17; German Prunes, single crates, $1.25; Gros Prunes, single crates, $1.23; Hungarian Prunes, single crates, $1.20; Bartlett Pears, boxes, $1.92. Car grossed $1,091.

AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

CFX 10,370, shipped July 28th: Early Crawford Peaches, boxes, 91c; Susquehanna Peaches, boxes, 89c; Columbia Plums, single crates, $1.16; Coe's Golden Drop, single crates, $1.14; Yellow Egg Plums, single crates, $1.18; Gros Prunes, single crates, $1.20; Silver Prunes, single crates, $1.19; Bartlett Pears, boxes, $1.94. Car grossed $1,102.

Sacramento, Aug. 3d.

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

AT NEW YORK.

Pears—Bartletts, $1.50@2.35 box and $1@$1.10 half box; Seckels, $2.40@3 half box; Beurre Hardys, 65c@$1.40 half box; Beurre Clairgeaus, half box, 65c. Nectarines, 80c@$1 crate, and 30c box. Peaches—Susquehanna, 60c@$1.35 box; Fosters, 55c@$1; Early Crawfords, 45c@$2; Late Crawfords, 80@85c; Mary's Choice, 80c; Tuscan, 70c@$1.10; Deckers, $1; Elbertas, 85c@$1.10. Plums—Egg, 85c@$1.30 crate; Columbia, $1@1.25; Imperials, 85c; Kelsey, $1.10@1.20 crate. Prunes—Silver, 95c crate; Fallenberg, 85c; Germans, $1@1.40; Gros, $1@1.65; Hungarian, $1.25; Tragedys, 80c@$1.15 crate. Twenty-four cars sold to-day in New York, of which Porter Brothers Company sold eleven cars.

AT BOSTON.

Peaches—Crawford Clings, 65@90c; Early Crawfords, 40@90c box and 90c@$1.10 crate; St. John, 60@85c box; Fosters, 50c; Reeves' Favorite, 85c; Susquehanna, 85@95c; Orange Cling, 65c. Grapes, $1.15 crate. Nectarines, $1.10 crate. Pears—Bartletts, $1.60@2.05 box; Comet, $1.50. Plums—Washington, $1.15 crate; Purple Duanes, $1.35; Kelsey, $1.20@1.40; Egg, $1@1.45; Yellow Egg, 90c@$1.15; Bradshaw, $1.10; Columbia, $1.25 crate. Nine cars sold to-day in Boston, of which Porter Brothers Company sold five cars.

AT CHICAGO.

Pears—Bartletts, $1.75@1.90 box, and 80c@$1.10 half box; Clapp's Favorite, $1.45; Beurre Hardys, $1.45. Plums—Kelsey, $1.20@1.60 crate, and $1.75 boxes; Yellow Egg, $1.15@1.30 crate; Purple Duanes, $1.15@1.25; Wickson, 90c@$1.90 crate; Bradshaw, $1.15@1.30 crate. Prunes—Gros, $1.25@1.75 crate; Silver, $1.10 crate. Peaches—Crawfords, 55@80c box and 65@85c crate; Orange, 40@80c; Tuscan, 60@85c box and 80@90c crate; Fosters, 65@80c box; Deckers, 55@75c box. Eleven cars sold to-day in Chicago, of which Porter Brothers Company sold seven cars.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Peaches—Late Crawfords, 70@80c; Early Crawfords, 35@90c box and 75c crate; Fosters, 70@80c; Susquehanna, 95c box. Pears—Bartletts, $1.40@1.85 box and half box 85c. Plums—Egg, $1@1.10 crate; Bradshaw, 70@75c; Kelsey, $1.15; Columbia, $1.10 crate.

AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Pears—Bartletts, $1.75@1.90 box. Plums—Egg, 80c@$1.25; Bradshaw, $1.20; Japan, $1.40 crate. Prunes—Gros, $1.50@1.55 crate; Silver, $1.05; Germans, $1.35; Italians, $1.30 crate. Peaches—Crawfords, 45@95c box; Fosters, 83c box.

AT MONTREAL.

Pears—Bartletts, $1.75@$2.20 box and $1 half box; Beurre Hardy, 80c half box. Peaches—80c@$1.30 box. Plums—Purple Duanes, $1.25@1.50 crate; Egg, $1.10@1.30 crate.

AT CLEVELAND.

Peaches—Crawfords, 60c@$1.10 box; Crawfords, 80c@$1.15; Fosters, 80c; Cling, 65c; Mary's Choice, $1.05. Pears—Bartletts, $1.60@2 box. Prunes—Germans, $1.40 crate. Apricots, 70c crate. Plums—Washington, $1 crate.

AT CINCINNATI.

Peaches—Clings, 30@65c box. Pears—Bartletts, $1.60@1.80 box. Plums, $1.15@1.30 crate.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pears—Bartletts, $1.75@2.05 box. Peaches—Crawfords, 75c box. Plums—Purple Duanes, $1.15 crate; Washington, $1.65; Bradshaw, $1.25 crate. Prunes—Tragedys, $1.20@1.30 crate.