

ALEXANDER III. DEAD

Czar of All the Russias Passes Off the World's Stage.

PREPARATIONS FOR FUNERAL.

It is understood the Czarowitz will immediately issue a Proclamation Declaring Himself Czar—Sincere Mourning in the Royal Families.

St. Petersburg, November 2.—The angel of death, in the shadow of whose pinions the autocrat of all the Russias has been lying for many days, yesterday beckoned and the soul of the man who had in his hands the lives and destinies of millions upon millions was borne away. Calmly and peacefully as a sleeping babe, he who by his slightest word could have plunged Europe into a war, the horrors of which defy description, fell into the dreamless sleep which he feared not. He, though the head of the church, whose members number over 70,000,000 persons, took his last rites a

in tears. This time his Majesty was sitting up in an arm chair. After taking leave of his family he grew weaker gradually, and his voice became so indistinct that it was scarcely audible. About noon a convulsive fit of coughing was followed by a slight rattle. Then until the end the Czar remained quiet, seemingly free from pain. At 2:15 o'clock he heaved a deep sigh and breathed his last in the arms of the Empress, who broke down with the weight of her grief. The doctors fear the results of the reaction on her already exhausted system.

The body is being embalmed. It will probably be laid for a couple of days in the palace chapel. The arrangements that will be made for the funeral are still unknown. It is believed the remains will be embarked on the imperial yacht Polar Star at Yalta, where the Seventh Army Corps will render military honors. The whole Black Sea fleet will take part in the trip to Odessa, whence the body will be conveyed by railway to St. Petersburg, stopping at the important towns en route to enable the troops to render honor to the dead.

The State mourning will commence tomorrow. The funeral will probably be held two weeks hence. The arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales, now en route to Livadia, is anxiously awaited. A special train awaits them at the frontier. It is believed the presence of the Princess of Wales will afford great comfort to her sister, the Czarina, and it is said she will make a long stay in Russia.



ALEXANDER III, CZAR OF RUSSIA.

[From a recent photograph.]

few days before his death claimed him from all his greatness. At 2:15 p. m. yesterday the summons came, and a few hours later the thunderous booming of cannon at Livadia and St. Petersburg announced that the Czar was dead and that he who had been the Grand Duke Nicholas reigned in his stead. On lightning wings the news of Russia's loss spread throughout the world, and it is safe to say that everywhere the intelligence created sympathy for the family of him who by his policy had maintained the friendship of the Great Republic of the West, and from America came words of sympathy, for the dead ruler had always been a friend of the Great Republic of the West and Americans had not forgotten that well his father's friendship sustained the North in the war of the rebellion.

Among the peasants of Russia he will be mourned with a deep and abiding sorrow, for he was the "peasant Czar." None of the grandiloquent titles borne by him was prized as much by him as the one bestowed upon him by his lowly subjects, whose virtues were magnified in him, and whose vices in him were entirely lacking. He who denies the popularity of the Czar among the lowly classes of Russia is blinded by prejudice. His kind acts to them in their seasons of plague and famine will never be forgotten, and to-night in thousands and thousands of homes from Vladivostok on the Pacific to the fortresses of the Caucasus millions of people, as they kneel before their icons, will pray from the bottom of their hearts for the repose of the soul of their "little father." He was to them as great in soul as he was in stature.

There will be sincere mourning, too, in the royal and imperial families of Europe. Not the conventional mourning prescribed by rule, but the mourning of little children; for who has not heard of the annual visits of the Czar to Copenhagen, the home of his beloved Czarina, when, with the children of Emperors, Kings and Princes around him, he was the biggest child of them all, joining in their sports and romping with them like a big boy?

His death will be a most bitter loss to the wife he loved so well that it was a proverb in St. Petersburg that he was "the only Russian who was true to his wife." His home was an ideal one, and all his pleasure was found with his own family. But as the Czar and not the man he could be as stern and unrelenting as fate itself. He banished men and women to Siberia, but they were men and women who sought to kill or to overthrow the government of which he was the absolute head, and which he by the most solemn oaths in the great city of Russia, Moscow, had sworn to maintain in its integrity.

Since Tuesday, when the doctors informed the Czar there was no longer room for hope, his Majesty composedly waited for the end, attending to the necessary State and family affairs in the short intervals of consciousness and freedom from pain. These were necessarily brief, the doctors having had recourse to sedatives to produce sleep and allay pain. Wednesday the Czar was still able to be taken to a window of the palace, whence he gazed out upon the country he loved. The night passed with all the aggravating symptoms and dry cough. Dr. Sarcharin remained in attendance upon him throughout the night, only snatching brief intervals for sleep in the ante-rooms.

The morning broke with rain and wind and heavy clouds, and the weather was much colder. As the day advanced the weakness increased so rapidly that the Czar realized that he could only live a few hours. He expressed a desire to receive the sacrament, which was administered to him by the court chaplain, Yanisheff, and Father Ivan in the presence of the whole family. The Czar then conversed long and earnestly with Father Ivan, concluding by asking his family to again gather around him. He spoke to each member separately and in greatest length with the Czarina. He blessed all the children present. The scene was one of deep pathos, all being

An imperial decree announcing the accession to the throne of the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Czarowitz, is expected from Livadia in a few days. The theaters and restaurants were closed last evening, but the streets were as busy as usual. Crowds stood about the places where bulletins from Livadia had been posted, reading the official announcement of his Majesty's death. It was reported here last night that the people in Moscow, indignant at what they believe the malpractice of Dr. Sarcharin in the case of Czar, were marching to the doctor's house in that city. The telegraph offices are crowded with newspaper correspondents seeking to send their reports, and merchants are awaiting the latest news from Livadia. The garrisons at Cronstadt and St. Petersburg have taken the oath of allegiance to the new Czar.

SWEARING ALLEGIANCE TO NICHOLAS.
LIVADIA, November 2.—Soon after 4 o'clock yesterday the members of the palace guard were marched in two squares in front of the place chapel for the ceremony of swearing allegiance to the new Czar. They were the first to take the oath. The Grand Dukes were the next to swear allegiance, and they were followed in the order of precedence by the highest court functionaries, court officials, military officials and civil officials.

POLITICALLY CONSIDERED.

The Effect of the Death Upon European Politics.

BALTIMORE, November 3.—In an interview to-day regarding the effect of the Czar's death upon European politics Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, said: "Forewarned has been forearmed with the countries of Europe in this case, I think. They knew that this great friend of peace was dying, and were prepared for it. I have reason to believe and hope in the doctrine of peace, which the Czar has striven so hard to establish, will be followed out by his successor. There was only one line of policy on this subject in Russia, and that was the Czar's policy. I know of no strong opposition to the peace doctrine in his ministry, and do not think that his death will affect threatening affairs, now existing between France and Russia, or Russia and Germany. Nor will the sad occurrence result in any change in the triple alliance in my opinion. In reference to his accession the devotion of power will, I think, be carried out strictly in accordance with his policies."

IN HIS FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS.

PARIS, November 3.—This evening there is but the one absorbing topic on the boulevards and in the cafes, clubs and theaters. If the President of the Republic were dead, the expressions of regret could not be more general. The probable effect of the event upon the Russo-French alliance and the European situation in general is discussed by every group in the streets or cafes. The views are almost without exception optimistic. The belief is that Nicholas will adopt his father's policy.

JOINT ALLIANCE TO BE URGED.

LONDON, November 3.—The correspondent of the News says the French party in Russia and the Russian party in France intend to jointly use their influence to induce the new Czar to enter into a regular offensive and defensive alliance between the two powers. It is believed, however, they will not succeed in attaining anything beyond the maintenance of the present entente.

NEW CZAR HAS LIBERAL VIEWS.

NEW YORK, November 3.—The Herald's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs as follows: "I have had an interview with a Russian high personage, who is intimate with the Czarowitz. He assured me that the new ruler would make no change in Russia's foreign policy. Should there be any change, it will be exclusively in domestic affairs, for the new Czar has much more liberal views than is generally supposed."

FOUR MONTHS' DEFICIT

Showing for October and Fiscal Year to Date.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Government Receipts Greater Than Last Year, But Fifteen Million Dollars Less Than the Expenditures—Loss in Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, November 3.—A deficit of \$15,000,000 for the fiscal year to date, as compared with a deficit of \$25,000,000 for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, is shown by the treasury officials' statement of receipts and expenditures issued for October and the previous months of the fiscal year. For October the receipts were \$19,000,000, or \$5,500,000 less than October, 1903. This loss is shown in internal revenue receipts, which are only \$6,500,000 or about half of what they were in October of last year. Customs revenues for October have exceeded by nearly \$2,000,000 similar receipts for October, 1903, while for the four months of the current fiscal year they are \$2,750,000 less than for the four months of 1903. The total receipts from all sources of the four months of this fiscal year have exceeded the receipts for the corresponding months of 1903 by \$13,000,000, which was the period of last year most affected by the panic.

ANOTHER RESIGNATION.

He Could Not Approve the Penal Code Amendment.

BERLIN, November 3.—The resignation of Herr Heinrich von Heiden Codow, Prussian Minister of Agriculture, Domains and Forests, tendered yesterday, is due to his inability to approve the penal code amendment prepared by the Department of Justice at the instance of ex-Chancellor von Caprivi.

HIS SUCCESSOR APPOINTED.

NEW YORK, November 3.—A special Berlin cable says that Herr von Heiden Codow has been appointed Prussian Minister of Agriculture, Domains and Forests to succeed Herr von Heiden Codow, whose resignation was announced yesterday. Dr. Miquel, formerly Prussian Minister of Finance and now President of the Reichstag, will succeed him as Minister of Agriculture, Domains and Forests. Herr von Heiden Codow and the Secretaries of State have been invited, including Caprivi, but he declined the invitation and has gone to Basle.

Henry Rochefort Sentenced.

PARIS, November 3.—Two Judges of Seine Assizes, sitting without a jury, today pronounced condemnation upon Henri Rochefort, sentencing him to three months' imprisonment for having published an article in the Intransigent, the article insulting the judiciary. M. Farjat, manager of the Intransigent, was tried for complicity in the offense, and was acquitted. M. Farjat was tried by a jury. The anarchists, Paul Reclus, Ponget, Cohen, Martin and Duprat, were sentenced to a term of two years' imprisonment each at hard labor.

Revolution in Peru.

TACOMA, November 3.—A special to the Ledger from Victoria, B. C., says the flag ship Royal Arthur and four ships of the Pacific squadron have been ordered to Callao at once. The flag ship left under full steam to-night. The British consulate there has been taken possession of by revolutionists, the Consul made a prisoner, his wife and daughter killed and the consulate burned to the ground. The flag ship will call at Victoria for one hour about midnight. Admiral Stephenson is on board.

Headed This Way.

NEW YORK, November 3.—The Treasury Department notified Dr. Senner, Commissioner of Immigration, yesterday to look out for the arrival from Havre of Antonio Fernandez, a Spanish anarchist. He is suspected of having been implicated in the anarchist outrages in Barcelona. He is said to be a man of education. He was recently imprisoned at Mines, France, as a suspect, but was released for lack of evidence about ten days ago. Detectives shadowed him to Havre, where he gave them the slip.

Condition of the Banks.

WASHINGTON, November 3.—The abstract of resources and liabilities of the national banks of the United States October 2, 1904, as given in reports to the Comptroller of Currency, shows the aggregate amount of individual deposits at that date was \$1,728,418,319, against \$1,481,121,330 October 1, 1903. Loans and discounts have increased during that time over \$161,000,000. The amount of specie in national banks October 2, 1904, was \$237,250,634; legal tenders, \$120,544,068.

Mexico and Guatemala.

NEW YORK, November 3.—A dispatch from the City of Mexico says information has been received here that the government of Guatemala following the usual course, has consulted a foreign diplomatist in the City of Guatemala, as to the Mexican difficulties. The diplomatist says Guatemala's position is untenable hence that country has withdrawn its troops precipitately from the disputed frontier territory at Agua Azul.

Two Thousand People Homeless.

BOSTON, November 3.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in this city has just received a cable message from Turkey reporting a great fire at Radjin, by which 2,000 people were rendered homeless. Radjin is a town in the Taurus Mountains north of the plain of Galicia.

Not Pleased With the Choice.

LONDON, November 3.—The Standard's Rome correspondent says: "The Vatican views with disfavor the nomination of Prince Hohenzollern to the German Chancellorship, because he opposed the doctrine of infallibility and the temporal power of the Pope. Nevertheless his diplomatic reserve will be maintained."

The Circle Broken.

ONANCOCK, Va., November 3.—Five of the leaders of the Sanctified Band on Chincoteague Island have been indicted for conspiracy in separating wives from their husbands and for being a public nuisance. Their trial began Friday, and will probably last for a week, as there are nearly 100 witnesses to be examined.

Marauding Chinese.

SHANGHAI, November 3.—Small bodies of Chinese have attacked several Russian frontier towns, and in one seized a quantity of arms and ammunition. In another case the Chinese were repulsed with a loss of sixty men.

SIXTEEN YEARS OF EUCHRE.

Nearly 20,000 Games, and One Side Only 154 Games Ahead.

Twenty thousand games of euchre! This is the record of the play of the four Chicago gentlemen who have sat every Saturday evening for the past 16 years and engaged in that game which generally marks the initiation of every novice into the never ending mysteries of cards. Daniel Westervelt and C. L. Root have played against Thomas Benton James and James Taylor. They have been argued many times to play whist or casino or pinocle or seven up, but never for one moment have they swerved from their devotion to euchre.

To be absolutely correct, these four euchre players, these two pairs of faithful adherents to the powers of bowers, reached their nineteenth thousand six hundred and fiftieth game of euchre Saturday evening, and upon the occasion of a twenty thousandth game each of the players intends arriving at the scene of play smoking a 50-cent cigar. Except on holidays or anniversaries, it is said, they are supremely indifferent to the quality of the tobacco they burn.

Thomas Benton James is a pensioner of the wholesale house of Marshall Field & Co. He was a general salesman for that firm and its predecessors for 26 years, and about two years ago was placed upon the retired list with continued pay for services rendered. He is a sprightly gentleman of mature years, which he places at 69, but which his friends usually speak of as being somewhere under 100. Mr. James' partner is James Taylor, a congenial companion with a life record of 70 years. It is said that James Taylor can indicate by the graduated system of pressure upon the foot of Thomas Benton James whether he is holding right, left and ace, ten spot and queen, or no trumps at all. Daniel Westervelt is 73 years old. He was a salesman for Field, Leiter & Co., afterward for A. T. Stewart & Co., and finally for Storm & Hill, retiring when the latter firm retired. C. L. Root is the "boy" of the quartet. He is only 63 and is considered rather wild and frisky by his companions. Mr. Root drove stage between Blue Island and Chicago during the period between 1830 and 1840 and took no stock whatever in the future of the city.

Every Saturday night as regularly as the week rolls around these four cronies meet and play euchre. They shift about, like sittings of the supreme court, from one house to another, but they always sit in the same chairs and in the same relative positions. Almost eight years ago Mr. James brought to a meeting a copy of "Cavendish on Whist," for which he came near being expelled from the society.

The four players have become so attached to the simple game of euchre that it is now a part of their very nature, and in the 16 years of their weekly contests only on an occasional case of sickness, to the number of three or four times in all, has canceled the engagement of either player. A complete record of the games is kept to show which side leads from year to year. At present Mr. James and his partner are 154 games ahead of their opponents. At the ten thousandth game they were 192 games in the lead, but have been losing for the last two years. For a period of five years there was no material gain for either side.

All four of these lifetime euchreists are gentlemen rather simple in their customs, disinclined to adopt the intricacies of whist or the novelty of cinch, and are unwilling to concede that some Saturday night three of their number will meet at the appointed place, light their cigars, get the cards in readiness and wait for one who will never deal the cards again.

A Scene in a Town Meeting.

To a city man town meetings are a novelty. I attended one some years ago, and was an ex-governor presided. The various reports had been acted upon, and finally was read by the moderator an article on the amount of money the town should appropriate for the support of the schools this year.

The question had hardly been put when a citizen with a pronounced German accent jumped up, and with a rough twinkle in his eye said: "Mr. Moderator, I want to ask the taxpayers to think a little while before we appropriate so much money as we did last year. What is the use of supporting a high school in this town if the children spend their time learning how many legs a straddleg has got, when they can't answer some of the simplest questions. I want my boys and girls to learn something practical. The other day I wanted to write a letter to order some boxes that I use in my business, and I said to my daughter, 'Gretchen, how do you spell board?' and what do you suppose she said? She said she didn't know. I tell you, gentlemen, what we want is more common sense lessons and not so much straddleg business."—Boston Globe.

A Shopkeeper With Two Prices.

I was buying a pair of spectacles not long ago from the man that sold me every pair I ever had. Several people were standing at the counter. I laid down \$1.50 and started to go. He called me back.

"Two dollars, if you please, Mr. By-stander."

"Why—why," said I in astonishment, "I thought it was only \$1.50."

"Two dollars, sir. I never sold a pair of spectacles in this shop for less."

I added the other 50 cents and once more turned to go. Again he interrupted me.

"I wish you would step back into the rear of the shop, Mr. By-stander. Have a geological specimen I want to show you."

I followed him meekly. As soon as we were out of hearing of the others he shoved a half dollar into my hand.

"There's your geological specimen," he growled. "Don't you ever play a trick like that again. You never paid \$2 for a pair of spectacles in your life."

I felt that I had met a genius and was humbled accordingly.—Cincinnati Tribune.

Gourod received his first instruction in music from his mother, who was a distinguished pianist. He won the grand prize at the Paris conservatory when he was 21.

The average weight of 20,000 men and women weighed in Boston was: Men, 141 1/2 pounds; women, 124 1/2 pounds.

The first agricultural instrument, the ancestor of both spade and pick, was a pointed stick.

PREPARE FOR WINTER

Figure to Carry Live Stock Comfortably Through.

HOME SUPPLY OF SUCH THINGS

Provision for an Adequate Supply of Proper Food is of First Importance, and Calculations Should at Once be Made as to the Amount Required.

After harvest it is well to turn one's thoughts toward the long, cold winter ahead and "figure" on what preparations will be necessary to carry the live stock comfortably through. The provision of an adequate supply of proper food is of first importance, and calculations should at once be made as to the amount required. The home supply of such things as hay, fodder, corn and oats is usually ample, but other foods are necessary, and by commencing early to think about such things it will often be possible to save a dollar before a raise in price takes place. Every owner of stock can afford to sell off a portion of his ear corn, and with the proceeds purchase bran, shorts, middlings and oil meal, but in many districts where grain is taken to the mill the "grist" is got in trade and usually is a better sample than the commercial stuffs. Oil meal is not yet commonly used on the average farm, but is becoming rapidly and rightly popular, for surely he can better afford to feed it at home than send the bulk of it abroad to be bought greedily at high prices by the men that feed steers against our cheap meat. In this country of the golden grain—maize or Indian corn—along with such ample supplies of prairie hay and corn fodder there is surely a rich supply of carbonaceous foods, and our stock needs such supplies for the winter against cold, but we do not do a sufficient amount of nitrogenous food to finely finish prime beef, pork or mutton. Our foreign neighbors use our corn in large quantities, but the American food they prize most is the oil cake that comes from the pressed oil and cotton-seed oil mills, and they pay high prices that are really astonishing. The Farmers' Review would strongly advise its readers to substitute a portion of oil meal or ground cake in the usual ration for animals that are being finished for the Christmas markets, and such food need not cost more than the old fashioned rations. The ration should be properly figured, as but one part of the oil meal will be needed to seven parts of carbonaceous food, such as corn. When laying in a supply of such foods it is also well to take precautions against waste of good feeding material due to the shelter of the stock; for one of the most serious leaks in farm economy is that in the barn that lets in drafts and so causes a waste of heat-producing food. It should be understood that good ventilation—plenty of fresh air—never retards fattening when animals are fed on other ways but to their health, and they will not do a sufficient amount to supply all the other forces that unite in the assimilation of food and formation of flesh and fat; the hot non-oxygenized atmosphere of an overcrowded barn is also detrimental, as it causes animals to sweat, drink large quantities of water, and in other ways fail to thrive. See then that the stables are well ventilated yet free from drafts, and depend upon it that they will be warm enough when full of cattle, and that too much warmth is decidedly detrimental. Another point to remember in preparing the winter ration is the water supply, which annually is a source of trouble upon thousands of farms. We need give little advice, but merely remind our readers how absurd it is to have to water hundreds of cattle from a common well and hand pump, or have the water pipes exposed so that they are constantly freezing up and bursting.

Farm Life.

Prof. Allen Moore says: The farmer must be so educated that he can see a grandeur in his vocation not surpassed by any other business. He must live above the drudgery of farm work and see that his calling possesses opportunities not surpassed by any other. The bustle of the city does not disturb his meditations while planting, cultivating or gathering in. He can look at the beautiful flowers at his feet and there see the pencillings of the Creator of the universe. Every leaf is a book, and every stone beneath his feet are "stumbling blocks" for the ignorant, but food for the wise. If he turns his eyes upward and beholds the canopies of night glimmering in the skies, that grandly true line will echo through his soul, "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth His handiwork." Humanity cannot be encompassed with grander teachers. No wonder that the farm has produced the grandest men of the world has ever known. The farm children must be educated to feel that there is a grandeur and an honor in farm life found nowhere else.

NOTES.

Feed is too high to feed it to any but the best stock this winter.

If you think you can starve a calf for a week, then feed well for a week and have it catch up in thrift, you are mistaken.

Some dairymen feed but twice a day that there may be a longer period quiet for digestion. Our own custom is to feed three times.

Have dry, comfortable quarters for all fowls. Even ducks should have a dry floor to "roost" on. A little straw sprinkled on the floor will help in cleanliness.

The production of apples in the United States is about 146,000,000 bushels; of peaches, 36,000,000 bushels, and of pears, cherries, apricots, plums and prunes, 7,000,000 bushels.

Buy a churn somewhat larger than you think you need. It is best to fill it less than half full, especially if a barrel or swing churn. Do not crowd it even in your best butter season.

Horticulture is an important department of agriculture, and its study and practice will certainly stimulate the farmer to better tillage, larger crops, finer stock and greater success in every way.

One who has been successful in raising hogs thinks that a thoroughbred boar at 20 cents a pound is cheaper than a scrub at 5 cents. In fact, he says that you can hardly pay too much for a first-class boar if you have much use for him.

A humane writer says: Keep the flies out of the stables. Close up the cracks and tuck mosquito bar over the windows. This may cost you a little money and trouble, but it will save you many dollars' worth of horse flesh. Tie the horses well up if by doing lots more hard work without fatigue.

THE SEATTLE MARKET.

The following quotations are the prices paid to farmers and producers by Seattle business houses for articles named, the goods to be delivered in Seattle:

Hops—Choice, 6c per pound.

HAY—In carload lots: Puget Sound, \$7@8 per ton; Eastern Washington, \$10.

GRAIN—In carload lots: Oats, choice, \$16@17 per ton; barley, \$14; wheat, chicken feed, \$11.50; corn, \$28; cracked, \$29.

POTATOES—\$8@12 per ton.

BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY—Handled on commission.

HIDES, FELTS AND TALLOW—Heavy salted steers, over 60 lbs., 4@4 1/2c per lb; medium, 3c; light, under 46 lbs., 2c; salted kip, 2c, and calf, per lb, 6c; green hides 1c less than salted; dry hides, 5@6c; culls of the above one-third less; dry elk, per lb, 6@8c; dry deer skins, summer, 20c; good winter, 12@15c; poor, 8@10c; winter, 5c; sheep skins, 15@25c; full wool, 50@60c; wool, 4 1/2@6c; tallow, 3@4c.

LIVE STOCK—Choice beef cattle, 2 1/2@2 3/4c; choice sheep, 3c; good hogs, 4 1/2c; calves, large, 4c; small, 6c per lb.

LOGS—Fir, superior quality, \$5.50@6.00 per M; choice cedar, \$7.50; common, per M, \$4.00; spruce logs, \$7.50.

Jobbing Quotations.

The following are the prices paid by retail dealers for round lots delivered at the wharf or on the cars, or the jobbing rates quoted by wholesale dealers with ordinary terms of credit:

STAPLE GROCERIES.

SUGAR—Golden C in bbl, 47c per lb; extra C in bbl, 5 1/2c; D in bbl, 4 1/2c; dry granulated in bbl, 5 1/2c; cube, 6 1/2c; powdered, 6 1/2c; 1/2c per lb discount for spot cases on prices quoted.

Flour—Washington, straight, \$3.00; per bbl; patent, \$3.30; patent excellent, \$3.20; California brands, \$3.15; Dakota brands, \$3.50@4.50; buckwheat flour, \$6.50; per cwt, \$3.50; Graham, \$2.65 per bbl; 10-lb sacks, \$1.65 per cwt; rye flour, \$4.00 per bbl; 10-lb sacks, \$2.65 per cwt; rye meal, \$3.75 per bbl; per cwt, \$2.00; oat groats, \$5.50@6.50 per bbl; hominy, \$2.75 per cwt; cracked wheat, \$2.40; rolled wheat, \$5.00 per bbl; flaked wheat, \$2.15 per sack; whole wheat flour, \$2.25 per cwt; pearl barley, 4 1/2c per lb; split peas, 5c; table cornmeal, yellow, \$2.40 per cwt in 10-lb sacks; 50c, \$2.30; white, 10c, \$2.50; 50c, \$2.40; flaked hominy, \$2.50 per cwt.

BEANS—Small white, 3 1/2@3 3/4c per lb; pink, 3@3 1/4c; bayos, 4c; butter, 4 1/2c; lima, 4 1/2c.

RICE—Japan, \$6.00; China, \$5.00 per cwt; Island, \$6.00.

DRIED PEAS, \$5.00 per lb, 4c.

SALT—Liverpool, 50-lb sacks, \$17@19 per ton; American dairy, 50-lb sacks, \$15; Coast, half-ground, 100-lb sacks, \$11; 50-lb sacks, \$12; 3-lb sacks, 77 in bale \$2.50; 5-lb sacks, 60 in bale, \$2.50; 10-lb sacks, 28 in bale, \$2.50.

LARD—Home rendered Sinclair, tierces, 11c; Rex leaf, 10 1/2c; lard compound, tierces, 8 1/2c.

COFFEE—Green—Mocha, 31c per lb; Java, 30c; Costa Rica, choice, 24c; Rio, 23 1/2c. Roasted—Arbuckle's, in 100-lb cases, \$21.80; 60-lb cases, \$21.90; 30-lb cases, \$22.40; Java, 20c tin cans, 34c per lb; 50 and 100-lb sacks, 33 1/2c; Aden Mocha 35c; peaberry blend, 35c; Guatemala, 25c; ground coffee, 20c; 24c; Mokka, 100-lb cases, \$21.80; Lion, \$21.80.

CHOCOLATE—Baker's 12-lb Premium, \$1.25; 12-lb Eagle, 25c; Star, 12-lb boxes, 20c.

CANNED GOODS.

CANNED VEGETABLES—Tomatoes, 2 1/2@3c cans, 90c@95c per doz; gallons, \$2.00@3; Blair corn, new, \$1.40; Silver Shield, \$1.20; sugar peas, California, \$1.25@1.50; string beans, \$1.25; lima beans, \$1.25; Boston baked beans, \$1.05@1.25; mushrooms, \$2.25@3.50; French peas, \$2.25@3.50.

CANNED FRUITS—Table—Assorted \$1.75 per doz; apricots, \$1.60@2.00; blackberries, \$2.00; Bartlett pears, \$1.90; white cherries, \$2.25; black cherries, \$2.15; peaches, California, \$1.75@3.50; strawberries, \$2.25; currants, \$2.25; grapes, \$1.85; plums, \$1.90; gooseberries, \$2.25; raspberries, \$2.25; pineapples (Johnson's), \$3.50. Pie—Assorted in gallon cans, \$3.50@4.00; 2 1/2-lb tins, \$1.25@1.40; peaches, \$1.35; apricots, \$1.30; blackberries in 2-lb tins, \$1.75; currants, gallon tins, \$4.75; plums, \$3.50; 2 1/2-lb tins, \$1.25; apples, \$1.25; gallons, \$3.50; grapes, 2 1/2-lb tins, \$1.25.

MEAT AND PROVISIONS.

FRESH MEATS—Choice dressed beef, 4@4 1/2c; mutton, 4c; lamb, 6c; pork, 7c; veal, 5@6c.

PROVISIONS—Hams, large, 13 1/2c; hams, small, 14c; breakfast bacon, 12 1/2