THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

Counterfeit coins abound at Eureka, Nev.

Small-pox among Capay (Mendocino county) Chinese.

Only three prisoners confined in the Mendocino county jail.

Two cases of highway robbery near Napa within the past week.

There are but four prisoners now confined in the Yolo county jail.

Caspar (Mendocino county) Good Templars are building a $1,500 hall.

Five persons, heads of families, lately united with the Second Congregational Church, San Bernardino.

It is estimated that in Carson City, Nev., at least $50,000 is paid annually to the Chinese laundrymen and cooks.

It is the intention of the Southern Pacific Railroad to build a suspension bridge across the Salinas river in the spring.

At Bellevue, Idaho, the snow is from four to six feet deep. Avalanches are frequent and many people have been crushed.

Mr. Moss, who drove a band of cattle into the Malheur country last fall, has offered half of them to any one who will feed them till spring.

A large force of men have been busily engaged repairing the California Pacific Railroad between Woodland and Knight's Landing during the past week.

The bonded indebtedness of Santa Cruz county, including $114,000 of railroad bonds in litigation, is $201,300. The amount of coin in the treasury is $56,002 94.

Says the Red Bluff *People's Cause:* Tehama county is loser probably, in private and public property, to the amount of $250,000, but the hydraulic miners did not do it.

At Millville, Shasta county, according to the *Democrat*, the recent high water surrounded and flowed across the town, coming into many houses, sweeping away the bridges and causing much loss.

A dead horse was found in the reservoir of the Jackson (Amador county) water works last Monday. As soon as the news was circulated over town, hydrant water became suddenly unpopular as a beverage.

It is rumored at Los Angeles that Colonel Peter Donahue will at once proceed to build a railroad from Los Angeles to the Pacific Coast Steamship wharf at Wilmington, as a rival of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

It is estimated that over $100,000 worth of logs, ties and timber have gone down the Columbia, past Vancouver, W. T., within a week. The water was covered half a mile wide for four days, going to sea at the rate of four miles an hour.

The chief bridges on the military wagon road across the Cascades from Eugene have been carried away. Grades have been washed out and land-slides have covered the roads so that it is doubtful if travel can be resumed until late in the summer.

Among the persons who are attending Court in Fresno are W. T. Henderson and Wm. Howard, who were members of Captain Love's command, and aided in the killing of Joaquin and Steve Cunningham, who arrived in California with Stevenson's regiment.

Several years ago the line between Trinity and Mendocino counties, and a small portion of the line between Trinity and Humboldt, were surveyed at the joint expense of the counties interested. The rest of the boundary of Trinity county has never yet been surveyed.

There are double the number of married men employed on the Comstock than single ones. In spite of this fact a great many families are in actual want. Store people refuse to trust them, their friends are without means, and many a wife and child goes to bed feeling the need of food.

South of Lone Pine, Inyo county, there are a few oases, Olancha and Haiwai Meadows, where grass grows, but no grain, on account of insufficiency of water. Owens Lake, the Dead Sea of the West, is a large body of water, 18 miles long, and is a wonderful mixture of salts, borax and other substances.

It is stated that the orchards and vineyards in the vicinity of Vacaville, Solano county, aggregating some 600 or 700 acres, are yielding $150,000 per annum, and each fruit farm is a witness that every acre of good land there, in three or four years, can be made to produce annually a net income of from $100 to $1,000.

The Congregational churches of Dakota are about to establish a college and have invited offers from different localities. Tyndal, a year-old town, offered $3,000 and land; Valley Springs, having 100 inhabitants, offered $8,000; Yankton, $10,000 cash and valuable land. Action has been deferred till next May.

A well was recently sunk in front of the hotel at Linkville, Or., and at the usual depth an excellent spring of good cold water was struck. It being thought advisable to go deeper, the workmen proceeded a few feet farther and struck a heavy stream of boiling water, such as is frequently found in the Klamath basin.

An heir of the Castro family has commenced suit to recover all of the land in what is commonly known as the Santa Rosa grant, lying south of Santa Rosa creek, Sonoma county, and it is said will commence suit in a few days against over 1,700 owners of land on the north side of the same creek. It is said to be a blackmailing suit.

The Carson *Appeal* says: On Tuesday evening's train was a Mrs. Riordan of Virginia, bound for Havana, Cuba, to collect $25,000 prize which she won in the January drawing of the Havana lottery. A San Francisco banking house offered to discount the prize at ten per cent., but the lady concluded that she could save nearly $2,000 by making the trip.

The recent earthquake at Cholame, Monterey county, was a severe one. On the Parkinson ranch mud and water were thrown ten feet high. One large spring boiled out water blood-heat for a day or two, but gradually cooled off. At another place it threw up a large sulphur spring and the ground sunk about four feet. There was a loud explosion preceding the first earthquake.

A letter from the Wood river country, Idaho, says in many places are to be seen the rifle pits and holes sunk in the bedrock by the first parties who passed through the country looking for placer mines and fighting Indians. There were large parties from Boise Basin and Rocky Bar who scouted through the country as early as 1844-5. In one place three skeletons were found in a rifle pit.

The loss of the bridge across the south fork of Smith River has forced the mail-carriers to adopt a somewhat primitive plan of crossing the river, but which has been long used by the natives in some parts of India. A rope has been stretched across the river, about 40 feet from the water, and on it is attached a canvas sack, into which the carrier gets with the mail. He then pulls himself across.

HUNGARIAN FLOUR MILLS.—An American gentleman, largely interested in the Western States, according to the London *Times*, has been inspecting the Hungarian mills with a view to adopting the machinery and system of working in his own country. The Hungarians use a large number of rollers—between thirty and forty—made of chilled iron and porcelain, in place of the buhr stones used in other countries. The Hungarian plant and manufacture are more expensive than in America; but the former gets 80 per cent. of flour from the wheat, while in the United States the average yield is only about 69 per cent. The Hungarians have also sent a commission to America to study the operations there, so as to enable them, if possible, to resist American competition in Austrian markets.

THE NEW YORK "TRIBUNE" ON GOVERNOR STANFORD'S LETTER.

The New York *Tribune*, in a candid and argumentative review of Governor Stanford's letter in reply to the Chamber of Commerce of New York city, has the following:

It is a pleasure to see a great public question discussed with vigor, frankness and courage. There is so much demagogism and so much shallowness in current discussions of the more difficult problems of the time, that foe or friend, if capable of appreciating real merit, must rise from the perusal of Governor Stanford's letter on railroad regulation with a feeling of great satisfaction. Whether one wholly agrees with him, or wholly disagrees, it is impossible not to feel glad that the subject has been handled with such manifest sincerity and thoroughness of conviction, such singular courage, such complete mastery of the matter in hand, and such breadth and power of reasoning.

With fairness it may be said that there has been a great deal too much attempt to assert and set forth what are loosely called "the rights of the people against corporations." Cheap demagogues in every village, in most of the corner-groceries, and in all the legislative bodies, have been spouting for years, in utter ignorance of the fact that the interests of the people, and not their rights, are at stake. Strip the question of all husks, and it is this: Can the people afford to deprive certain property and enterprise of rights or freedom, in order to wield such control as it is possible for the people to exercise over the means of transportation? Is it for the interests of the people, in the long run, and all consequences considered, to take from property employed in transportation the measure of freedom enjoyed by property employed in farming, manufacturing or trading? The correct statement of the question does not answer it, as some hastily suppose. It is possible that there are sound reasons, of public necessity and public welfare, for denying ordinary freedom or ordinary rights to property employed in this branch of business. But one thing is certain. No progress whatever toward a correct decision of the question can be made until the question has first been correctly stated. All the clatter of shallow demagogues about the rights of the people is as barren, useless and irritating as the popping of firecrackers on Independence day. In this country the people have now and will have, all the rights and all the powers that belong to them. The question is, whether they can afford to exercise all the powers that they have, or to deprive individuals of any rights that they now enjoy.

The argument of Governor Stanford is exceedingly forcible and clear. No one else has made it so plain that railroads have power to give minimum rates only where they have power to charge maximum rates upon business that is not thereby impeded or checked. By depriving them of power to charge high rates upon freight which easily pays such rates, the State would deprive them of power to give low rates to other classes of business which can exist only if low rates are granted. Still more forcible is his argument that it is always and everywhere the interest of transportation companies to build up new business which will yield a permanent revenue to themselves. In the encouragement of immigration, of agriculture, of development of mines and of manufacturing, the railroads have done and are doing vastly more to build up the country and to insure its prosperity than is generally understood. In order to encourage this expansion of industries it is often necessary for railroads to make discriminations, because they cannot live if they give to all shippers and to all kinds of freight as low rates as are often given to establish new enterprises.

It is well worth while, also, to observe what Governor Stanford says of the practical effect of changes in rates. The consumers, as he urges, do gain comparatively little in times when low rates are secured by competition or by legal interposition. Neither do the benefits go in large measure to the producers. The middlemen or traders reap most of the benefit. It is, therefore, a pertinent and important question whether the advantages which they derive are, with respect to the welfare of the whole community, sufficient to outweigh the disadvantages which result from a policy of restriction. The argument has been clearly and forcibly presented in Governor Stanford's paper, and it must be regarded as a most valuable contribution to the discussion of a difficult question.

A HUNGARIAN WOMAN'S ADVENTURES WITH HER HUSBANDS.

For the benefit of that venturesome class of people who, like those possessed of an irresistable desire to risk their lives among savage African tribes, would—the sad shipwrecks of so many of their friends notwithstanding—venture on the treacherous sea of matrimony—for their benefit, I repeat, it becomes an imperative duty for me to make known a unique chance of connubial bliss which has lately come to my notice. It is of Katharina Chasna, of Verbo, in Upper Hungary, that I speak, and let him that would secure a prize in the marriage market hasten to the land of pomade and paprika, and without a moment's delay make her his own. For time is pressing; she has often been snapped up, and will in all probability be very soon snapped up again. A wife who thoroughly understands her social duties, and who is perfect in her paces, is, I take it, universally acknowledged to be a "desideratum;" and if the lady I now have the honor to introduce to public notice does not fulfill this condition, then nobody ever will. For, like her sister in holy writ, she has had seven husbands, and the last one has just died. Here, however, the simile comes to an end; for instead of the sevenfold widow following her masters, Katharina Chasna is as sound as a bell, and if what is generally said be true, has but one anxiety in life, and that is to get married—"sobald als moglich!" Our heroine—surely she must be a heroine—first married at seventeen. She began her crusade against the opposite sex modestly enough, for she selected a shoemaker, who, however, succumbed to consumption at the end of fifteen months. He hardly lasted as long as one of his own pairs of shoes—best quality. Number two was a much tougher customer. He entered the list at the ripe age of eighty-seven, held out thirteen years, and died a fortnight after his one hundredth birthday. How long he would have lasted under favorable conditions is an interesting but now bootless speculation. This affair so preyed on Katharina's mind that she was fain to marry within one month for consolation, and this time it was a widower, who, however, came to a watery grave, for he died of dropsy after four years of bliss. All this ill-luck was beginning to tell on Katharina's spirits, and she determined now to invest in something "warranted to last." She lent a modest ear to the burning tale of a stalwart farmer of 28; but alas! he succumbed to an "accident," almost before the expiration of the honeymoon (whether he committed suicide is not clear). I will spare you the next three husbands, the last of whom died on Wednesday. Suffice it that a fate seemed to pursue them all, and hustled them one after the other into the "great unknown." If Katharina does not marry again it will be her own fault, for suitors are after her. Although between 40 and 45 she is strikingly handsome, has a splendid figure, abundant black hair, and does not look a day over 35. But, ah, well a day! she has cast her flashing eyes on a youth of 21, who is himself over head and ears in love with some one else. The Mayor of a neighboring town, a rich widower of 77, is said to have become quite childish on the subject of Katharina, and humbly mumbles his suit. She will doubtless take him out of "pique."—[Vienna Cor. London Globe.

BERTAUD'S INFALLIBLE INJECTION. — The famous French remedy for gonorrhœa, gleet, etc. M. S. Hammer, Sacramento, agent for Pacific coast. Sent C. O. D. to any address.

OLD LION.

His Story of Leading 300 Kentucklans at Monterey.

There was a crowd of men seated on the steps of the Custom-house yesterday, talking about the wars of the country, and about the time they mentioned the battles of Buena Vista and Monterey an old veteran "who fit in '46," who had a plum-colored nose and a look about him which plainly told that he could outlie a lightning-rod man, got up, and brushing the dust from the seat of his pants, said: "Well, it kinder amuses me, then again it makes me feel sad, when I read the history of the Mexican war, and see the all-fired lies them history fellows tell. They speak of the old army officers jest as intimate like as they'd slept together and scratched each other's backs. I'll jest be essentially gol darned if I'd have my name stuck in an old history, 'cause my comrads who fit with me knew what I did, but it raises my dander when these here history chaps git to talking about what was done when they weren't thar, and you couldn't have pulled 'em thar with a yoke of Arknansas steers, neither. Why, at Monterey — history sports about Monterey. What was Monterey? Merely a little skirmish which didn't amount to a bar-room row. I recollect Monterey. I was thar and commanded the Kentucky Volunteers, 300 of the bravest boys from the Bluegrass District, and they used to call me 'Old Lion.' Why? Not because I was braver than any one else, but because they loved me. Dang it, they used to try and keep me from the front, but I couldn't leave 'em when I knew they were liable to be cleaned out. My place was thar, and thar I stayed. At Monterey General Taylor, ordered us in. Well, sir, you jest oughter seed them boys how they lit into the greasers and took two forts and 3,000 prisoners 'fore you could wink your eye. But only did what was their duty. What's the use of loafing around bragging about what you did, and trying to sneak your name into history? Dang a man, I say, who will do it. It's true, I got shot four times while leading the right wing over the parapet, but you don't see me hanging around asking for a pension. Not much." The crowd gazed at him silently, and, after reaching down for a fresh chew of tobacco, he continued: "I recollect at Buena Vista I sat on my horse with my left leg resting on the pommel, as a pistol wound in it hadn't healed, and General Taylor was standing by my side, talking just as calmly as if no fight were going on. Confound it, his coolness under fire discounted an ice bill. A bullet came whistling along and struck his horse in the shoulder, causing the animal to rear and plunge forward with a snort of pain. Zach—I always called him Zach—turned to me—I'll never forget his words—and said: 'Major, those d—d greasers are shooting pretty close, and we had better get down.' At the time I was busily engaged surveying the fight through my field-glass, and Zach, seeing that I didn't move, said: 'Major, you're the most obstinate and reckless old war-horse I ever met,' but I never had time to hear the rest, as I ordered the volunteers to waltz into the fight. When the victory had been gained I rode up to old Zach, and he had one of those pleasant smiles on his face—darned if I ever saw a man who could throw more soul into his smile—and all he said was: 'Major, I guess you had better wear this,' and he held out a sword—the very one he wore at Monterey. Pshaw! what does them history fellows know about these things, I'd like to know," and the old veteran limped down the street with a proud air of disgust and left the crowd to wonder if they could lie that way when they got old and had the rheumatism in their back.—[New Orleans Times.

INSIGNIFICANCE OF PRIMEVAL CITIES.

I cannot conclude without examining once more the question whether this pretty little town, with its brick walls, which can hardly have housed 3,000 inhabitants, could have been identical with the great Homeric Ilios of immortal renown, which withstood for ten long years the heroic efforts of the united Greek army of 110,000 men, and which could only at last be captured by a stratagem. First, as regards the size of all the prehistoric cities, I repeat that they were but very small. In fact, we can hardly too much contract our ideas of the dimensions of those primeval cities. So, according to the Attic traditions, Athens was built by the Pelasgians, and was limited to the small rock of the Acropolis, whose plateau is of oval form, 900 feet long and 400 feet broad at its broadest part; but it was much smaller still until Cimon enlarged it by building the wall on its eastern declivity, and leveling the slope within by means of debris. The Ionians, having captured the city, forced the Pelasgians to settle at the southern foot of the Acropolis. According to Thucydides, Athens was only enlarged by the coalesence of the Attic demi there effected by Theseus. In like manner Athens, Thebes, Mycenæ, and all the other cities whose names are of the plural form, were probably at first limited to their stronghold, called polis, and had their names in the singular; but the cities having been enlarged, they received the plural name, the citadel being then called Acropolis, and the lower town polis. The most striking proof of this is the name of the valley "Polis" in Ithaca, which is not derived from a real city or acropolis—for my excavations there have proved that this single fertile valley in the island can never have been the site of a city—but from a natural rock, which has never been touched by the hand of man. This rock, however, having precisely the shape of a citadel, is for this reason now called castron, and was no doubt in ancient times called Polis, which name has been transferred to the valley. The ancient Polis or Asty was the ordinary habitation of the town-chief or king, with his family and dependents, as well as of the richer classes of the people; it was the site of the Agora and the temples, and the general place of refuge in time of danger. We have traces of this fact in the extended sense of the Italian castello, to embrace a town, and in the Anglo-Saxon burh; also, as Professor Virchow suggests to me, in the Slavish gard—hortus (Burgwall). "What, indeed," says Mr. Gladstone, "have we to say when we find that, in the period of the incunabula of Rome, the Romans on the Palatine were probably faced by the Sabines on the hill of the Capitol?" It is, therefore, not the smallness of the third, the burnt city, which can prevent us from identifying it with the Homeric Troy, because Homer is not a historian, but an epic poet.—[Dr. Schliemann on Troy.

INDIAN DEVOTEES.—In one of the bazaars, says a letter from India, we saw some fakirs and devotees. One of these remarkable fellows had vowed to lie upon a bed of upright nails for twenty-six years, and of these he had accomplished sixteen when we saw him. His body was attenuated and full of sores resembling leprous spots. We asked him for one of the nails which pierced his miserable body. He took one from the foot of the bed, refusing in every instance to part with any of those which gave him the most exquisite pain. Another miserable devotee was holding a flower pot at arm's length. Judge of my surprise when he told me he held it there for five years. Another stood with arm uplifted, and no power to lower it or move a muscle, the member being dried, stiff and dead, while the long finger nails, like birds' claws, penetrated the flesh on his wrist. All of these fellows looked mouldy and sad.

HAMMER'S CASCARA SAGRADA BITTERS for complaints arising from an obstructed state of the system.

HAMMER'S GLYCEROLE TAR.—The most perfect cough cure extant. Hundreds can testify to its good effects

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HAMMER'S CASCARA SAGRADA BITTERS for habitual constipation.

HAMMER'S GLYCEROLE OF TAR, for coughs and colds Try it

LITTLE JOHNNY'S BEASTS.

Possums has tobacco pouches on the stomachs and one time there was a possum which was a show. A feller came to see the show, and he had a bunch of firecrackers, cause it was the Fourth of July. The feller he took one off and put it in his mouth, and then he lit one of the others and held 'em out to the possum, and said, "Have a cigarette?" The possum it snatched 'em, and crammed 'em in its pouch, and wank its eyes like it said: "Now you can jest whistle for your old cigarettes, fer I am a reglar saving bank, I am!"

But bimeby the crackers went off wild, and you never seen such a busted bank like that possum!

My uncle Ned he had a possum which was a pet, and he had a little music-box, too, but my sister's young man he plays the fiddle and Sammy Doppy he can crow like roosters. One day the piano was moved out of the parlor, and Uncle Ned he wound up the music-box and looked the other way, and the possum it sneeked up and put the music-box in the tobacco pouch of its belly, a playin' the "Sweet By and By" real nice. Then Uncle Ned he went in the kitchen and called Mary, that's the housemaid, and said: "Mary, you go in the parlor and tell your mistress when she gets done playin' the piano I would like to see her."

Bimeby Mary she came a runnin back, wite like a sheet, and said: "Oh, if you please, sir, that nasty cat of your'n has et the pianner!"

And now I'll teil you a little story about snakes. When Mister Pitchel was a missionary preacher in Africa he seen a natif nigger trying to catch a long snake. Mister Pitchel he said: "What! do you mean to take that feller in your hands?" The nigger said he did if his gods was willing that he should get a tail hold. Mister Pitchel he said: "Ain't them kind of snakes pizen?" and the nigger he said: "I've et ten this morning, and I feel pretty well. Mebby they would pizen me if I was greedy like hogs."

A other time when Mister Pitchel was there a natif nigger which was the king he said to him: "You come to the pallace next Sunday and preach to us poor converted heathens and I will have a mighty good dinner ready for you when you have got done." So Mister Pitchel he went and preached, and wile he was a preachin' he kep a smelin' the dinner wich was being boild mighty nice, and every time he smelt it he stopped for to get a wiff of it. Bimeby the king he got mad and he said: "You jest go on with the preach. It aint nobody but that galoot Sambo Cæsar. He was always a scoffin' wile he was alive, and now the garn dasted infidel pushes up the pot lid for to interrupt our devotions!"

If I was the king I would take my big saword and cut all the wicked infidels' heads off, yes, indeed, but when you cut a hen's head off the preacher he comes nex day and eats her. Hens lays eggs and the rooster flops his wings and crows when he thinks hisself a better fighter than a other rooster, but the feller on the new steeple he don't crow, and if he would lay eggs they would be all busted. Eggs is nicest with ham and sossidge and buckweat cakes, and a whole apple pie all for your own self. Bildad, that's the new dog, he likes cold apple dumplins, but Towser that's the dog died, he had a wort on his nose.

The dog is the king of beasts, but snakes are more like eels. My sister's young man says one time in Indy there was a man had to travel a long jurney on foot, and so he hired a snake-charmer to proteck him, cos the snakes there is a mighty bad lot. So the man and the charmer then started, and after they had gone 'bout a mile the charmer he stopt and said: "I guess it's about time for me to begin a earnin' my money." So he took a floot out of his close and begun to play a tune, and pretty soon some snakes crawld out on the grass for to see what was up. And bimeby some more come and stood around too, till after a wile there was 'bout a thousan' hundred big pizen snakes all around 'em, and the man was frightened 'most to death. Then the charmer he put away his floot and said: "You can't find no fault with sech charmin' as that, I guess, can you? Now if you are ready to go on jest gather a club and wade in, and if we are so fortunate as to get through we will come pretty soon to a jungle where you can hire a cousin of mine, which can charm lions and taggers." [Sunday World.

COMMERCIAL.

San Francisco Produce Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 19th—1 P. M.

FLOUR—Inquiry is mainly confined to local wants. Best City Extra, $4 87½; Bakers' Extra, $4 25@4 50; Superfine, $3 50@4; Interior Extra, $4@4 50; Interior Superfine, $2 50@3; Oregon Extra, $4@4 25; Oregon Superfine, $2 50@3; Walla Walla Extra, $4 25@4 50 ₱ bbl.

WHEAT—Shippers do but little business on 'Change, though it is claimed that liberal purchases are making outside. Choice parcels of No. 1 in any large quantity seem to be scarce, while holders generally are not disposed to let go of such descriptions even at our top figure. In fact, more than one offer at $1 35 ₱ ctl for choice shipping has been refused. Advices from Liverpool report cargoes as slow, while spot lots are positively inactive. The only reported sale to-day was 4,000 ctls No. 2 at $1 27½ ₱ ctl. We quote: No. 1, $1 32½@1 35, with an advance for choice milling; No. 2, $1 27½@1 30 ₱ ctl.

BARLEY—There are no favorable signs for any immediate improvement in values. Buyers are scarce and holders are anything but sanguine. Sales of 300 sks bay feed, 85c; 200 do poor coast do, 77½c ₱ ctl. Brewing is quotable at $1 10@1 20; feed, 77½@80c; Chevalier, $1 15@1 20 for choice standard bay, and 90c@$1 10 for coast.

OATS—But one transaction was effected on 'Change to day, consisting of 200 sks Surprise at $1 42½ ₱ ctl. Humboldt, $1 20@1 40; coast, $1 15@1 35; Oregon and Washington Territory, $1 10@1 35; Surprise, $1 42½@1 55 ₱ ctl.

CORN—There was more activity on 'Change to-day than has been witnessed in ten days. About 1,200 sks large Yellow changed hands at prices that indicated more firmness than was generally expected. Sales of 200 sks choice large Yellow, $1 02½; 700 do good do in lots, $1; 350 do fair do, 97½c ₱ ctl. Quotable at 97½@$1 05 ₱ ctl for large and small Yellow; White, $1 10@1 20 ₱ ctl.

RYE—$1 55@1 65 ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—$1 75@2 ₱ ctl.

HAY—$8 to $15 50 ₱ ton.

HOPS—Nominal at 15@21c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—The market is well furnished. Large supplies of Humboldt are at hand. Early Rose, 75c; Tomales, 75@80c; Petaluma, 75@80c; Cuffey Cove, 90c@$1; Humboldt, $1 05@1 10 for Red, 80@85c for Rinney and 85@95c for Peachblow; Jersey Blues, $1 05@1 12½ ₱ ctl.

ONIONS—Are dull of sale to-day. Consignments were taken to store for want of wharf buyers. Probably $1 87½ would be a top price for choice, while poor sell down to 75c ₱ ctl.

BEANS—Light sales at quotations. Bayos, $1@1 25; Butter, $1 35@1 40 for small, and $1 60@1 75 for large; Castor, $3@3 50; Lima, $2; Pea, $1 50@1 60; Pink, 95c@$1; Red, 90@95c; small White, $1 60@1 65; large White, $1 45@1 50 ₱ ctl.

VEGETABLES—The supply of Asparagus was large to-day, selling from 10c to 13c ₱ lb, with some few choice lots at a trifling advance. Mushrooms again put in an appearance this morning, the bulk of consignments selling at inside figure. Squash was a shade easier. Green Peppers, 15@18c ₱ lb; Marrowfat Squash, $15 ₱ ton; Artichokes, 35c ₱ dozen; Parsnips, $1; Beets, 75c; Carrots, 40@50c; Turnips, 60@75c ₱ ctl; Cauliflower, 75c ₱ dozen; Cabbage, 75c ₱ ctl; Garlic, 1c ₱ lb; Sprouts, 3½c; dry Okra, 8@10c; dry Peppers, 12½@15c; Green Peas, 7c ₱ lb; Rhubarb, 10c ₱ lb; Tomatoes, 12½c ₱ lb; Mushrooms, 15@25c ₱ lb.

FRUIT—Market is overstocked with Apples and Oranges. Apples, 30@35c ₱ box for ordinary, and $1 25@1 37½ for choice qualities; Lemons, $6@9 ₱ box for Sicily, and $2@2 50 ₱ box for California; Limes, $8@9 ₱ box for Mexican, and $2@2 ₱ box for California; Tamarinds, 12@15c ₱ lb; Bananas, $2@4 ₱ bunch; Cranberries, $22 50 ₱ bbl; California Oranges, $1 50@2 50 ₱ box; Sugar Cane, $1 50@2 ₱ bunch.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote: Sun-dried Apples, 6@6½c for sliced, and 5@5½c ₱ lb for quartered; Alden do, 12½c; Apricots, 18@20c; Blackberries, 12½@15c; Figs, 8@9c for pressed and 5½@6½c for unpressed; Smyrna do, 24@25c; Nectarines, 14@15c; Peaches, 18@20c for peeled, and 10@13c for unpeeled; Pears, 9@10c for whole, and 9@10c for sliced; Plums, 14@15c for pitted, and 5@6c ₱ lb for unpitted; German Prunes, 11@13c ₱ lb; California Raisins, in lots of 250 boxes and upwards, are quoted as follows: $1 50@2 for whole boxes, $2@2 25 for halves, $2 25@2 50 for quarters and $2 50@2 75 for eighths, with the usual discount to the trade.

HONEY—Comb, 11@13c; strained, 5@6c for dark, and 6@7c ₱ lb for white.

BUTTER—Continued scarcity causes values to be well sustained. Fancy, 36@37½c; choice roll, 32½@35c ₱ lb; fair to good, 27½@30c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—California, 11@14c; do, in drums, 14@15c ₱ lb; Eastern, 16@19c; Western, 14@15c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Less firmness is noted. Beside the usual supplies, some 130 boxes arrived from coastwise points this morning. Quotable at 20@21c ₱ dozen.

POULTRY—Values are stationary. We quote as follows: Turkeys, 10@12½c ₱ lb for live and 13@15c ₱ lb for dressed; Roosters, $4 75@5 for old and $6@6 50 for young; Hens, $6@6 50; Broilers, $5@5 50, according to size; Ducks, $7@8 ₱ dozen; Geese, $2@2 25 ₱ pair.

GAME—Supplies are light, though enough for all demands. Quail, $1@1 12½; Mallard Ducks, $4 50@5; Canvasback Ducks, $3 50@4; Sprigs, $2@2 75; Teal, $2@2 50; Widgeon, $1 50@2; Brant, $1 25@1 50; Geese, $1 for white and $2 50@3 for gray; Honkers, $5@6; Snipe, 30@50c for common, and $2 50@3 ₱ dozen for English; Hare, $2@2 25; Rabbits, $1@1 25 ₱ dozen.

PROVISIONS—Prices firm. Eastern Hams, 12¾@14c; California Hams, 10@10½c; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 12½@13c; California Smoked Bacon, 11@11½c for heavy and medium, and 12@12½c for light and extra light; Clear Sides, 12@12½c; Pork, $12@12 50 for Extra Prime, $15@15 50 for Prime Mess, $20 for Mess, $21 for Clear and $22 for Extra Clear; Pigs' Feet, $14@15 ₱ bbl; Mess Beef, $10 for bbls and $6@6 50 for half bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $10 50@11; Family Beef, $13@13 50 ₱ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 10@10½c ₱ lb; Beef Tongues, $8 ₱ dozen; Eastern Lard, 13¾@14½c ₱ lb for all styles and sizes of packages; California do, 10-lb cs, 10½c; 5-lb cs, 11c; pails, 11½@12c; Royal do, 12½c ₱ lb.

WOOL—The local situation presents nothing of interest. Advices from Boston report a better feeling, with sales of 1,800,000 lbs for the week, closing under a good demand. Sales of Australian at the London auction yesterday aggregate 10,500 bales. An active competition among buyers sustained former rates.

Sacramento Market.

FRUIT—Our Sacramento quotations are from the price-lists of W. R. Strong & Co., and are revised up to 6 P. M. Saturday. They represent trade prices, and have in view selected fruits suitable for shipment: Spitzenberg, and other choice eating Apples, $1 25 ₱ box; cooking, 90c@$1 25; papered for long shipment, $1 25; oranges, California, $2 50@3 50 ₱ box; lemons, Sicily, $8@10 ₱ box; California, $4@5; bananas, $4@4 50 ₱ bunch; sugar cane, $2 50@3 ₱ bunch; pineapples, $8@9 ₱ dozen; limes, $1 50@1 75 ₱ 100; do, ₱ box, $10@11. In fruit the variety is small, confined mainly to apples and tropical fruits. California Oranges are now coming forward freely, and are improving in quality as the season advances. The prices are low, and dealers are taking note of that fact and ordering largely.

DRIED FRUIT—California raisins, whole, $1 75@2; half, $2@2 25; quarters, $2 75@3; eighths, $3@3 50. Pears, 10@12c; plums, 14@16c; peaches, 14@16c; apples, sliced, 7@8c; do quartered, 6@7c; prunes, 12½@16c; blackberries, 18@19c; figs, choice, 8@9c; fair do, 6@7c; apricots, 20@22c.

NUTS—English Walnuts, 9@10c; new California do, extra choice, 10@12c; Almonds, 16@18c; Peanuts, 6@7c for California and 8@9c for Eastern; Hickory Nuts, 8@10c; Pecan, 15c; Filberts, 15c; Brazils, 13@14c ₱ lb; Cocoanuts, $9@10 ₱ 100.

HONEY—Comb, San Diego, 13@17c; comb, in 2-lb cans, $3 50@4; extra extracted, 8@10c ₱ lb; common extracted, 6@8c ₱ lb. Reports reach us that the new crop of Honey will be late, and, if so, holders of last crop may be induced to advance prices over present rates.

SEED—Alfalfa, 12½@15c; Timothy (Eastern), 10@12c; Red Clover, 14@16c; Red Top, 13@15c.

FEED—Our quotations are from the price-lists of E. A. Burr, of this city, and are corrected to date: Oat hay, $15@17 ₱ ton, baled; alfalfa, $11@12 ₱ ton, baled; bran, $14@15 ₱ ton; barley, $20 ₱ ton; ground barley, $1 10 ₱ cwt.; wheat, $1 30@1 40; oats, $2 ₱ cwt.; white wild oats $2 25.

Eastern and Foreign Markets.

NEW YORK, February 19th.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour is steady and Wheat is quiet, latter at $1 12@1 18.

WOOL Quiet.

BARLEY—Is neglected and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork is higher and quiet; Lard is active and 20c higher.

GROCERIES—Rio Coffee is dull and ¼c lower; refined Sugars are quiet and steady.

TURPENTINE—Is dull and 2½c lower.

PETROLEUM—Is firm.

LIVERPOOL, February 19th.

WHEAT—Good to choice California, 9s 3d to 9s 7d. Spot lots inactive; cargo lots quiet.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 19, 1881.

MORNING SESSION.

55 Ophir	4 70@4 75	530 Andes	1 40@1 25
110 Mexican	5@5¼	235 Scorpion	1 00
150 Gould & C	3 05	780 Benton	60@65c
20 Best & B	7⅞	50 Eureka	23 00
100 California	1 00	270 N Belle	25 00
745 Savage	2	900 G Prize	1 55@1 45
150 Con Va	1 60	1150 Navajo	1 85@1 80
215 Chollar	1 65	150 Argenta	25@30c
160 Potosi	1 95@1 90	4 0 Tuscarora	35c
580 Hale & Nor	3 55@3 60	500 Jay	35c
210 Yel Jacket	2 65@2 60	330 Albion	1 25@1 30
710 C. Point	1 45@1 90	50 M. Diablo	4 80
500 Imperial	15c	200 M. Potosi	60c
360 Belcher	55c	95 Bodie	6⅛@7
165 S Nevada	6@6c	600 Goodshaw	55@60c
105 Utah	7c@7¼	25 Concordia (Va.)	2 40
890 Bullion	1 65	100 Mono	1 60
200 Exchequer	1 10	920 Jupiter	50@60c
270 Justice	60c	25 S. Bulwer	40c
250 Union	7⅛@7¾	60 Noonday	2 05
1260 Alta	2 10@2 15	50 Mammoth	5
420 Julia	25@30c	200 Oro	40c
340 S Hill	35@30c	300 Paris	50c
100 Challenge	65	640 Tiptop	9 75
200 New York	10c	2785 Silver King	10@20c
350 Lady Wash	15c	30 M White	50c

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCURSION TO OAKLAND!

ALL PERSONS DESIRING TO JOIN the Masonic Excursion to Oakland, on the morning of

Tuesday, February 22d,

Will please leave their names at the County Clerk's Office; or, at W. M. PETTIE'S Clothing Store, J street, between Sixth and Seventh, in order that cars may be hastened to carry all. [B. C.] fe19-2t

"THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY!"

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR TIME honored custom, and to aid in the perpetuation of patriotic memories,

The Four Tribes in Sacramento

—OF THE—

Imp. Order of Red Men

Will celebrate the Birthday of George Washington, by a

GRAND BALL

—AND—

SOCIAL REUNION

—AT—

Turner Hall, Tuesday Evening, Feb. 22d.

☞ Music under superintendence of E. J. Gregory. Tickets (admitting gentleman and ladies), $1. fe14-8t

—THE TWELFTH—

ANNUAL MASQUERADE BALL

—OF THE—

SACRAMENTO TURN VEREIN,

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE

PAVILION!

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1st.

Tickets (admitting gentleman and lady).....$2 00
Extra Ladies' Tickets.....$1 00

EIGHT VALUABLE PRIZES will be awarded, which are now on exhibition at the Dry Goods Store of S. ROTHFELD & CO., northeast corner Sixth and J streets.

☞ Subscription lists are now open at F. Heilbron's, No. 619 J street; C. H. Krebs, No. 626 J street; J. Kaerth, No. 425 J street; J. M. Gattman, No. 622 K street; J. Bauer (of Ross & Bauer), K street, between Third and Fourth; and at the Turner Hall.

☞ JAHN & FOSTER, Costumers for the Society, will be at Turner Hall three days previous to the ball. fe10-td

TRUSTEES' SALE.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF A Deed of Trust, dated the 7th day of MAY, 1877, executed by PAUL H. BOGGS, and his wife, EVELINE T. BOGGS, to ED. R. HAMILTON and W. P. COLEMAN, Trustees, and Recorded in Book No. 86 of Trust Deeds, at Page 169 and following, Records of the county of Sacramento, State of California; and on application of the Sacramento Bank, a corporation, holder of the indebtedness secured to be paid by said Deed of Trust, and for default on the payment thereof, we will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for U. S. gold coin, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of FEBRUARY, 1881, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., in front of the Court-house door, in the city of Sacramento, State of California, the following described real property, with the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging, to wit: Swamp Land Surveys Nos. 551 and 552, and that part of Swamp Land Survey No. 535, bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of said Survey No. 535; running thence north, one hundred and sixty rods; thence west, forty-eight rods; thence south, one hundred and sixty rods; and thence east, forty-eight rods to the place of beginning. Also, that part of Swamp Land Survey No. 555, bounded as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of said Survey No. 555, on the north bank of Mayber