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DEBRIS.

SEVENTH DAY OF SLICKENS IN COURT —TESTIMONY OF A PILOT.

John Roonsy—Joseph Routier—Peter Spencer—William S. Joy—W. S. Manlove —A. S. Greenlaw.

The slickens case, People vs. Gold Run Ditch and Mining Company, was resumed at 9:30 A. M. yesterday, Judge Jackson Temple presiding.

Captain Albert Foster was recalled by Mr. Cadwalader. The witness produced a chart which he had prepared, whereby he could more fully and clearly explain to the Court the manner in which he ascertained the fall in the Sacramento river between this city and Steamboat slough. He said that during the high water in 1862, when these observations were taken, there was a fall in the river between those points of 4 inches to the mile. Since that time the fall has considerably increased. He stated that in early days the fall in the river between this city and Suisun bay was about 8 feet, and now it is fully 14½ feet.

JOSEPH ROUTIER SWORN.

I live on the south bank of the American river, in Brighton township, Sacramento county, about ten miles from this city. I came to this county on the 15th of June, 1853, and have been one of its residents ever since. My place is what in early days was called the Ten-mile House. I have during all these years been engaged at my present home in gardening and fruit-raising. In 1853 my house stood fifty feet from the edge of the bank. The bank in front of my residence was quite abrupt, and rose forty-three feet above low water. The bed of the stream at that time was hard and rocky, and the waters showed considerable discoloration from the effects of the mining going on in its upper waters. The bottom land was black, sandy soil, and very productive. There was about twenty feet difference in the hight between what we termed bottom and upland. There was a stretch of about five miles of this rich bottom land. The bottom lands on the north side of the river I think were a little higher than similar land on the south. I became quite familiar with the river and the topography of the country at a very early date. Being fond of hunting, I frequently went gunning over all portions of the country on both sides of the river. In early days the country in this locality was the most beautiful and picturesque I ever beheld. The banks were fringed with fine groves of whiteoak, livoak, shrubs and beautiful flowers of every form, hue and variety. The river banks were high, abrupt, showed no signs of wash; on the contrary, they were covered with moss and fern.

THE SOIL

In the bottoms was all occupied by thrifty farmers, who were engaged in growing wheat, fruit and vegetables. A large black oak stood on the bank at my place in 1853—sixteen feet above low water. Some years afterwards I cut it down, leaving a stump three or four feet high. Since then the river channel has filled up, and a deposit of sand covers that stump so deep that it would be impossible at present to locate it. The bottom of the river has raised at that point more than twenty-six feet. [The witness was here shown two samples of sand—one from the Hoagland place in Washington, the other from the farm of A. S. Greenlaw, north of the city.] I recognize both of these samples to be the same kind and character as that deposited by the American river upon my place. I have a great many acres of the same kind of sand as the samples. This sand debris and detritus has been constantly encroaching and burying us since 1862. I think this sand comes from the mines. I know that the channel from where it empties into the Sacramento is completely, entirely filled up to a point twelve miles above my place.

THIS FILLING

Of the channel extends further up, but I have never been above that point. The depth of this fill throughout its length will average from 16 to 20 feet. This sand did not bother our farm lands until 1862. After that time, when crossing the river in boats, we found that bars were forming and moving daily. In early days the sand that would settle in the channel would be washed out annually by the winter freshets. The water that came down during these freshets was heavily laden with sand and detritus. I have found by examining it that it contains one quarter of this substance. One thousand acres of bottom land on my side of the river is covered from six inches to ten feet deep. I had part of my place in an orchard of 3,000 trees, and ten acres of it in vegetables. I only saved 300 trees out of the 3,000. The rest were killed and buried in a grave of sand. There perhaps is 150 left. I cannot raise fruit, vegetables nor grain on that portion where the deposit is deep. During the flood of 1867 we had another sandy deposit. The water in the river during the last few years seems to be laden with sand much heavier than formerly. The trees along the river bank have been inbedded in from 10 to 20 feet of sand, and many of them have died. During the high water of 1862 the flood came within ten feet of my house. The channel now has no capacity, and the water spreads out during floods and covers what originally was classed as high land. In March, 1855, we had a flood that covered half of the orchard, and staid on two days. This overflow carried no detritus, and on the whole was very beneficial. This last year the water in the American river was at least five foot less than in 1867. I never tried to levee the river front. I made a small levee 300 feet long once to keep out back water from a low place. A portion of my land now is continually under water.

THE ORCHARDS,

Vineyards and gardens, originally profitable, are now destroyed entirely, and in some cases abandoned. Mr. Studerus had 300 acres of good land, and it has all been destroyed except thirty-five acres. Others of my neighbors have suffered similarly. The chicory ranch is covered from one to ten feet deep. After fifteen years of repeated attempts they have succeeded in growing alfalfa. This ranch before the sandy deposit was one of the most fertile in Sacramento county. Prior to 1862 all the bottom lands along the American river could be cultivated without the use of levees. Patterson's place is one-half mile west of my place. It has been partially washed away, the fruit trees all destroyed and the whole place covered with white sand. Tried to come down from my place to Sacramento city in a small boat during ordinary high water, but foundered on sand-bars. The water covers such a wide area that it has no depth.

Cross-examination (to Mr. Catlin)—When that sand is wet it will adhere. When I bought my place it contained eighty-two acres, was covered with white oak and was called upland. My house stood on an abrupt bluff forty-three feet above the river. I am quite positive that I know the difference between bottom and bluff lands. The Studerus bottom was all covered in 1862. That year about 250 acres of bottom land washed into the river. About eight feet beneath the soil surface there is a layer of cobble-stone. The 250 acres that was

WASHED AWAY

Has been partially replaced with sand that is perfectly worthless. The banks at Patterson's at present are about thirty-five feet high. The banks commenced washing and caving in during the winter of 1862. When I first saw the bank at that point, in 1853, it showed no marks of winter washing. I have about 4,000 fruit trees on my place at the present time. Some of the orchard I planted in 1861, and have added to it each year. I made considerable money off my place in 1871. I think this year's crop has been the most profitable I have ever raised. This white sand deposit will average two feet in depth on all my land, and on two acres the depth is fully ten feet. The amount of water on my place at present covers an area of about one acre.

Mr. Catlin—What made the depression in your bottom land?

Witness—God Almighty, I suppose. I have refused $250 per acre for my land. If I can escape being entombed by sand and slickens, it is much more valuable than that. There was considerable surface-mining along the river in early days. This mining was principally done prior to 1862.

The witness was shown a map of the country along the American river, between Sacramento and Folsom, and located all the places mentioned in his testimony. Mr. Catlin offered this map to the Court as a Court diagram. Objected to by Mr. Hart. Objection sustained.

Witness continued—I have ten acres that is entirely ruined for agricultural purposes.

Redirect—I do not think there was a hundred acres on Farmer's bar. There is no trace left of the debris from those diggings. I paid originally $12 per acre for my land. At the time I made the purchase, land of all classes was very cheap. My average gross receipts for the past twelve years has been from $10,000 to $12,000 per year.

A PILOT ON THE STAND.

William S. Joy sworn (to Mr. Cadwalader)—[The witness was here shown a map of the Sacramento river from Sacramento city to Steamboat slough.] I made that map from my own knowledge of the river. I am a steamboat pilot on the river. The map shows the bars, location of places and objects as they existed in 1879. The upper object is the Pioneer Mills. At present I am not employed on the river. I commenced in 1877, and have been employed most of the time since. I piloted the Modoc during the low-water season of 1881. [Witness here again identified his map of the Sacramento river from the mouth of Old river to Sacramento.] There has been since 1877 a gradual filling up of Old river, except in the "crossings," and there they are about as four years ago. A crossing is where we leave one side of the river and cross to the other, to follow the channel and get rid of the shoals. There are "reaches" and there are "crossings." This year we had about five feet of water on Haycock shoals, and about the same in 1880. In 1878 there was but little difference, and so in about 1877—that is on the crossing where we steer. As we get down toward Old river there are no material changes, except a gradual filling up where we used to have plenty of water. The reaches have been gradually filling up. It makes the navigation more difficult; can't get the boats up and down so fast, nor so easily. The pilot can tell of the shoaling by the feeling of the boat, and the way she steers. It is about fifty-three miles from Old river to Sacramento. In that space there are a number of crossings, but they are so short they don't materially lengthen the traveled distance. Since I went on the river the bars have been increasing and growing larger each year. [The map was here offered in evidence.]

Defense (by Mr. Belcher) objected to it if offered as a diagram. It was finally admitted, by consent.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

I laid the map out by compass. I judged the distances by the time it takes to run. A pilot can do that very accurately. It was done at various times. I know where the bars begin and end by the bank. I sketched it very little by the eye. I made the map out of my knowledge of the river. The bars change in length from week to week. I give the bars' average or general size, and partly by objects on the shore. It is hard to explain myself how I had my knowledge of the map and river. The map was made to satisfy myself and as an amusement. Knowing the river well, I thought I'd make it for my own satisfaction and gratification, and to give away a few copies to my friends. There were two pilots on the Centennial, and neither was chief. I have been over eleven years a pilot on San Francisco bay, the tributaries to it, and the San Joaquin and Sacramento. There is only one class of pilot. I hold a first-class certificate. I have been a steamboat captain. There is no chief pilot. When I was with Captain Dickinson I steered, if it was my watch, and he in his. When with him we ran mostly through Old river. There is no chief pilot. I was pilot. I was not on the river as an assistant pilot, that I was aware of it. Tug boats can't run on the lower river as they used to, for there is not much water for them. The Modoc and Apache steer by steam, land so steer more easily. The Sacramento is not a very crooked river; not so crooked as some. There are many a great deal more crooked. The crookedness of the river has little to do with the navigation if not more crooked than the Sacramento. There are no "tight" places in the Sacramento, no short bends. Between Sacramento and the mouth of the Sacramento river there are between one and two hundred landings, bank landings and all. Some ranches have the landings. They clear the bank, where the water is suitable, for a landing, when they have a load of produce or fruit to ship. Not all the landings are kept up every year.

Afternoon Session.

Peter Spencer sworn: I live on block between B and C, Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, city of Sacramento. I came to Sacramento in the fall of 1853. I lived in the city two years, then moved on D north, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. In 1855 I moved to the place on D north. I had at that place six acres of a garden. It was one block from the river. I first saw the American river in 1853, at Patterson's, about ten miles east of the city. The river was very clear at that point, and I could see fish in its waters in large quantities. The bottom of the river was sandy and gravelly. The banks were high and well defined. I cultivated my land as a garden from 1853 to 1862. The winter of 1862 water came into my house three or four inches. Prior to that time there had been no overflow. The deposit left on my place the winter of 1862 was from six inches to a foot in depth. In 1867 the floods washed away my house, and left from two to five feet of coarse sand. I tried for three years to cultivate the soil, but could not succeed in growing anything. My neighbors also lost their houses, barns, etc., and some of them came near losing their lives. Last winter the water was five feet deep in that locality. The reason of this overflow is caused by the filling up of the original channel. The channel near my place filled up eighteen inches last winter. Prior to 1862 there were no levees to amount to anything.

Cross-examination (to Mr. Catlin)—My land was outside the city levee. There was an old levee two or three feet high along on the river in front of my place.

JOHN ROONEY, SWORN.

I live in Brighton, about five miles east of Sacramento. My land lies along the south bank of the American river. I purchased my land in October, 1850. My place is about seven miles above the mouth of the American river. I have been acquainted with that river since April, 1850. At that time the water was clear and the bottom gravelly and pebbly. The banks from the mouth to Folsom on the south side would average about twenty-five feet. I have seen salmon on the American river bottom where the water was twenty feet deep. Oak, ash and wild grapevines grew in great profusion on its banks. Timber extended back from the river for some distance. In 1851 I put in 250 acres. The first farming in this vicinity was done by Mr. Stevens in 1850. The farms were very close together. They joined each other. There were raised then barley and wheat principally. We began to put out orchards in 1852. We had no levees. We had no difficulty in farming from 1850 up to the flood of 1861-2. I never saw any water over it. The water first came over the lands in the fall of '61 and the winter of '62. The American river channel then began to fill up with sand and sediment and the banks began to cut out. In 1861-2 the river filled up at my place on some parts of my land three feet. The banks were twenty feet from low-water mark. I saw large steamers up there all that winter. Hoboken was the town then, Sacramento being flooded. That winter the water overflowed the whole valley in 1861-62, and the water for twenty-four hours was from four to six feet over my place. I had in then 800 acres of grain, and it was all covered by sediment and sand, and destroyed—the matter from the diggings in the hills—sand and red clay mixed. Some of this [Greenlaw slickens No. 5] is like it. Mixed in it were oak and pine leaves. On some parts of my land it left white sand, and on others sediment. It left on the banks a good deal of this [Hodgdon sand] and some of this [Greenlaw sand No. 4] and sediment mixed.

THE NEXT FLOOD

Came, I think, in 1868. It filled up the bed of the river pretty fast. At my place it filled very nearly level with the banks. After the flood it left white sand in some places, and on the banks of the river three or four feet deep. In the channel it must have filled up from fifteen to twenty feet deep. It filled from the mouth of the river to Patterson's; it filled in places level with the banks. I think the sand came from the mines. I know it did not come from below. I saw it in the water. I saw it floating pretty thick in the water. Have often taken up a bucket of the water, and let it settle, and it would deposit about half an inch of sand and slickens. I've only noticed the filling some fourteen miles up—say four miles this side of Folsom. I've seen the sand move by the action of the water which carries it right along. Sometimes if the wind is from the north, it blows it in on my side, and so the other way. I have seen the river clean itself out, and then fill up again. I saw it do it last year. Then it broke out a bank from my place right down fifteen or twenty rods, and left there a deep place, but in the spring freshets it all filled up again. The first high water leaves much sediment on my place, and then in the next freshet it may wash out again, and so on. It is filled up at Farmers' diggings now with sand, sediment and cobbles. At my place the current is very swift, and when the American river rises first it is swifter than the Sacramento. To pull up against it in high water you have to be a mighty good boatman. In the past ten years the sand in the river has increased very fast. Last year the increase began with the first rain, and continued. I've noticed round

ROCKS AND COBBLES

Coming down now. About 100 acres of my place is now covered from one to four feet deep with sand and slickens. Around Brighton, where I know, there must be 500 acres covered. The deposit kills everything it strikes. It produces nothing; it may after some years, but can't say as to the sand last year, for it was different from any other—finer like. I put alfalfa on it and it came up, but burned right out and came to nothing. About seventy-five acres of my land is pretty effectually destroyed. In 1862 I had an orchard producing some $3,000 or $4,000 per year. First the slickens killed the peaches, and then the apricots, and last the apples, and now they won't grow there at all. It used to be the finest land in the world before 1861 2. After that I had to change the whole course of my farming. Never had any levees. Have had four or five floods up there since 1862. It takes very little rain now to produce a flood up there, as the bed of the river is pretty nearly even with the banks; in fact, the banks are all gone. They stick out in some places, but generally are gone. It used to be a narrow, deep, pretty stream. Now on one place on my farm it is one-quarter of a mile wide. On part of my land I lost by it 60 odd acres. The stream has changed; it is not where it was in 1851-2. I think one-sixth part of the water of 1851-2 would now produce a flood.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

I had about one and a half miles of frontage on the American river and about one mile back. By the flood of 1862 I didn't lose much of that land. I lost some then. It began to cave then, and kept on caving up to 1880. The banks keep caving. One cause is the eating in of the river on my side. The alfalfa I spoke of was on the slickens of 1862. In 1880 I had between 400 and 500 acres of alfalfa; had beets in the deposit of 1862; raised them, I think, in 1872 for the sugar works. The slickens that came mixed with leaves grew beets, but that mixed with white sand would produce nothing. The north levee of Sacramento extends to within a mile, about, of the lower boundary of my land. From 1850 to 1861-2 my land was never overflowed. The flood of 1868 overflowed all my bottom land. In high water I feel on my land the effects of the north levee. It backs it up. [Witness, in detail, described the effect of the floods of 1868, etc., on his lands and those of his neighbors. He stated at length in response to questions the amount of acreage of the farms in his vicinity and to what extent each has been damaged by the floods. The whole was to test his statement that 400 or 500 acres in the vicinity of Brighton has been badly injured.] The water at my ranch was higher in 1862 than in 1881, a good deal—say from a foot to eighteen inches higher. Think the water has never been so high since as in 1862.

W. S. MANLOVE

Sworn: Lives eight miles from the city front, and nearly a mile from the American river. Have about 345 acres. My valley land runs at one place within about twelve rods of the river. Been there since 1851, and farming ever since. Then the American was a swift, clear, pretty stream, and in its bed were cobble and gravelly ridges, with reaches of deep water. It was a narrow stream—say 300 or 400 feet. It had quite high, bold banks at low water. Measured the water in 1853, at Mrs. Bowles' place, seven miles up the river. Found it to be in the neighborhood of thirty feet deep in August at low-water mark. From the bottom of the bed to the top of the bank was fifty feet or more then at that point. There is a little strip between my land and the river. Have known the river as far up as Folsom for twenty-five years. As you went up to Folsom the banks got steeper and bolder. For ten or twelve miles from Sacramento the banks were a rich, loamy soil. As you got toward the foothills it was gravelly. It was a very crooked stream, of about uniform ridge from Patterson's to the old mouth. It has filled up at my place fifteen to eighteen feet with coarse white sand, and it continues down to the sugar beet ranch and up to Patterson's. That is as far as I've seen it in late years. The deposit is about all alike. It has very little silt in it. Where the water stands a little the slickens deposit. It is a different soil entirely from that of the valley. Noticed the filling first about 1861-2. Since that it has been going on steadily. At the first rise the river scours out, and after that it fills in again. The Sacramento, when high, backs up the American and checks its velocity. Have seen waves six feet high in the American at a point opposite my place. Think these waves are caused by the water being so heavily charged with sand and slickens. The water is so thick near the shore that you can see the slickens in it. The proportion of sand and slickens in the water I think is about one-sixth. The American has filled up on an average from fifteen to twenty feet. In some places it has filled up to a depth of thirty feet. The river at my place is about seventy rods wide. The carrying capacity of the river has been reduced one half in the last few years. I had about thirty acres covered from two to five feet deep in 1868. The river bed is filling up more each year, and at the same time getting wider. It takes much

LESS WATER

To make a flood now than formerly. Previous to 1862 we did not need levees, neither were we flooded. The early floods of clear water left nothing that was injurious to the soil. It is very difficult to germinate seed in what is called slickens. The waters of the American cannot be used for domestic purposes. The Sacramento river water is not so turbulent as the American. In front of my place in 1868 the river cut a new channel. This channel since that time has filled up six feet. Nothing but willows and coarse weeds will grow on my land that is covered with white sand. The sand on my place is coarser and whiter than the sample marked "Hodgdon."

Cross-examination (to Mr. Catlin)—The land between the railroad and river we term valley. In 1862 and 1868 the floods came up almost to my house. Some of my land is not injured, but the sand encroaches more and more each year. If the sipage water comes any nearer the surface than at present it will destroy our vineyard. There are no banks, and water spreads over the whole country.

A. S. Greenlaw, recalled—There were four roads leading north from Sacramento, in early days, between Front street and Smith's Gardens. These roads went out on the following streets: Front, Twelfth, Twentieth and Thirty-first streets. The road on Twelfth street is the only one left at present, and last year it was badly damaged. It has been raised several feet and graveled, but for a considerable time during the winter is impassable. In early days these roads could be and were traveled during the winter season.

At 4:45 the Court adjourned until 9:30 A. M. to-day.

COMMERCIAL.

San Francisco Produce Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 22d—1 P. M.

FLOUR—A full cargo goes forward to Hongkong to-day per sail, consisting of 9,050 bbls. Best City Extra, $5 25@5 50; Superfine, $4 25@4 75; Interior Extra, $4 50@5 25; Interior Superfine, $4@4 62½.

WHEAT—The market was in bad shape to-day. Advices from Liverpool report a decline of 1s on cargoes just shipped and a reduction of 2d in the spot quotations. The news was availed of by exporters to further reduce their low bids of yesterday. As most of the offerings are held on limit, and as the bidding rates were no way near the asking figure, trade was of course out of the question. Holders are displaying a lack of courage, and yet surrounding local circumstances are not less favorable for the selling interest than they have been for some time. Exporters are offering 7½@10c below what they were willing to pay a week ago, and the situation at foreign centers has not varied much except to the extent noted to-day. Many shrewd observers predict that the Liverpool market will recover before the end of the week. The general bidding rate for No. 1 on Change this morning was $1 05, and occasionally $1 07½ would be offered. Of course no business was done at these figures. Some old milling sold for $1 72½, the quantity being stated at 5,000 centals. A small parcel of 1,000 ctls No. 1 shipping was reported at $1 70, and may be considered a fair representative sale of current business. No. 1 is quotable at $1 72½@1 75, the latter for choice shipping; No. 2, $1 65@1 67½ ₩ ctl.

BARLEY—Business is positively lively. Last Tuesday we remarked that an improvement had set in, more particularly for feed descriptions. Since then the market for this kind has been increasing in strength until an advance of 2½c has been established. Sales were reported on Saturday at $1 50, being the top figure of the season, and it is claimed that no choice parcel could be had to-day for less. Nearly 3,000 bags good feed changed hands this morning in lots at the uniform price of $1 47½ ₩ ctl. A lot of 688 bags went at $1 42½, but it was a very poor parcel. Some 500 bags fair quality sold at $1 45, and the same figure was paid for about 200 bags coast Chevalier. Brewing is well maintained, owing to a continued good demand on local account. A sale of 1,000 bags was made on Change to day at $1 60. We hear of no transactions in bay Chevalier. Feed, $1 45@1 50; Brewing, $1 55@1 65; Chevalier, $1 50@1 57½ for choice standard Bay and $1 40@1 47½ for Coast.

OATS—Yesterday the stocks in first hands were considerably reduced by heavy sales. To-day, however, the depletion is about made good by arrivals from Oregon to a corresponding extent, say, about 5,000 bags. The market is well controlled and holders can take care of the situation. Though not positively buoyant, the feeling is generally quite firm. The large purchases of Monday have supplied the trade for a time, and business for a few days will probably be of a less exciting character. Good to choice, $1 55@1 65; common, $1 47½@1 52½; Surprise, $1 75@2 ₩ ctl.

CORN—Further supplies from the lower coast today caused holders to be less exacting, and some few transactions were effected at a slight reduction on former asking rates. Sales include 100 sks large and 200 sks small Yellow at $1 40, and 100 sks large White at $1 45 ₩ ctl.

RYE—$2 40 ₩ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—$1 60@1 75 ₩ ctl.

HAY—Wheat, $12@15; Wild Oat, $12@14; Stable, $11@12; Stock, $9@11 ₩ ton.

HOPS—California, 23@24c for fair, and 25@27c ₩ lb for good; Washington Territory, 25@27c.

SEEDS—Very little Alfalfa has yet come forward. It is said that interior holders are asking prices above what city operators are willing to pay. The inquiry is fair, but not sufficient to cause any appreciation in values. Mustard, $1 77½@2 for Yellow, and $3@3 25 for Brown; Canary, 4(@5½c; Hemp, 5c; Rape, 2½@2½c; Timothy, 8@9c for native, and 16@17c for imported; Alfalfa, 10@12c; Flax, 2@2½c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—Just as the market was getting into better trim, further arrivals from Oregon come to hand to disturb the calculations of operators. No consignments of Sweet to day, and yesterday's figures of $1 25@1 37½ are the nominal rate. One parcel of choice Tomales sold on the wharf this morning at $1 37½, being an exceptional price. Petaluma, $1@1 20; Tomales, $1@1 25; River Red, 70@80c; Early Rose, 75@80c; Humboldt, $1 25@1 37½; Cuffey Cove, $1 30@1 40; Oregon, $1@1 10; Salinas Blues, $1 25@1 30 ₩ ctl.

ONIONS—50@80c ₩ ctl.

BEANS—Sales of 400 sks Bayos, $2; 75 do small White, $3 25 ₩ ctl. We quote job lots as follows: Bayos, $2@2 25; Butter, $3 15@3 30 for small and $4 for large; Castor, $3@3 25; Lima, $4 75@5 25; Pea, $3 25@3 50; Pink, $1 82½; Red, $1 80@1 90; small White, $3@3 25; large White, $2 75@3 ₩ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Changes are few and of little moment. Squash, $6@7 for feed and $10@12 ₩ ton for good Marrowfat; Dried Peppers, 18@20c ₩ lb; Artichokes, 25c ₩ dozen; Parsnips, 75c@$1; Beets, 65c; Carrots, 75@90c; Turnips, 75c ₩ ctl; Cauliflower, 90c@$1 ₩ doz; Cabbage, 60@85c ₩ ctl; Garlic, 2c ₩ lb; Tomatoes, 60@75c ₩ box.

FRUIT—Receipts of Strawberries were light today, while prices were higher than yesterday. Grapes are making a fair exhibit, but sell at a wide range, according to condition. Apples, 30@50c for common, and 75c@$1 25 ₩ box for good to choice; Pears, 50c@$1; Grapes, 65@75c for small, $1 25@1 75 ₩ box for large boxes; Strawberries, $12@15 ₩ cht; Lemons, $9@11 for Malaga, and $1 50@3 50 ₩ box for California; Limes, $5@6 ₩ box for Mexican, and 50c@$1 ₩ box for California; Mexican Oranges, $25@30 ₩ M; Sydney do, $30@35 ₩ M; California do, $2 50@3 ₩ box; Tamarinds, 12@15c ₩ lb; Bananas, $2 50@4 ₩ bunch; Cranberries, $16@17 ₩ bbl; Pineapples, $7@8 ₩ dozen.

HONEY—Movement very slow. Comb, 13@18c; extracted, 7@8c for dark and 9@10c ₩ lb for white.

BUTTER—The situation is unsatisfactory. Receipts of fresh qualities are too large to be handled to advantage. Most of the arrivals are of medium grade, and dealers have difficulty to keep prices from further declining. Rates are at least 2½c lower than a week ago, and some descriptions show a variation of 5c ₩ lb. We quote: Fancy, 37½c; good to choice, 30@35c; inferior lots from country stores, 24@27½c; firkin, 30@35c; pickled roll, 32½@35c; Eastern, 18@25c ₩ lb; New York State, 32½c; creamery do, 31@32½c ₩ lb.

CHEESE—Advanced rates are being asked. Trade continues active, and the belief is general that a trifling increase in rates can be maintained. California, 14@16c; do in drums, 16c; Eastern, 17@20c; Western, 14@15c ₩ lb.

EGGS—The market yesterday was somewhat irregular, but a more settled condition exists to-day. Holders are satisfied that last week's prices cannot be obtained, and therefore accept the situation. Trade is less active, and this may perhaps account for a lowering of figures. California, 45@47½c; Utah, 42½; Eastern, 35@37½c ₩ dozen.

POULTRY—Turkeys, both live and dressed, are pouring into market. Holders are keeping up prices by insisting on full figures. Whether values can be maintained till Thanksgiving Day will depend wholly on the extent of shipments. The demand so far is all that could reasonably be expected, but heavy supplies are liable at any moment to break prices. Live Turkeys, gobblers, 13@14c; do Hens, 13@14c; dressed do, 14@17c ₩ lb; Roosters, $4@5; Hens, $5@6; Broilers, $3@4, according to size; Ducks, $5@6 ₩ dozen; Geese, $1 75@2 ₩ pair.

GAME—Good display but only moderate trade. Mallard Ducks, $2 75@3; Canvasback do, $2 75@3; Honkers, $3 50@4; Brant and White Geese, $1 50; Grey Geese, $2 50; Teal, $1@1 25; Quail, 75@87½c; Sprig, $1 50@1 75; Widgeon, $1@1 10; Snipe, 50c for common and $1 25@1 50 for English; Hare, $1 75@2; Rabbits, $1@1 50 ₩ dozen.

WOOL—There is no material change to note in the general condition of affairs since a week ago. Only desirable scouring Wools, free as possible and of good growth, are being handled. If another ship could be advantageously placed on the berth for New York it would no doubt have a tendency to make a demand for low-grade descriptions. At present there is no immediate prospect of such transportation accommodation. As the railroad freight on inferior stock is too high to admit of shipment with any possibility of profit, the outlook for this particular class of Wool is not encouraging. Still, operators are hopeful that something may arise to relieve the situation. The only vessel on the berth for New York had most of her wool freight engaged ahead. The consignments now being placed aboard were bought some time since, and are largely made up of spring stock, going forward chiefly on manufacturing account. No sales of consequence to report. We quote fall clips as follows: San Joaquin, 9@13c; Southern burry, 9@12c; Northern free, 16@18c for good and 18@20c for choice; Mountain free, 13@16c, as to shrinkage; Nevada free, 15@18c; Lamb, 13@16c; Eastern Oregon Lamb, 20@25c; Valley do, 25@28c ₩ lb.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, November 22d.

WOOL—There is no change, and the demand continues steady. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and above at 43@44½c, the latter price for choice; Wisconsin and Michigan X at 41½@42½c, and medium and No. 1 fleeces at 45@48c ₩ lb, including Ohio and Michigan Unwashed wools have been in fair demand at 18@20c; coarse, 24@30c. Medium and good combing and delaine selections are scarce and firm, with sales at prices ranging from 45c to 50c. Unwashed combing wools are quiet at 20@32c, including good average lots of Kentucky at 32c ₩ lb. In California wool business has been fair, mostly old fall wool, at low prices. Pulled wools are in good demand, with sales of choice stripes at 45@50c for Eastern and Maine, 40@43c for good supers, and 30@37c for common supers. Foreign wool is quiet, and is held firm.

San Francisco Meat Market.

Beef, Mutton and Pork are unchanged in price, with a demand which is steady at quotations. Hogs are arriving slowly and meet prompt sale. Following are rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—Prime, 5½@7c; medium grades, 4½@5c; inferior, 4@4½c ₩ lb.

VEAL—Large calves, 7c; small ones, 7½@8c ₩ lb.

MUTTON—Wethers are quotable at 4½@5c, and ewes at 4@4½c ₩ lb.

LAMB—Spring lamb, 5½@6½c ₩ lb.

PORK—Live hogs, 5½@6½c for hard, and 5½@6½c for soft; dressed do, 8½@8½c ₩ lb.

Eastern and Foreign Markets.

NEW YORK, November 22d.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour is steady and Wheat is unsettled, latter at $1 35@1 43 ₩ bushel.

WOOL—California is quiet at 12@14c for fall burry, and 14@25c for clean fall; spring burry, 15@18c; clean spring, 22@35c; pulled, 20@42c.

HIDES—California are quiet at 22½@23½c.

CHICAGO, November 22d.

WHEAT—$1 24½ for December.

CORN—63½c for May.

PORK—$16 95 is bid for January.

LARD—$11 07½ for January.

BACON—$8 72½ for Ribs for January.

LIVERPOOL, November 22d.

WHEAT—California spot lots, 10s 11d@11s 3d. Cargo lots are easier at 50s 6d for just shipped, 53s for nearly due and 53s 6d for off coast.

Sacramento Market.

[Corrected daily for the RECORD-UNION.]

SACRAMENTO, November 22, 1881.

FRUITS—Apples, $1 25@1 75; Pears, 60c@$2; Grapes, $1 25@2; Oranges, California, $3 50@4; Oranges, imported, $4@4 50; Lemons, Sicily, $10@11; Lemons, California, $3@3 50; Limes, $7@8 50 ₩ box; Bananas, $3 50@4 ₩ bunch; Pineapples, $8@9 ₩ dozen; Cocoanuts, $7@8 ₩ 100; Quinces, 2@3c.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 6½@7½c; do quartered, 5@6½c; pears, peeled, 16c; do, unpeeled, 7@8c; Plums, pitted, 12@13c; Peaches, 12@13c; do, peeled, 20c; Prunes, German, 10c; Blackberries, 13c; Figs, California, 5c ₩ lb.

TABLE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, ₩ doz, $2 50; Peaches, $3; Bartlett Pears, $2 75; Lickwith Plums, $2 75; Assorted Plums, $2 62½; Blackberries, $2 75; Gooseberries, $3 25; Strawberries, $3 25; Apricots, $3; Muscat Grapes, $2 62½; Red Currants, $3 25; Cherries, $3 25.

PIE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, ₩ doz., $1 75; assorted, gallon cans, $4 50; Peaches, 2½-lb cans, $1 85; Portland Blueberries, 2-lb cans, $2; Whortleberries, $1 75.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Early Rose, $1@1 25; Sweet, $1 25@1 50; Red, $1 25; Cabbage, 87½c@$1; Onions, Silverskins, $1@1 25 ₩ 100 lbs; Garlic, 4@5c ₩ lb; Carrots, $1; Turnips, $1 ₩ 100; bunch vegetables, 15c ₩ doz; Green Peas, 6@7c; Green Peppers, 6@8c; Parsnips, 1½c; Beets, 1c; Cucumbers, 10c ₩ doz; Tomatoes, 50@75c ₩ box; Celery, 75c ₩ doz; Cauliflower, $1; Horseradish, 10@12c ₩ lb.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $5 40 ₩ bbl.; Oatmeal, $4 ₩ 100 lbs; Cornmeal, $2 25@2 75; Cracked Wheat, $3.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 12@14c; dressed do, 14@15c ₩ lb; young Roosters, $3@4 ₩ doz; Hens, $5; Broilers, $2@3; Ducks, $4@5 50; Geese, ₩ pair, $1 50@1 75.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, fancy dairy, 35@40c ₩ lb; Cheese, 14@15c; California Creamery, 17c; Factory, 15c; Eastern, full cream, 15c; Eastern, flats, 16c; fresh Eggs 40@45c ₩ dozen.

MEATS—Beef, 5c; Mutton, 4@4½c; Pork, 8@9c; Veal, 7@8c.

HAY AND GRAIN—Oat hay, ₩ ton, $10@12; alfalfa, ₩ ton $11@13; Wheat, ₩ ton, $22 50; middlings, $30 per ton; barley, whole, ₩ cwt, $1 70; barley, ground, ₩ cwt., $1 70; wheat, ₩ cwt., $1 75; tame oats, ₩ cwt., $2 25; corn, ₩ cwt., $1 50.

MISCELLANEOUS—Seeds—Alfalfa, 17c; Timothy, 11@12½c; Red Clover, 16@18c; Red Top, 14c; Nuts—English Walnuts, 8@10c; Almonds, 16@18c; Peanuts, 7@9c; Wool, market dull, holding for higher prices; mountain, 12½@16c; tule, 17@18c; Tallow, 6@7c; Hides, green, 9@10c; dry, 18@19c; Hops, California, 15@20c.

A Succession of Evils.

The course of kidney disease may thus be traced: First, inactivity, then inflammation, then degeneration, finally destruction of the organs. A gentle stimulus, such as afforded by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is oftentimes the unquestioned means of preventing one of those numerous maladies to which the kidneys and bladder are subject, and which are so prone to terminate suddenly and fatally. Nephitis, Bright's disease, diabetes, catarrh and stone of the bladder are all maladies which, even in their inception, are well calculated to arouse the gravest apprehensions, but which may be checked at the outset with this benign preventive, which is also a fine restorative of general vigor, an anti-malarial specific, and a remedy for dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, rheumatism and nervousness. It is thoroughly reliable and safe, and a fine tonic for the enfeebled and desponding at all times.

SAN FRANCISCO MONEY MARKET.—Money is active both here and at New York. The supply here is good, and rates are steady. There is a general withdrawal of coin for taxes, but the coin thus taken from channels of circulation will all come back in a few weeks. The savings banks are loaning money on city real estate at 7@9 per cent., and assume the taxes. The range of discount for the ordinary commercial paper is from 7@9 per cent. for 30 and 60 day notes with acceptable names; call loans, 5@7 per cent. Drafts on New York are selling at 7½@10c premium on $100; telegrams on do, 12½@15c per $100; London exchange, 49¾@49¾d for bank bills, and 50¼@50½d for commercial; refined silver, 12¾@13¾ per cent. discount; Mexican dollars, 92½@93½ apiece.—[Bulletin, November 22d.

WE are strongly disposed to regard that person as the best physician who does most to alleviate human suffering. Judged from this standard, Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, No. 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., is entitled to the front rank, for her Vegetable Compound is daily working wonderful cures in female diseases. Send for circular to the above address.

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