PACIFIC SLOPE.

A YUBA COUNTY "CHINATOWN" WIPED OUT BY FIRE.

The Pleasanton Tragedy—Grass Valley Republicans—Fatal Boiler Explosion in Utah.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

Arrested for Forgery.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 3d.—Detectives to-day arrested Dr. William F. Morrison, the Grand Chancellor of the Order of Chosen Friends, on a complaint sworn to by Rosanna McEntie, charging him with forgery. The alleged forgery consists in the signing of certain names to a death notice on Council No. 56 of the Order. The notice is of the death of Ada Sayers, a seamstress of San Leandro; the cause of death is given as typhoid pneumonia, and the amount of insurance as $3,000. The notice purports to be signed by Mike Moran and is sworn to before Julius Sack, a Notary Public of Alameda. The name of the regular physician is given as William H. Loomis, Morrison appearing as consulting physician. As the death notice must be signed by either the undertaker or the officiating clergyman at the funeral, the name of Rev. Alfred Higby, residing on Mission street, was appended to the document. The whole thing was then duly signed by a committee of three appointed by the Council to investigate the matter. Of this committee, one was the wife of the prisoner; another, John Dent, a dummy, and the third, Julia C. Morse. Dr. Morrison then subscribed again before George T. Knox, Notary Public, as to the cause of the death and as the name of Dr. Loomis also appears, evidently some one personated that gentleman before the Notary.

Dr. Loomis informed the detectives who were working up the case that he never attended any such person as Ada Sayers, and had not sworn to the death notice. Julius Sack, the Notary Public, exists, so it is said, only in the imagination of the person who drew up the death notice, there being no such Notary in the State.

It is suspected that Morrison, in organizing the Council, placed on the roll a number of bogus names, and regularly paid the assessments for the same. At intervals he would report their deaths, and, as the assignments were made to him, had no difficulty in collecting the money, helped as he was by his position of Grand Chancellor. The death notice on which the charge was brought is believed to be the fourth one he has forged.

The Races at San Jose.

SAN JOSE, October 3d.—The attendance at the fair to-day was about the same as yesterday. When the first race for two-year-olds, running, one mile dash, was called, James Mee's Mischief was the only horse that put in an appearance. She walked over the track and took the money. The second event was a running race, free for all, mile and repeat, for $250, between Billy the Kid, Jou Jou and Garfield. The Kid was the favorite in the pools, and won the first and third heats and the race, Jou Jou winning the second heat. Time, 1:45¼—1:45¾—1:45¼. The third event was a novelty race between Jim Douglass and Beaconsfield, for a purse of $350 to the first horse at the quarter pole, $50 to the first at the half mile, $50 to the first at the three-quarter, and $50 to the first at the finish. Douglass went ahead from the start, and won the race. Time at the quarter pole, :34½; half mile, :49¾; three-quarters, 1:15¼, and the mile in 1:42, which is the fastest heat ever run over this course. The next was a special running race, half mile and repeat, between Mischief, Robin Roy, Tom Payne and George, and was won by Mischief, he taking the second and third heats, George winning the first heat. Time, 1:50—1:51¾—1:54¼. A pacing race came next, between Terra Cotta and Bruce. Two heats were paced, Bruce getting both. Time, 2:33½—2:38¾. The conclusion of the race was postponed until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Held for Murder.

PLEASANTON (Alameda county), October 3d.—Joseph Argenti, who killed Alvino Bazzi and his wife at Sunol on Wednesday evening last, had a preliminary hearing at this place to-day before Judge Graham, and was held for the crime of murder.

The Plumas County Fair.

GREENVILLE, October 3d.—The fifth day of the annual fair in District No. 11 opened to-day clear and beautiful. This afternoon the crowd at the track was larger than on any previous days, and the races gave general satisfaction. The ladies' tournament took place previous to the racing, the first prize being awarded to Miss Ella Clark, of Greenville. The first event was a three-year-old trotting race, mile heats, two in three. The first heat was taken by Isaac M., Maxwell second, Garrett third. Time, 3:17. The double team trotting race, mile and repeat, was then called. D. McIntyre named Tom and Plumas, D. D. Newman named Kate and Mollie. McIntyre took the first heat in 3:17. The second heat in the three-year-old trotting race was taken by Maxwell, Garrett second. Time, 3:17. In the double team trotting race McIntyre took the second heat and race. Time, 3:14¼. The third heat in the three-year-old race was then trotted, Maxwell taking the heat and first money, Isaac M. second, Garrett third. Time, 3:17¼. Following this came the running race, two-mile heats, two in three. The horses were Snuffbox, Overland Pat and Jubilee. Snuff box took the first and second heats and race, Pat second. Time, 3:52½. Jubilee was distanced in the first heat. The display of live stock this year is above the average and reflects credit on the district. The Pavilion is crowded every evening, and the display is said by nearly every one to be far superior to any previous one in the district. Our fruit display for variety and quality would be hard to surpass. To-night the fair ball takes place, and promises to be a grand affair. The fair throughout has been a success.

The Siskiyou Races.

YREKA, October 3d.—The town is crowded with people to-day, and there was a grand parade of stock at the Park, including a number of Shetland ponies. In the ladies' riding, Miss Addie Warren, of Yreka, received the first premium, and Miss Moyt, of Little Shasta, the second premium. Race No. 6 was trotting, for horses never beating 2:50, three in five, and was contested by Peacock's Lady Clyde, Swan's Alta and Rehart's Lily R. The race was won by Lady Clyde in three straight heats. Time, 2:47—2:45—2:44.

A Yuba County Chinatown Burned.

SMARTSVILLE, October 3d.—Chinatown in Timbuctoo was totally destroyed by fire this evening. The loss is not known.

Republican Demonstration.

GRASS VALLEY, October 3d.—The largest, as well as the most enthusiastic, political meeting held here in many years, took place last night on Main street. There were about 500 men in the torchlight procession, Nevada City being represented by over 200 men in uniform. A special train of ten cars came down from Nevada City, and the streets were crowded. Hon. A. A. Sargent addressed the meeting.

Coldest Night of the Season.

SONOMA, October 3d.—Last night was the coldest one of the season. We had a heavy frost, doing more or less damage to the grapes.

Miraculous Escape.

YREKA, October 3d.—A man named Charles H. Young had a miraculous escape from being blown to pieces by giant powder in his log cabin at the Empire quartz mine, on the Klamath river, yesterday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock. Some person or persons, supposing he had money, tied his door, and placed giant powder in the cellar. Young, seeing the light of the fuse, jumped out of bed, and as he endeavored to get out of the door the cabin was completely blown to pieces. Everything, including the chimney, was laid flat, and the shingles thrown fifty yards away, while he only received some slight scratches on the face. He was hit on the side with a pick, and the powder burned one leg.

IDAHO.

Business Failure.

WOOD RIVER, October 3d.—Coffin Bros. assigned to-day to Frank Long. The cause assigned for the failure is the firm's outside investments in mines and other property. The liabilities are not given, but are said to be large.

The Clawson Polygamy Case—Demurrer Overruled.

SALT LAKE, October 3d.—Judge Zane today overruled the demurrer to the indictment of Rudger Clawson, for polygamy, based on the claim that the Court had no right to exclude men from the Grand Jury on account of being Mormons.

Indictment Demurred to.

SALT LAKE, October 3d.—John W. Young, a son of Brigham, to-day demurred to the indictment against him for polygamy. The jury charges him with more than one offense in the marriage of two polygamous wives.

OREGON.

The Starving Piegans—Proposed Withdrawal.

PORTLAND, October 3d.—Rev. G. H. Lee, of Portland, is in receipt of a letter to-day from Governor Crosby, of Montana, relating to the condition of the starving Piegan Indians. The Governor says they are now on half rations, and there will be great suffering among them before they can receive sufficient relief. They are destitute of clothing and bedding of every description. An effort will be made to send relief from Portland.

The Northern Pacific Express has expressed an intention of withdrawing from the Oregon and California road to-morrow.

UTAH.

Disastrous Boiler Explosion.

SALT LAKE, October 3d.—At Brighton, Big Cottonwood canyon, Wednesday noon, the steam boiler of the Butler saw-mill exploded, killing John Smith, aged 26 years, injuring four others and partially demolishing the mill building.

OLD MEXICO.

Advices from Guaymas.

GUAYMAS, October 3d.—Quite a scare was created here last night by the sudden rise of the sea, the tide being some two and a half feet higher than has been known for a year. The low parts of the town were under water from ten inches to two feet. The weather prophets say it will be even higher to-night.

The steamer City of Topeka, built for the west Mexican coast trade by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, came into port to-day, in the short time of sixty-two days from New York. The Captain, John Dillingham, reports a pleasant voyage till coming up the gulf, when some storms were encountered.

The steamer Sonora, due here since the 1st, has not yet arrived.

The exodus of people still continues to Magdalena. Orders to commence work on the Trinidad mines is daily expected.

The weather is cool and pleasant.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Terribly Scalded—Railway Controversy.

VICTORIA, October 3d.—A slaughterman named Isaac Sandy fell backwards into a copper of boiling water. His fellow workmen, hearing his agonized cries, ran to his assistance, got him out and cut his clothes away, when it was found that he was scalded from the back of the neck to his heels. He is in the hospital, and is believed to have been rescued sufficiently quick to enable his life to be saved.

The line of the Island Railway, which is commenced from Nanaimo, as at present surveyed, crosses the south field railway track of the Vancouver Coal Company's property between the mine's mouth and the hoisting engines. For this the coal company claim from the Island Railway syndicate a recompense of $14,000, and it is said that sooner than pay the same the railway company will make a detour, to avoid passing through the rival coal company's property.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

Superintendent Keating, of the Almshouse, reports the expenses of his institution last month at $4,959 40.

A number of silk scarfs were seized Thursday from the Chinese on the City of Peking. Three dozen were found concealed in the bedding of one Mongolian.

From the present month and up to March, 1885, the Alaska mails will leave Port Townsend on or about the 25th of each month, according to orders from the Postoffice Department.

In the case of certificates issued by the Surveyor of the Port, of which there are some two or three hundred out, Judge Sabin decided that the bearers of such certificates should be admitted.

James C. Flood Thursday gave $500 to the charitable fund of the Fire Department, in recognition of the efforts of the firemen in extinguishing the fire in Nevada block on last Monday night.

Thursday the City of Peking brought 86 Chinese passengers who had not return certificates, but they were not allowed to use for writs of habeas corpus, and Judge Field's decision, in that respect at least, was rigidly adhered to.

Registrar Walsh enrolled 483 voters Thursday, and on the opening of the office that evening took in 150 more. Thursday night was the first evening on which the office has been kept open. It will hereafter be open until the close of registration. The total number of registered voters to date is 22,932.

The 12-year-old mother, Aggie Hilton, was married to Frank J. Strange, her seducer, Wednesday evening, according to civil contract, the form of which was drawn up by Attorney Hassett. The contract embraces a clause by which Aggie has the power to annul it at the end of two years, if she so desires. Her mother was one of the witnesses and stipulated with Strange that he should not live with Aggie until the expiration of the two years.

Leprosy in Mediæval Times.

Though leprosy in Europe generally, and Great Britain and Ireland in particular, was not due solely to the intercourse with the East brought about by the crusades—for leprosy prevailed here and on the Continent centuries before the first crusade was preached—it is undeniable that there was a great increase of the disease after the efforts to rescue the holy sepulchre from the infidel caused constant communication between the East and the West. Many records remain to prove the early prevalence of leprosy in different parts of Europe. For instance, the laws of the great Welsh King, Howel the Good, decreed in 928 that if a woman left her husband on account of his being a leper, she was entitled to the full restitution and sole possession of all her goods. But earlier than this, in 757, Pepin, King of France, by an edict promulgated at the council he convened at Compeigne, rule that leprosy in either husband or wife might, with the consent of the leprous consort, be regarded as a sufficient ground of divorce, and that the husband or wife not affected could thereupon contract a fresh marriage. "Si con jugum alter sit leprosus, potest alter cum illius consensu aliud inire conjugium," etc. And, earlier still in the eighth century, we have historic proof that leprosy was common in Europe. Rotharis, the great Lombard legislator, passed a law in 643 depriving any one in his kingdom known to the Judges and people to be affected with leprosy—and therefore expelled from the city—of all right of disposition over his property: "Quia in eodem die, quando a domo expulsus est, tanquam mortuus habetur." Moreover, in 549 the Council of Orleans specially imposed the care of lepers upon the Bishop of the Gallic Church, directing that none should be left destitute in their respective dioceses; but that they should be provided with all necessary food and clothing from the funds of the church, in order that, the decree—with a tenderness in strange contrast to the manners of those rude times—continues: "non eis desit misericordiæ cura, quos per duram infirmitatem intolerabilis constringit inopia." The third Council of Lyons in 583 laid a similar injunction on the episcopate regarding the lepers either born or dwelling within their jurisdiction; and it further enjoined that lepers were to be forbidden to wander through other cities than their own.—[The Nineteenth Century.

A New Dodge.

Oscar Hofstade, who is stopping at the Belvidere House, was met by a veiled woman in Third avenue, at Twelfth street, at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

"My dear, darling husband," she cried, throwing her arms about Hofstade's neck and kissing him. "I got nervous at home, and wouldn't wait for you there. Promise that you'll never again stay out so late."

The young man disengaged himself and went into a saloon. The woman followed him, and they drank together. Hofstade gave the bartender a dollar bill, and when the change was placed on the counter the woman swept it into her pocket. Then the two went out and were about to separate when Hostade missed $8 that he had in his pocket, and caused the woman to be arrested. In the Fifth-street police station she was recognized as Rebecca Brown, who has been in prison many times.—[New York Sun.

Young man, don't place too much confidence in the old saying, "Love is blind." An ice cream sign is never so small that love can't see it. It would be well to bear this in mind when out for a ramble.—[Peck's Sun.

The new fire-proof hotel is to have steel beds, asbestos mattresses, and tin sheets. The bells will be tongue-tied, the elevator will be water-balance, the drinks will be frozen, the bell-boys will be polite, there will be fire-escapes from every fireplace, the gas can not be blown out, and guests can not be bunkoed.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

THE DEMOCRACY.

STIRRING SPEECH OF HON. W. M. CUTTER, LATE A DEMOCRAT.

He Arraigns Sharply His Former Political Party and Examines Their Purposes, Etc.

At the Republican mass meeting held at Biggs, Butte county, a few days since, Hon. W. M. Cutter, of Marysville, a Democratic member of the last Legislature, and who has since left that party and given adherence to the Republicans, delivered a stirring speech in arraignment of Democracy. During his speech, among other matters discussed, he said:

"I stand before you denounced as a recreant and traitor by perhaps the most remarkable body that ever assembled—a body composed mainly of conscienceless politicians, fanatics and lunatics, and known in the political history of the State as the Stockton Convention. I may remark here that its place of meeting was in strict accordance with the eternal fitness of things.

"Why am I thus denounced by that Convention? Because I chose to be true to the interests of my county—and of northern California as well—in place of acquiescing in the schemes and obeying the dictates of the unscrupulous managers of the Democratic machine; because I would not, to the injury of those who elected me, bend the knee to the Democratic Baal and engage in a communistic crusade or consent to aid, either by voice or vote, in the consummation of the most infamous political conspiracy ever devised against the people of any State. If this be treason against the Democratic party, then I was a traitor to that organization; and I am not ashamed of it. For all this I have been read out of the Democratic party. But the Stockton Convention need not have wested its time in reading me out of the party; for, weeks before that Convention met, I had read myself out and returned to the Republican ranks, in which I stood during the struggle with the Democracy of the South and their Northern Democratic sympathizers to preserve the Union of the States and the dear old flag under whose stars I was born.

"My departure from the Democratic fold was not the hasty impulse of a moment. On the contrary, it was but the natural outcome of a growing feeling of disgust with its methods and of protest against its principls, or lack of principles, dating from the commencement of my taking an active interest in politics in this State some five years since. That feeling of disgust grew when, at the Democratic State Convention of 1879, the San Francisco delegation attempted to sell out the State to the Sand-lot, in consideration of votes for the municipal offices of their city. That feeling of disgust grew when, at the Democratic State Convention of 1882, prominent leaders of the party, now its most pronounced anti-monopoly and reform expounders, traded away the Railroad Commission, all the while professing loud-mouthed devotion to the people. That feeling of disgust deepened when, at the regular session in 1883, the Democratic managers sought to force me, in contravention of my conscience and my oath, to vote to unseat a Republican member of the Assembly, as fairly elected as myself, that an unjust slur might thereby be cast on the Republican administration of affairs at the Mare Island Navy Yard—which they thought would inure to the political advantage of the Democratic party—and threatened me with future political death in case of refusal. That feeling of disgust deepened still more when, at the extra session, the San Francisco Democratic delegation, aided and abetted by the ignorance or prejudice of the interior and under the leadership of a gentleman who, at the San Jose Convention, was the Congressional candidate especially supported by the opposition to Hon. Chas. A. Sumner, but who now is the chiefest advocate of Democratic anti-monopoly and reform and an aspirant for the United States Senate, commenced a war on property rights and corporate enterprise which, if successful, would have retarded the development of the State—and particularly of the northern section—for many years to come; their ostensible and professed object being the benefit of the people; their real purpose the manufacture of false political capital which would result in the election of certain leaders to the highest offices in your gift. That feeling of disgust culminated when, at the last session of Congress, the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives made an attempt, which nearly succeeded, to tear down the barriers which the Republican party had erected in defense of American industry and admit free the products of the pauper labor of other lands to compete with those manufactured by our own citizens upon our own soil. That was the last straw that broke the camel's back, so far as I was concerned, and I left the party.

"If I felt justified in leaving it then, today I feel doubly, aye trebly, aye a hundred fold justified in my course, in the light of events in its history which have occurred since. For a party that can stoop to an attempt to blacken the fair name and fame of a wife, that it may make political capital against her husband; a party that can stoop to lay its vandal hand in brutal desecration upon the memorial stone which marks the grave of a little child, that it may make political capital against its father, has sunk too low for the scorn, even, of decent men. The mere existence of a political organization which can descend to such depths of slander and sacrilege is, of itself, a crime against society."

The speaker reviewed the course of the radical element of the Democratic party in the last regular session of the Legislature, and the subsequent celebrated extra session, and pointed out that its action was subversive of the best interests of the State calculated to destroy public confidence in the stability of property rights; to advance communistic sentiment, and all with a view not to serve the people's interests, but for the sole political purpose of advancing individual preferment to the highest seats in the gift of the people of the State. In concluding upon this topic Mr. Cutter said:

"So the extra session ended, leaving no memorial of its existence but a heavy bill for the people to pay. But the $75,000 it cost has been well spent if it has taught that portion of the farming population of this State inclined to Democratic radicalism that it is never to the interest of the agricultural class to enter into alliance with the Democratic socialistic element which is spawned in the slums of cities; if it has taught them that the enactment of oppressive and restrictive laws may drive or keep capital away, but that it is beyond the power of legislation to compel investment. It should be the aim of the State to attract, not repel, to encourage, not to discourage, the investment of capital within its borders, and by every reasonable method to invite the building up of industrial establishments and the extension of transportation lines.

"It is not for the interest of the State that either branch of the Legislature should subscribe to doctrines like those contained in the celebrated resolutions adopted by the Assembly during the second or third week of the extra session. Those resolutions, in substance, declared that if an individual or a corporation invested in the construction of a railway line, the moment it was completed and the cars running it belonged, not to the individual or corporation building it, but to the public. Such a principle, crystallized into law, would forever end the construction of railroads in this State. The first and immediate effect of the adoption of the resolutions referred to was the cessation of all work upon the extension of the California and Oregon Railroad, the Directors being unable to obtain the needed funds when it became known in financial circles abroad that the California Assembly had hoisted the pirate flag."

Upon the subject of protection, the speaker said: "The one overshadowing and vital question of the campaign is that of protection or free trade. The Republican platform is emphatically and explicitly in favor of the former; the Democratic platform—despite the usual ambiguity—in favor of the latter. We are called on to say whether the working classes of America shall have an opportunity to labor and shall receive such reward therefor as will enable them to support themselves and families in comfort and educate their children, or whether they shall be reduced to an almost hopeless struggle for a bare existence. We are called on to say whether the infant but rapidly-growing industries of this State shall be fostered and encouraged, or whether they shall now receive their death blow. For my self, I shall vote first, last and always for the industries of America. And every one having the welfare of the Republic at heart should do the same. More than any other State, California requires a protective tariff. It is an absolute condition of the future of her wine, brandy, raisin, wool, iron and other industries. And, if wheat-growing is to be successfully continued there must be an increase in home consumption, which can only be accomplished by the foundation of great manufacturing establishments. It this State could to-day boast the hundreds of mills and hundreds of thousands of operatives of Massachusetts, wheat would not now be selling for a trifle over a dollar a cental. To bar the gate against the cheap labor of Asia and of the world, and throw wide the door to the cheap products of that cheap labor, is equivalent in folly to closing the spigot and opening the bunghole."

COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, October 3d.

FRUIT—Lemons, Sicily, $7@7 50 ₱ case; Oranges, California, $3 50@4 ₱ box; Limes, $1 50; Bananas, $3 25@3 50 ₱ bunch; Pineapples, $6@9 ₱ dozen; Cocoanuts, $7@7 50 ₱ 100; Apples, 75c to $1 25 ₱ box; Peaches, $1; Plums, 90c @$1; Cantaloupes, 50c; Watermelons, 50c@$1; Grapes, 50c@$1 ₱ box; $1@ ₱ crate.

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

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 5@5½c ₱ ℔; lo quartered, 4½@5c; Pears, peeled, 5@6c; do unpeeled, 4@5c; Plums, pitted, 10@11c; Peaches, 10½@11c; do peeled, 19@20c; Prunes, German and French, 12½@13c; Blackberries, 11@12c; Figs, California, 5@6c ₱ ℔.

TABLE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½ ℔ 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—Potatoes, 70c@$1; Tomatoes, 50@60c ₱ box; Peppers, 4@6c ₱ ℔; Sweet Potatoes, 90c@$1 10; Egg Plant, 5@6c ₱ ℔; Lima Beans, 5@6c ₱ ℔; Celery, 75c ₱ doz; Cauliflower, 75c@$1 ₱ dozen; Pickle Onions, 2@3c ₱ ℔; Onions, 60@75; Cabbage, 60@75c; Carrots, 60@75c ₱ 100; Turnips, 75c; bunch vegetables, 12½c ₱ doz; Parsnips, 1c; Beets, 75c; Horse Radish, 6c @8c ₱ ℔; Artichokes, 25c ₱ doz; Garlic, 3@4c; Cucumbers, 50@c ₱ doz; String Beans, 2c; Wax Beans, 2½@3c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4 45 ₱ barrel; Oatmeal, $1 50 ₱ 100 ℔s, latter for Eastern; Cornmeal, yellow, $2 25@2 50; white, $2 25@2 50; Cracked Wheat, $2 50.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 20@21c ₱ ℔ dressed, 22@23c; full-grown Chickens, $7 50@8 ₱ dozen; young Roosters, $4@5 ₱ dozen; Broilers, $3@4; tame Ducks, $6@7; Geese, $1 50@2 ₱ pair; Eggs, choice lots, 30@36c ₱ 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 ₱ ℔; mixed lots, in rolls, 28@30c; Cheese, California, 12@13c; Western flats, 16@17c; Marin's Cream, 16@20c.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat 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 20@1 35 ₱ cwt; tame Oats, $1 60@1 80; white Wild Oats, 1½c ₱ ℔; Corn, $1 65 ₱ cwt for choice.

MEATS—Beef, 7@8c; Mutton, 5½c ₱ ℔; Pork, 9c; Veal, small calves, 9@10c; large, 8@9c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Seeds—Alfalfa, 9½@10c; Timothy, Eastern, 7@8c ₱ ℔; Oregon, 7@8c; Pop Corn, 6@8c ₱ ℔; Red Clover, 14@15c; Red Top, 11@12½c. Nuts—English Walnuts, 9½@10c; California Walnuts, 9@10c; Almonds, 12@13c; Peanuts, California, 8@8½c; Lard (California, cans, 14c; Eastern, 14@15c; Hides, salt, light and medium, 8@8½c; heavy, 10c; dry, 17c; Tallow, 5½c; Hops, offering at 25@30c ₱ ℔—stocks very small.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 3d.

FLOUR—Values are well maintained. Best city extra, $4 25@4 80; Medium, $3 50@4; shipping superfine, $2 50@3 50 ₱ bbl.

WHEAT—There is a steady movement all the time. The demand is constant, though not pressing. Exporters are anxious to get as much grain afloat as possible, and seem willing to pay all that the situation abroad will justify. Prices at the moment range from $1 22½ to $1 25 ₱ ctl for good to choice shipping grades. Milling parcels are held at advanced figures, and sales of fancy lots are reported as high as $1 30 ₱ ctl.

On call this morning there was a good speculative inquiry, but offerings were too free to admit of any upward movement. Sales were as follows:

Buyer season—1,200 tons, $1 41; 400, $1 41¼; 600, $1 41¼; 200, $1 40½.

Seller 1884, city—1,000 tons, $1 43; 100, $1 42¾; 100, $1 42¼.

Buyer 1884—100 tons, $1 32¾.

Buyer 1884, city—100 tons, $1 33½ ₱ ctl.

Closing prices were:

No. 1 White—	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	$1 25½	.....
Buyer season	1 40⅞	$1 41
Seller season	1 39½	.....
Buyer season, city	1 42½	1 42¾
Buyer 1884	1 22½	1 23
Seller 1884	1 26½	1 28
Buyer 1884, city	1 33½	1 34
Seller 1884, city	1 26½	1 28

Afternoon sales were:

Buyer season—200 tons, $1 40¾; 200, $1 40⅝; 100, $1 40⅞; 700, $1 41.

Buyer 1884—400 tons, $1 32½ ₱ ctl.

BARLEY—The market displayed good strength this morning. All lines of choice feed were held at 90c, with 87½c ₱ ctl bid. Trading, it must be admitted, was rather slow, as buyers were not disposed to pay asking prices. Yet, in the Call Board when a round lot of No. 1 was offered at 89½c, it was promptly taken, and the same figure was bid for as much more without bringing out a seller. Brewing is undisturbed. New is changing hands at a range of 96@97½c for the better grades, with $1 demanded for something extra. Old is in fair request at 95c@$1 05 ₱ ctl. In Chevalier there are no heavy transactions, while prices continue irregular, owing to the difference in the quality of offerings, the range being reported at $1 10 to $1 50 ₱ ctl.

At the morning call session there was no disposition to force business, and buyers were compelled to pay full figures for all purchases. Sales were:

Spot—100 tons, 89½c.

Buyer season—100 tons, $1 02; 900, $1 02½; 100, $1 02¾.

Seller season—160, 89½c.

Buyer 1884—200 tons, 90½c.

Seller 1884—200 tons, 90c; 200, 90¼ ₱ ctl.

Bidding at the close is represented by the following table:

No. 1 Feed—	Bid.	Asked
Spot	$0 89½	$0 89¾
Buyer season	1 02½	$1 02⅝
Seller season	89½	89⅞
Buyer 1884	96	96¼
Seller 1884	90	90⅛

Sales at the afternoon call were as follows:

Buyer season—200 tons, $1 01½; 100, $1 01¾; 100, $1 01½; 100, $1 01¾; 200, $1 01½; 200, $1 01¾; 300, $1 02; 200, $1 02½.

Seller season—100 tons, 89c.

Buyer 1884—100 tons, 96c ₱ ctl.

OATS—Prices do not improve. Stocks large. Surprise and Milling, $1 40@1 45; No. 1, $1 25@1 35; No. 2, $1 15@1 20; Black, $1@1 10 ₱ ctl.

CORN—Trade is dull. California Yellow is quotable at $1 50@1 55 for large and $1 60@1 62½ for small; White, $1 40@1 45; Nebraska, $1 45@1 47½ ₱ ctl.

SEEDS—Mustard, $2 50@3 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—Alfalfa, $8@11; Wheat, $12@16; Oat, $11@15; Barley, $8@11; Mixed, $7@10 ₱ ton.

HOPS—In the absence of business, the market has to be reported nominal at 20@2c ₱ ℔.

RYE—Quotable at 90@92½c ₱ ctl, according to quality.

BUCKWHEAT—Does not find quick demand. Quotable at $1 75 ₱ ctl.

POTATOES—Early Rose, 40@50c ₱ ctl; River Reds, 60@75c; Garnet Chile, 60@65c ₱ ctl; Cutler Cove, 50c; Peerless, 60@70c ₱ ctl. Sweet are quotable at 1½c ₱ ℔.

ONIONS—Quotable at 35@45c ₱ ctl.

BEANS—Bayos, $3; Butter, $2 12½; Pink, $2 15; Red, $2 25; Lima, 2 75; Small White, $2 40; Pea, $2 50 ₱ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Market dull. Green Peas, 2@3½c ₱ ℔; String Beans, 1½@2c ₱ ℔; Tomatoes, 15@25c ₱ box; Summer Squash, 20@35c ₱ box; Cucumbers, 15@30c ₱ box; Green Corn, 50@75c ₱ sack and 75@$1 ₱ box; Artichokes, 10c ₱ dozen; Carrots, 40@60c; Turnips, 50@60c ₱ ctl; Beets, 50@75c ₱ ctl; Parsnips, $1 ₱ ctl; Cauliflower, 50@75c ₱ dozen; Cabbage, 40@75c ₱ ctl; Garlic, 3c ₱ ℔; Celery, 50c ₱ dozen; Green Peppers, 3@5c ₱ ℔ box, according to quality; Egg Plant, $1@1 25 ₱ box; Okra, 8@10c ₱ ℔; Marrowfat Squash, $10 ₱ ton.

FRUIT—Grapes are abundant, and buyers can about name their own figures. Apples, 30@50c for common, and 65c@$1 ₱ box for good to choice; Pears, 20@50c ₱ basket and 60c@$1 ₱ box; Strawberries, $4@6 ₱ chest; Blackberries, $6 ₱ chest; Huckleberries, 16@c ₱ ℔; Figs, 25@90c ₱ box; Quinces, 50@75c ₱ box; Plums, 20@3c ₱ ℔; Peaches, 50c@$1 25 ₱ box; Grapes, 30@40c ₱ box for common, and 50@90c ₱ box for good to choice: Tokay do, 50@80c ₱ box; Wine Grapes, $25@30 ₱ ton; Cantaloupes, 35c@75c ₱ crate; Watermelons, $3@6 ₱ hundred; Lemons, $6 50@7 for Sicily; Mexican Limes, $7@9 ₱ box; Bananas, $1 50 @3 ₱ bunch; Cranberries, $18 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Sun-dried Apples, 4@4½c ₱ ℔ for sliced and 4c for quartered; Alden and Plummer, 9c; Apricots 10@10½c; Blackberries, 10@11c; Figs, 4c for pressed and 3c for unpressed; Smyrna do, 18c for layers, and 11½@12½c for kegs; Nectarines, 10½c; Peaches, 15@16c for peeled, 10@10½c for unpeeled; Pears, 4@5c for whole and 5@6c for sliced; machine dried, 9@10c; Plums, 10c for pitted and 2@3c for unpitted; German Prunes, 9@10c; French Prunes, 11@12½c ₱ ℔; Raisins, California Layers, $1 25; London do, $1 25@1 50 ₱ box; new crop, $2 ₱ box.

HONEY—Slow trade. Comb, 7@9c; Extracted, 4@5c ₱ ℔.

BUTTER—Fancy lots are scarce and wanted at full figures. Other kinds are well represented. Fancy, 40c; good to choice, 35@37½c; store packed, 17@19c; pickled roll, 24@25c; firkin, 20@21c for choice, and 15@18c for fair to good; Eastern, 14@18c ₱ ℔.

CHEESE—Is fairly active. Quotable at 11@13c ₱ ℔ for California.

EGGS—Offerings are well held at our quotations, but sales are slow. California, choice, 38@40c; ordinary, 37@37½c; Eastern, 20@21c; Utah, 36@37½c ₱ dozen.

POULTRY—Hens and Ducks were lower this morning. Live Turkeys, gobblers, 20@21c; do, hens, 20@21c; Roosters, $5 50@6 50 for old, and $5@6 for young; Hens, $6@7 50; Broilers, $3 50@4 50 as to size; Ducks, $6 50@8 ₱ dozen; Geese, $1 75@2 25 ₱ pair.

GAME—Quail, $1@1 12½ ₱ dozen; Hare, $2@2 50; Rabbits, $1@1 50 for small and $1 50@1 75 ₱ dozen for cottontail; Mallard Ducks, $3@4; Sprig, $2@2 50; Teal, $1 50@1 75; Widgeon, $1 25@1 50; small Ducks, $1@1 25 per dozen; Venison, 8@10c ₱ ℔.

PROVISIONS—Eastern Hams, 16½@17½c; California Hams, 15@15½c for plain, 16½@17c for sugar canvased; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 15@15½c; California Smoked Bacon, 14@14½c for heavy and medium, and 14½@15c for light, and 15½@16c for extra light; Clear Sides, 14½@15c; 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 hf bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $16 50@17 for bbls, $8 50 for hf bbls; Family Beef, $19@19 50 ₱ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 15½@16c ₱ ℔; Beef Tongues, $10 50@10 75 ₱ dozen; Eastern Lard, 12@12½c for tierces, and 12¼@12½c ₱ ℔ for pails; California do, 10-lb tins, 10½@11c; 5-lb tins, 12¼@12½c; pails, 12½@12¾c for 10-lb, 13@13¼c for 5-lb, and 13¼@13½c ₱ ℔ for 3-lb pails.

WOOL—Scourers make occasional small purchases, but this is about all the trade in progress. We quote spring clip:

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

We quote fall:

Northern, free, ₱ ℔	12@14c
Northern, defective	9@11
Mountain, free	9@12
San Joaquin plains	6@ 8
Southern coast	6@ 8

FRESH MEATS—Following are rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers: Beef—First quality, 8@8¼c; second quality, 7@7½c; third do, 6@6½c ₱ ℔. Veal—Quotable at 9@9½c ₱ ℔. Mutton—Wethers are quotable at 4½@5½c and Ewes at 4½@4½c ₱ ℔. Lamb—Spring is quotable at 7@7¼c ₱ ℔. Pork—Live Hogs, 5¾@6c for hard grain Hogs on foot; dressed do, 7¾@8c ₱ ℔.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, October 3d.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour is quiet and steady and Wheat is steady.

WOOL—California is quiet and steady at 10@11c for fall burry, and 11@15c for clean fall; spring burry, 12@17c; clean spring, 18@24c; pulled, 25@33c.

HIDES—California are steady at 22@22½c.

CHICAGO, October 3d.

WHEAT—76⅞c for October.
CORN—58⅞c for October.
LARD—$7 25 for October.
RIBS—$9 87 for October.
SHORT RIBS—$10 for October.

LIVERPOOL, October 3d.

WHEAT—Firm. California lots, 7s to 7s 3d; cargo lots off coast, 35s; just shipped, 36s; nearly due, 35s. Cargoes off coast and on passage are firmly held. Mark Lane wheat and maize are quiet but steady. English and French country markets are firm. Wheat in Paris is firm and flour a turn dearer.

MERCHANDISE REPORT.

The following freight passed Ogden September 30th:

For Sacramento—L. G. English & Co., 290 seat springs; A. Dennery & Co., 30 boxes and 10 barrels lam