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JUDGE AND JACKASS.

A California Reminiscence, as Told by John Swinton's Paper.

One night at Newtown, in El Dorado county, there was a Democratic meeting, peculiar in some of its features. Newtown was the banner Democratic precinct of El Dorado. On this occasion many of the old stand-bys of that camp were present. The mention of their names would recall them to the old-timers of El Dorado.

Judge Johnson, County Judge of El Dorado, was one of the speakers. The stand from which the orators held forth was in front of the hotel of the town, kept by Blazer. Immediately across the street from and south of Blazer's was Smith's store. In line with the rear and south end of the store was a picket fence, on the north side of an inclosure in which Smith, among other things, kept his jackass, Gabe. In this inclosure, apart from the store building, Smith had a fire-proof cellar, in which he kept his most valuable goods, chief among which was whisky.

Gabe, the jackass, spent most of his time at the picket fence referred to. He could, from this position, see across to the hotel, and rake with his eye a considerable length of the street. Gabe was a public-spirited jackass; there could be no noise or commotion about the town that he did not take a deep interest in, and he would signify his sympathy with the movements of his fellow citizens by deep, prolonged brays, which, like the Irishman's fillaloo bird, could be heard for miles and miles around. Gabe would also bray when a light struck his eyes at night. This peculiarity of his had been found out by Smith and others taking a light out at night in going to the fire-proof cellar.

On the evening of the meeting the boys thought they would have some fun as well as speeches. They arranged a pan of water near Smith's store, so that by its aid and that of a looking-glass they could reflect the light of the moon, which was then at its full, in Gabe's face. Hannibal Hargrave manipulated the moonshine and the jackass.

After firing of anvils for some time to wake up the unterrified, things were about ready for the meeting to open. Charley, the Dutch barber, was the cannoneer for the occasion, or the anvil-eer, as it were. He was not only to enthuse by his firing the Jacksonian Democracy before the speaking began, but was to fire a few times at the close of each speech.

Judge Johnson was the first speaker. He opened:

"Mr. President and fellow citizens: It is a matter of great pride to me to arise before so intelligent an audience to discuss—"

"Haw-aw-aw-aw-ah! hee-haw, hee-hee-haw, hee-haw!" broke in the jackass.

Hargrave had bespattered his face with moonshine.

"The great political issues of the day, those all-important issues which deeply concern every man within sound of my voice. I come before you to-night to—"

"Haw-aw-aw-aw-ah! hee-haw, hee-haw, hee-haw!"

Gabe was moonstruck again.

"Discuss the grand, the everlasting principles of the Jeffersonian Dem——"

"Haw-aw-aw-aw-ah! hee-haw, hee-haw!"

"Mr. President, it is impossible for me to speak while that infernal donkey is braking into every sentence."

The Judge sat down with emphasis.

Gabe's voice was louder and clearer than the Judge's, for the latter spoke in a thick, muffled tone, as if his tongue had been fried in batter. The President of the meeting appointed a committee of three to go and investigate the jackass, and interview him, and ascertain if he would consent to postpone his remarks until some future time, as the present political meeting was not one for joint discussion.

The committee went over in the direction of Gabe and the fire-proof cellar. The donkey ceased to bray, and it was thought at the speakers' stand that the committee had prevailed upon Gabe to postpone an expression of his views until some such time as he could have an evening all to himself.

Judge Johnson resumed:

"Yes, Mr. President, as I was saying, other parties may change; empires may rise and pass away, but the grand old Democracy—the Jeff—"

"Haw-aw-aw-aw-ah! hee-haw, hee-haw, hee-haw!"

"It is impossible for me to speak," and the Judge dropped into a chair, mopping his brow.

The President, as the first committee had not returned, dispatched another committee of three to expostulate with the donkey. Gabe became silent, and those at the stand concluded he had been successfully reasoned with. The Judge began again:

"As I was about to remark, Mr. President and fellow-citizens, empires may fall, dynasties fade, the sun, moon——"

"Haw-aw-aw-aw-ah!"

"And stars may change——"

"Hee-haw, hee-haw, hee-haw!"

"But the Democ——"

"Hooraw!"

The Judge, boiling with mingled anger and disgust, dropped into his seat again. Charley, the anvileer, thinking this the end of one talk, touched off his anvil, but there was no report, only a flash.

"Flash in the pan!" sung out Hargrave, referring to the failure of the shot.

Johnson sprang to his feet, thinking Hargrave's remark, "Flash in the pan," was an allusion to his unfinished speech, and said in a loud tone:

"I can't speak, nor could any one else, when there's one jackass braying and another hollerin' 'Flash in the pan' at me."

There was loud talking and much confusion. The Republicans, though very weak as to numbers, were so pleased with the way the Democratic meeting had gone off, that they attempted a cheer. This caused all the ill-feeling among the Democrats to be turned against the Republicans. "Only one jackass shall bray here tonight!" cried the Democrats as they charged on the Republicans and ran them off the street into the brush.

The donkey possibly might have been silenced and the speaking allowed to go on, had the committees sent to silence him tried to do so. But, instead, the first committee went into Smith's cellar and investigated the whisky there. When the second jackass committee went over they were invited into the cellar by the first committee, and found sampling whisky more pleasant than suppressing the free speech of a jackass.

Four years passed by, and the State election of 1881 was on hand. Another political meeting was to be held in the evening at Newtown. Judge Johnson was again one of the speakers. He was the same old Democratic war-horse—his principles had not changed in the least. And Gabe, unchanged, was standing at the same picket fence, an immutable jackass. And the boys, the looking-glass and the pan of water were on hand. After the meeting was organized, Judge Johnson, as the first speaker, arose and said:

"Mr. President and fellow-citizens, it is a matter of great pride to me to arise before so large and intelligent an audience as this to discuss the eternal principles of the grand old Jeffersonian Democ——"

"Haw-aw-aw-aw-ah! hee-haw, hee-haw, hee-haw!"

"Mr. President," yelled the Judge, "I don't propose to spend my life discussing political questions with a Republican jackass;" and he seized his hat and strode away in a towering passion into the hotel.

So this second meeting also was a "flash in the pan."

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.—The total receipts of the New York and Brooklyn bridge for July were $40,545, against $12,595 42 for the corresponding month last year. During the month 333,800 persons crossed the bridge on foot, 624,900 traveled on the railroad, and 47,096 vehicles carried 95,392 persons across. The receipts from traffic from New York to Brooklyn amounted to $18,490, and from Brooklyn to New York to $22,055. The average daily receipts were $1,307 90. The expenses for the month were $30,560 54, of which $21,997 28 were on the railroad, $4,368 52 for the carriage way, and $4,200 74 for the promenade.

SUNDAY EASY CHAIR.

THE STORY OF IDA.

Weary of jingling voices never stilled,
The sceptic's sneer, the bigot's hate, the din
Of clashing text, the webs of creed men spin
Round simple truth, the children grown who build
With gilded cards their New Jerusalem,
Draping the awful mystery of the soul
With sacerdotal tailoring, alb and stole,
I turn, with glad and grateful heart, from them
To the sweet story of the Florentine,
Immortal in her blameless maidenhood.
Beautiful as God's angels and as good;
Feeling that life, even now, may be divine,
With love no wrong can ever change to hate,
Nor sin make less than all-compassionate!
—[John G. Whittier.

"COME UNTO ME."

I know no words that are more sweet than these
In all the Savior's tender promises—
Sweeter than the balm to souls with earth oppressed—
"Come unto me, and I will give you rest."

"Come unto me!" Christ whispers as he stands,
And shows the nail-prints in His bleeding hands;
"O weary one, I love thee! be my guest;
Come unto Me! and find the promised rest."

"Come unto Me!" Oh, words divinely sweet!
My heart remembers what His lips repeat,
And all day long they thrill my weary breast,
And I am glad because of promised rest.
—[Eben E. Rexford.

PRAYER'S POWER.

More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of. Wherefore let thy voice
Rise like a fountain for me night and day;
For what are men better than sheep or goats,
That nourish a blind life within the brain,
If, knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer
Both for themselves and those who call them friend!
For so the whole round world is every way
Bound by gold chains about the feet of God.
—[Tennyson.

A life of mere money-getting is always a failure, because you will never get as much as you want. The poorest people in this country are the millionaires, and next to them those who have $500,000. There is not a scissors-grinder in New York or Brooklyn so anxious to make money as those men who have piled up fortunes for years. The disease of accumulation has eaten into them. That is not a life worth living. There are too many earthquakes in it, too many shipwrecks, too many perditions. They build their castles and open their picture galleries, and make every inducement for Happiness to come, but she will not. So, also, a life that chiefly strives for worldly approval is a failure. The two most unfortunate men in the United States for the next six months will be the two Presidential nominees. Two great reservoirs of malediction have been gradually filling up, and about midsummer they will be brimming full, and a hose will be attached to them and they will begin to play on the two nominees, and they will have to stand and take it—the falsehood, the caricature, the venom, the filth, and they will be rolled over in it and choked with it. To win that privilege a hundred candidates are striving. The same thing is seen on a smaller scale in the strife for social position. Good morals and intelligence are not necessary; but wealth, or the show of wealth, is absolutely necessary. It don't make any difference how you get your wealth, if you only get it. Perhaps you get it by failing four or five times—the most rapid way of accumulation in this country. If a man fails once he is not so very well off; but if he fails twice he is comfortable, and by the time he fails three times he is affluent. But when you really lose your money, how quick they drop you! High social life is constantly in a change—insecurity dominant, wretchedness dominant, and a life not worth living.—[Dr. Talmage.

It is well enough to crush all of that old fancy which the church once thought the voice of inspiration, and whose dreams it formulated into doctrines, but it is not well to destroy all the imagination of the soul, and thus to cut down the tree which needed only to be grafted and trimmed. The sweet orange groves of the South are made out of those trees which once bore bitter fruit, and the rich, delicious olives come from old wild stocks whose great utility and flowers science has turned along the paths of a better fruitage. Thus that religious imagination and affection which bore such bitter fruit as fell in the middle ages could be employed in our era in growing for us new children, better oranges and olives than those from even the orchards of Dante and Milton. Our period has cultivated the absolute and material to such a degree that we fear that, instead of grafting the old tree of imagination, it has cut it down as a cumberer of the ground, and has sown with wheat and corn the field where it grew.—[David Swing.

The sense of duty done is the brave man's solace in failure or misfortune. He has done what he could; the rest he leaves with God. The cause he believed just has broken down; the plans he had formed have failed; the good he intended has been brought to naught before his eyes; he sees injustice prevail and wrong triumphant; but he has done his duty; and, oppressed, in poverty, in disgrace, in sorrow, not for himself, but for others, or for the cause he believes right and sacred, he is still serene, for he says, "the end I leave with God," and he trusts that in the future life he will see that all this failure and suffering had some good meaning which now he cannot penetrate. Holding this faith, life is still important and full of meaning to him, where otherwise extinction would be welcome; and he feels and knows that what concerned him was only to do his duty, and leave the result with God.—[Charles Nordhoff.

Christ's cause is the cause of truth. All that he desires is that the truth, as taught by God's word and works, should be known and obeyed by all. And it is a humiliating sight, that the world has too often seen, that of the professed disciples of Him who is "the Truth" denouncing the study of God's works, lest their teachings should be found to contradict His word. He has no need and no desire for such cowardly champions as these. The Bible is no more afraid of facts or truth, of whatever kind, or from whatever source, than the fields are afraid of sunshine or showers. If it is, we ought to be afraid of it. We want to know all that can be known about God, about His modes of work as well as about the truths of His word. We are no more afraid of conflict between them than we are of the most searching investigations into the character and life of Jesus Christ.—[Advance.

We may not have to meet such bitter things as the early disciples did—famine and persecution and cruel suffering—but we may be conquerors over our little troubles through Him that loved us. If we learn in His strength to be patient and loving and forgiving when others are unjust and unkind, we are conquerors; if we overcome our sins by faith and trust in His name, we are conquerors, and day by day we shall learn to know how true it is that all things which our Father sends us do really bring about our good, so that we may not only be disciples, but glad, happy disciples, praising and singing as we go. "If God be for us, who can be against us?"—[The Christian Union.

Joy is a prize unbought, and is freest, purest in its flow, when it comes unsought. No getting into heaven, as a place will compass it. You must carry it with you, else it is not there. You must have it in you, as the music of a well-ordered soul, the fire of a holy purpose, the welling up, out of the central depths, of eternal springs that hide the waters there.—[Bushnell.

We have proposed to enter our protest against all idle gossip, against all demoralizing and wicked waste of time, also against the follies and tyrannies of fashion, against all external impositions and disabilities; in short, against each and everything that opposes the full development and use of the faculties conferred upon us.—[Alice Cary.

The doctrines of grace humble a man without degrading him, and exalt him without inflating him.—[Charles Hodge.

Through faith we do good works; and through good works faith is made visible and comprehensible.—[Luther.

BUTTERED FLOUR MANUFACTURE.—A Connecticut company makes flour all ready for baking into biscuit or strawberry shortcake; it only requires to be mixed with milk or cold water and the batter is ready for the oven, says the Hartford *Times*. The process of its manufacture is interesting. A quantity of wheat flour is taken, sifted and dumped into a large tub. Butter, cut into large cubes, is added to the flour. Then the white-coated operator weighs out certain mysterious quantities of baking soda and fine table salt, which go to swell the contents of the tub. Then the mixture is placed in a large polished cask which revolves slowly in one direction, while a sort of dasher inside moves in the opposite direction. The cask revolves about thirty minutes, at the end of which time it is opened. It is found that the ingredients have been thoroughly mixed; that every particle of moisture contained in the butter has been evaporated, and that the mixture is as fragrant as new-mown hay. It is then placed in bags and boxed for shipment. Its sale is very large.

The West Point Foundry Association, where the Parrott guns are manufactured, is in difficulty. The Association was organized last year with a capital of $630,000. It is supposed the failure is owing to the failure of the Kemble Iron Works recently.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

[REPORTED FOR THE SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION.]

General Merchandise.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 21, 1884.

BAGS AND BAGGING—For many years operators in this line have been disappointed in the outcome of the market. It was thought the present season would be an exception. It has been clearly figured out to the satisfaction of importers and others having Bags to sell that the supply this season was entirely inadequate to the demand, and that there was a good chance to recover some of the losses of former years. This was the situation a few weeks ago, when Calcutta Bags were selling at 7@7½c, with a prospect of being soon advanced. But the best laid plans do not always carry. The season was late. Bags came too hand promptly. Money became scarce, and rates of interest advanced. This was followed by a pressure to sell, and the result is the cheapest Wheat Bags ever known in this market, the price for stand rd Calcutta to-day being 6@6½c from first hands.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Market is quite dull and prices nominal.

BREAD—Ship Bread is quoted at 3½; Pilot Bread, 4@4½; Soda Crackers, 5½c for plain and 6½c for extra; Cakes vary from 6@8½c, according to variety.

BRICK—Good demand for building kinds. Bath and Fire are dull.

BROOMS—Fair export demand for California-made.

CANDLES—Eastern brands are quoted as follows: A mos stearic Acid, 14½c; Star, 16c; Adamantine, 11c; Taper, 9c; Gross's Co's Adamantine, 14 oz., 12@12½c; Harkness' Patent Wax, 17c; Gorzowski & Eros' Adamantine, 11½c for 14 oz. and 12½c for 12 oz.; Giants' Philadelphia made, 12½c; Merlam & Morgan's Paraffin Wax, 17@18½; Werk's Stearic Acid, 17½c for 14 oz., and 15½c for 16 oz.; Sperm, 50@55c.

CASE GOODS—Eastern varieties are quoted as follows: Oysters, $1 20@2 50; Clams, $1 50@3; Lobsters, $2 75@3 50; Chickens and Turkeys, $3 25; Green Peas, $1 50; Green Corn, $1 75 ⅌ doz.

CEMENT—There is a good consumptive demand for Portland.

COAL—We note an advance of 75c in Lehigh Lump and 25c in Egg Hard to arrive. The imports of foreign this month have been larger than usual, but it is noticed that there is no increase in the supplies in the yards, and the indications point to a sustainment of present rates, with a possible advance later on.

COFFEE—The best Central American can be had at 11½, and from that down to 8c for poor quality.

DRUGS—Alum, 2@3c; refined Borax, 10@c; Blue Vitriol, 6@6½c; Brimstone, 3½c for roll and 3½c for California refined; Cream Tartar, 33@34c; Nitric Acid, 10@11c; Tartaric Acid, 60@62c; Sulphuric Acid, 2½@4c.

DRY GOODS—Importers are showing samples of new styles for the fall trade.

FISH—The supply of this season's Codfish is good at 5½c. Canned salmon are quite dull at $1 15@1 15.

LEATHER—Has kept up remarkably well, but there are evidences of weakness at various points.

MATTING—Common, $8 50; Contract, $8@6 50; Fine Contract, $8@8; Imperial, $9@10 ⅌ roll of 40 yards.

LUMBER—Good consumption demand for all kinds.

MATCHES—Fair sales of local Percussion at 3½c.

METALS—Pig Iron is very dull. Some invoices of Scotch, recently at hand, cannot be placed except at low figures. Tin Plate and Pig Tin are abundant and cheap.

NAIL?—The Pacific Nail and Iron Works has resumed operations after a suspension of several weeks for repairs and ove hauling of machinery.

OIL—Liberal arrivals of China Nut have come forward in the past week, and the prices ease a week at 65@68c. Nothing of int rest in other kinds.

PAINTS—Good demand for all kinds of colors.

PAPER—We note the arrival of 5-0 bundles esparce wood pulp from Sweden, to be manufactured into paper here. This a long way to go for raw material.

QUICKSILVER—The price in London has been advanced to £7 5s 6d. Here the market is firm at $3@$1 ⅌ flask.

RICE—The feature of the market for the week is the arrival of two large cargoes from Hongkong. We quote Hongkong Rice at 4½@5¼c. Hawaiian is firm at 5½c.

RUBBER GOOD—The net prices for three-ply and four-ply Rubber Hose are 7c for 1-16 inch, 7c to 23c for 1 inch, 16c to 31c for 1 inch, 27c to 59c for 1½ inch, 24c to 47c for 1½ in h, 33c to 63½c for 2 inch and 42c to $1 for 2 in h. Suction Hose, 57c to 75c for 1 inch, 56c to $1 for 1½ inch, and 75c to $1 50 for 2 inch; Steam Fire Engine Hose, 83c to $1 25. These are the prices of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company.

SALT—The demand is slow and prices nominal.

SOAP—Good inquiry for all kinds, but great competition.

SPICES—No change reported, and light demand for all descriptions.

STARCH—The market is well supplied with Eastern.

SUGAR—Granulated, 8@8½c; Powdered, 9½c; Cube and Crushed, 9½c; Yellow, 7½@8c; Hawaiian grade, 5@6½.

SYRUP—Market irregular. American Refinery product in kegs, 5½c.

TEA—Japan—Common, 18@20c; good, 25@30c; superior, 35c; extra fine, 50@60c; Gunpowder and Imperial—Common, 30c; superior, 37½@50c; extra fine, 87½@75c; Congou and Souchong—Common, 20c; superior, 37½@45c; extra fine, 50@75c; Pouchong—Canton, half papers, 15@22½c; Foochow—Oolong, 35@45c in papers; Comet, do, 55c; Formosa, 25@35c; fine do 40@55c; finest do, 65@70c ⅌ lb.

WOODENWARE—The Cocs Bay Stave and Lumber Company, in its exhibit at the Mechanics' Fair, shows what can be done here.

WOOLEN GOODS—Prices are still heavy under large stocks.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, August 21st.

FRUIT—Lemons, Sicily, $8@8 50 ⅌ case; Oranges, California, $3 50@4 ⅌ box; Limes, $1 75; Bananas, $3 25@3 50 ⅌ bunch; Pineapples, $6@9 ⅌ dozen; Cocoanuts, $7@7 50 ⅌ 100; Apples, 75c to $1 25 ⅌ box; Peaches, 60@$1; Apricots, $1@1 25 ⅌ box; Plums, 20@4c; Blackberries, 4@5c; Cantaloupes, 50@75c; Watermelons, $1@1 25; Grapes, $1@1 25 ⅌ box.

PIE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, ⅌ doz, $1 50; assorted, gallon cans, $4 50; Peaches, 2½-lb cans, $1 75; Portland Blueberries, 2-lb cans, $2; Whortleberries, $1 75; Capital Asparagus, $2 25 ⅌ dozen cans.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 6@7c ⅌ lb; do quartered, 5@6c; Pears, peeled, 7@8c; do unpeeled, 4@5c; Plums, pitted, 11@12c; Peaches, 10@12½c; do peeled, 19@20c; Prunes, German and French, 12½@13c; Blackberries, 10@12c; Figs, California, 6@7c ⅌ lb.

TABLE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, ⅌ doz, $2 50; Peaches, $2 50; Bartlett Pears, $2 50; Plums, $2 25; Blackberries, $2 90@3; Gooseberries, $3; Strawberries, $3 25; Apricots, $2 25; Muscat Grapes, $2 25; Red Currants, $2 75; Cherries, $3 25.

VEGETABLES—New Potatoes, 60@75c; New Onions, 60@75; Cabbage, 60@75c; Carrots, 60@75c ⅌ 100; Turnips, 75c; bunch vegetables, 12½c ⅌ doz; Parsnips, 1c; Beets, 75c; Horse Radish, 5c ⅌ lb; Artichokes, 25c ⅌ doz. Garlic, 20@4c; Cucumbers, 50@6c ⅌ doz; String Beans, 2c; Wax Beans, 2½@3c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4 60 ⅌ barrel; Oatmeal, $4 00 ⅌ 100 lbs, latter for Eastern; Cornmeal, yellow, $2 25@2 50; white, $2 25@2 50; Cracked Wheat, $2 65.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 20@21c ⅌ lb dressed, 22@22c; full-grown Chickens, $7 50@8 ⅌ dozen; young Roosters, $8@8 50 ⅌ dozen; Broilers, $5@5 50; tame Ducks, $10; Geese, $2@2 25 ⅌ pair; Eggs, choice lots, 28@30c ⅌ dozen.

GAME—Hare, $1 75@2; Rabbits, $1@1 50; Mallard Ducks, $5@6 ⅌ dozen; Teal, $1@1 50 ⅌ dozen; Sprig, $2@2 50 ⅌ dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, choice, 30@32½c ⅌ lb; mixed lots, in rolls, 25c; Cheese, California, 12@13c; Western flats, 16@17c; Marin's Cream, 19@20c.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Old hay, $10@13 ⅌ ton; Alfalfa hay, $7@8 ⅌ ton; Bran, $16 50 ⅌ ton; Middlings, $19 50 ⅌ ton; Barley, whole, $18 ⅌ ton; ground, $1; Wheat, $1 25@1 50 ⅌ cwt; tame Oats, $2; white Wild Oats, 1½c ⅌ lb; Corn, $1 65 ⅌ cwt for choice.

MEATS—Beef, 8@9c; Mutton, 5½c ⅌ lb; Pork, 9c; Veal, small calves, 11@12c; large, 9@10c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Seeds—Alfalfa, 8½@9c; Timothy, Eastern, 7@8c ⅌ lb; Oregon, 7@8c; Pop Corn, 6@8c ⅌ lb; Red Clover, 14@15c; Red Top, 11@12½c. Nuts—English Walnuts, 9½@10c; California Walnuts, 9@10c; Almonds, 14@16c; Peanuts, California, 6½@7c; Land California, cans, 14c; Eastern, 14@15c; Hides, salt light and medium, 8½@9c; heavy, 10c; dry, 16½c; Tallow, 6c; Hops, offering at 30c ⅌ lb—stocks very small.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 21st.

FLOUR—Fair local trade. Best city extra, $4 75@5 10; Medium, $3 50@4 50; shipping superfine, $3@4 25 ⅌ bbl.

WHEAT—Offerings are slim. Holders are anything but willing sellers at current low rates. Shippers are disposed to buy, but the situation abroad does not warrant the paying of over $1 37½ for the better class of shipping grades. A choice parcel could be placed at $1 28⅞@1 30 ⅌ ctl.

Call business was somewhat more active this morning, and moderately liberal transactions were recorded, as follows:

Buyer season, city—100 tons, $1 40⅞; 200, $1 41; 200, $1 41½; 200, $1 41¼.

Buyer 1884—100 tons, $1 35½; 100, $1 35¾.

Buyer 1884, city—100 tons, $1 36.

Seller 1884—100 tons, $1 32½; 100, $1 28½.

Seller 1884, city—100 tons, $1 29½; 100, $1 29⅝ ⅌ ctl.

BARLEY—The market does not display any positive strength. Good, plump feed, that will grade No. 1 in quality, changes hands on a basis of 80c ⅌ ctl. One lot of 100 tons sold at this figure to-day. Something choice occasionally brings 82½c, but this is full rate. Brewing is rather easier at 95c@$1 02½ for old and 85@90c ⅌ ctl for new.

On call, at the morning session, there was no general disposition to operate, and sales were slow and limited. Details are as follows:

Buyer season—100 tons, 92c.

Buyer 1884—500 tons, 87c; 200, 87½c.

Seller 1884—100 tons, 79½c; 100, 80c ⅌ ctl.

OATS—There is still a general desire to realize on new crop arrivals. Prices are easy. We quote old as follows: Surprise and Milling, $1 60@1 70; No. 1, $1 45@1 55; No. 2, $1 20@1 35; Black, $1 10@1 20 ⅌ ctl; new Salinas Feed, $1 10@1 25.

CORN—California Yellow is quotable at $1 47½ to $1 52½ for large and $1 60@1 62½ for small; White, $1 50@1 55; Nebraska, $1 45@1 47½ ⅌ ctl.

SEEDS—Mustard, $2 25@2 37½ for Brown, and $1 75@2 for Yellow; Canary, 4@5c; Hemp, 3½@3¾c; Rape, 2½@3c; Timothy, 5½@6c; Alfalfa, 7½@8c; Flax, $2 60@2 75 ⅌ ctl.

HAY—Dull and weak. Alfalfa, $8 to $12; Wheat, $13@16; Oat, $12@16; Barley, $9@12; Mixed, $7@11 ⅌ ton.

HOPS—Nominal. No stocks.

RYE—Quotable at 87½@90c for old, and 92½@95c ⅌ ctl for new.

BUCKWHEAT—No demand. Quotable at at $1 75@2 ⅌ ctl.

POTATOES—Early Rose, 45@60c ⅌ ctl; Garnet Chiles, 70@75c ⅌ ctl; Peerless, 70@75c ⅌ ctl. Sweet are quotable at 2@2½c ⅌ lb.

ONIONS—Supply ample for all wants. Quotable at 50@65c ⅌ ctl.

BEANS—Bayos, $4 50@4 60; Butter, $3 25; Pinks, $4 50; Reds, $4 50; Lima, $2 60@2 75; Small White, $2 65; Pea, $2 65 ⅌ ctl.

VEGETABLES—No change in prices. Supplies continue liberal. We quote: Green Peas, 1½@2c ⅌ lb; String Beans, 1@1½c ⅌ lb; Tomatoes, 10@15c for Vacaville, and 15@25c ⅌ box for river; Summer Squash, 20@25c ⅌ box; Green Corn, 50@$1 25 ⅌ box; Artichokes, 10c ⅌ dozen; Carrots, 40@60c; Turnips, 50@65c ⅌ ctl; Beets, 50@75c ⅌ ctl; Parsnips, $1 ⅌ ctl; Cauliflower, 50@75c ⅌ dozen; Cabbage, 60c ⅌ ctl; Garlic, 1½@2c ⅌ lb; Celery, 50c ⅌ dozen; Green Peppers, 25@50c ⅌ box, according to quality; Egg Plant, 75c@$1 ⅌ box; Okra, 4@6c ⅌ lb.

FRUIT—The train was late this morning, and supplies did not reach market till early trading was done. Large stocks have therefore to be carried over. Apples, 50@75c for common, and $1@1 25 ⅌ box for good to choice; Pears, 30@50c ⅌ basket and 60@$1 ⅌ box; Bartlett do, $1 50@2; Strawberries, $8@8 ⅌ chest; Blackberries, $2@2 50 ⅌ chest; Figs, 75@$1 25 ⅌ box; Quinces, 75@$1 ⅌ box; Plums, 1@2c ⅌ lb; Peaches, 75@$1 ⅌ box; Crawford do, 75@$1 ⅌ basket; Cling Peaches, $1 15@1 25 ⅌ box and basket; Grapes, 50@60c ⅌ box for common, and 75@90c ⅌ box for good to choice; Nectarines, 50@$1 ⅌ box; Cantaloupes, 50@75c ⅌ crate; Watermelons, $8@8 ⅌ hundred; Lemons, $8 50@9 for Sicily; Mexican Limes, $12@13 ⅌ box; Bananas, $1 50@3 ⅌ bunch; California Oranges, $2 50@3 50 ⅌ box.

DRIED FRUIT—Sun-dried Apples, 5@5½c ⅌ lb for sliced and 4½c for quartered; Almonds, 9@10c; Apricots, 9@10c; Blackberries, 10@11c; Figs, 4c for pressed and 3c for unpressed; Smyrna do, 16@17c for layers, and 11½@12½c for kegs; Nectarines, 13c; Peaches, 15@16c for peeled, 9@10c for unpeeled; Pears, 4@5c for whole and 5@6c for sliced; machine dried, 9@10c; Plums, 9@10c for pitted and 2@3c for unpitted; German Prunes, 9@10c; French Prunes, 11@12½c ⅌ lb; Raisins, California Layers, $1 50; London do, $1 75 ⅌ box.

HONEY—Prices easy. Comb, 8@11c; Extracted, 5@5½c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER—Advanced rates for fresh brands have directed more attention to pickled qualities, and trade in this description is on the increase. Fancy, 29@30c; good to choice, 27@28c; store packed, 17@19c; pickled roll, 24@25c; firkin, 20@21c for choice new, and 15@18c for fair to good; Eastern, 14@18c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—Steady at old rates. Quotable at 10@12c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—Most arrivals are of inferior quality, and receive but little attention. A choice article is very scarce. California, choice, 31@32½c; ordinary, 27@29c; Eastern, 20@23c ⅌ dozen.

POULTRY—Good stock is not plentiful. We quote: Live Turkeys, gobblers, 23@25c; do, hens, 22@23c; Roosters, $6 50@7 for old, and $5@7 for young; Hens, $7@8; Broilers, $3@4 50 as to size; Ducks, $5@7 ⅌ dozen; Geese, $1 50@2 25 ⅌ pair.

GAME—Is in poor request. Venison, 11c to 12c ⅌ lb; Hare, $1 75@2 50; Rabbits, 75c@$1 25 for small and $1 50@1 75 ⅌ dozen for cottontail.

PROVISIONS—Eastern Hams, 16½@17½c; California Hams, 15@15½c for plain, 16½@17c for sugar canvassed; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 15@15½c; California Smoked Bacon, 13@13½c for heavy and medium, and 14@14½c for light, and 15½c for extra light; Clear Sides, 12@13½c; Pork, $18@18 50 for extra prime, $20@20 50 for prime mess, $22@22 50 for mess, $22 50@23 for clear, $24@24 50 for extra clear; Pigs' Feet, $16@18; Mess Beef, $15 50@16 for bbls, $8 50 for half bbls; Family Beef, $18@19 50 ⅌ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 16@16½c ⅌ lb; Beef Tongues, $10 50@10 75 ⅌ dozen; Eastern Lard, 12@12½c for tierces, and 12½@12½c ⅌ lb for pails; California do, 10-lb tins, 10½@11c; 5-lb tins, 12½@12½c; pails, 12½@12½c for 10-lb, 13@13½c for 5-lb, and 13½@13½c ⅌ lb for 3-lb pails.

WOOL—There is nothing of interest to note. Trade nominal. We quote spring:

Humboldt and Mendocino, ⅌ lb	18@21c
Northern	17@20
Sacramento and Foothills	14@18
San Joaquin and Southern	10@15
Eastern Oregon	15@19

FRESH MEATS—Following are the rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers: Beef—First quality, 7½@8½c; second quality, 6½@7½c; third do, 5½@6c ⅌ lb. Veal—Quotable at 9@12c ⅌ lb. Mutton—Wethers are quotable at 5@5½c and Ewes at 4½@4¾c ⅌ lb. Lamb—Spring is quotable at 7½@8c ⅌ lb. Pork—Live Hogs, 6½@7c for hard grain Hogs for not over 150 lbs; dressed do, 8@8½c ⅌ lb.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 21st.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour is quiet and Wheat is steady.

WOOL—California is steady at 10@12c for fall burry, and 10@14c for clean fall; spring burry, 12@15c; clean spring 18@21c; pulled, 28@35c.

HIDES—California are firm at 21@21½c.

CHICAGO, August 21st.

WHEAT—79c for September.
CORN—53¼c for September.
LARD—$7 80 for September.
RIBS—$7 90 for September.
SHORT RIBS—$10 75 for September.

LIVERPOOL, August 21st.

WHEAT—Very dull. California lots, 7s 4d to 7s 7d. Cargo lots off coast, 36s 6d to 37s; just shipped, 37s; nearly due, 37s. Cargoes off coast are inactive and on passage show. English and French country markets are cheaper. Wheat and Flour in Paris are steadier. Quantity on passage to Continent, 980,000 quarters; Wheat and Flour to U. K., 1,975,000 quarters. Weather in England, fine.

MERCHANDISE REPORT.

The following freight passed Ogden August 19th:

For Sacramento—L. Elkus & Co., 5 bales comforters; Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 14 sheets boiler iron, 1 case door railing, 1 case chain, 6 cases rivets; Hale Bros. & Co., 1 case overshirts, 1 box piece goods, 14 cases boots, 1 box hats; Mrs. A. Haskell, 1 case furniture; James Parsons, 2 cases shoes; J. R. Hodson, 3 boxes picture frames; A. J. Velie, 1 car sewer pipe; Weinstock & Lubin, 3 cases dry goods, 1 case repellants, 2 cases knit ware, 1 case towels, 2 cases hosiery, 1 case piece goods, 1 case cloaks; Waterhouse & Lester, 4 boxes hardware, 10 bundles shafts; C. Heinrich, 1 box smoked sausage; Clarence Nelson, 1 box hardware; W. F. Overton, 1 elevator; C. S. Houghton, 1 box books; W. D. Comstock, 1 bale dry goods; Adams, McNeill & Co., 13 packages tobacco, 20 tierces hams; Hall, Lubirs & Co., 50 cases condensed milk; J. F. Cooper, 1 organ, 2 pianos; James O. Westwood, 3 cases books; George W. Chesley, 80 boxes bottles; F. W. Schwamb, 1 machine; N. Zemansky, 1 case clothing; Lindley & Co., 12 tierces hams.

For Stockton—Southworth & Gratton, 1 box dry goods; W. W. Montague & Co., 76 bundles corrugated iron; Bailey, Bradley & Co., 12 iron wheels; S. M. Cutting, 1 incubator; Wasley & Sanders, 3 boxes shoes; John Leechman, 4 cases personal effects.

For Marysville—J. G. Cohn, 1 case cloaks; B. F. Gilman, 2 cases clothing; H. M. Harris, 1 box hardware; P. J. Flanery, 5 cases shoes.

For Red Bluff—Paul Stoy, 1 box hardware; E. Brown & Co., 1 case clothing.

The following freight passed New Orleans August 19th:

For Sacramento—Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 1 barrel and 3 cases hardware, 1 case and 1 box brushes, 1 box cord, 1 box castings, 1 box wick, 10 bundles barrel covers, 1 case japanned candlesticks, 1 crate mop handles, 2 cases mouse traps; C. S. Houghton, 1 case books, 1 case blank books; R. A. Fisk & Son, 1 case hardware; Locke & Lavenson, 4 rolls carpet; J. G. Davis, 2 rolls carpet; C. H. Krelis & Co., 1 barrel linseed oil; W. F. Peterson, 2 cases candy; Peart & Cross (care Captain Foster), 2 cases boots and shoes.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 21d.

MORNING SESSION.

75 Ophir	1 15@1 20	670 Alta	2 25
350 G. and C.	2@2 05	50 Occidental	1 15
250 B. & B.	2 20	100 Scorpion	25c
50 Gray Eagle	1	40 Benton	60c
100 Gen. Wash.	40c	do cash delin.	
350 Chollar	1 95	150 Eureka	2 10
400 Potosi	1	300 Belcher	1 50@1 60
200 Ind. Nat.	3@3 05	475 Mexican	4 15@4 10
100 Mexican	1 50	400 Belle Isle	70c
50 Foinix	1 30	400 Prize	70c
100 Alpha	1 45