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THE WEEKLY UNION

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THE CONCORD PHILOSOPHERS.

Across the moorlands of the Not
We chase the gruesome When,
And hunt the Ilness of the What
Through forests of the Then.

Into the inner consciousness
We trace the crafty Where:
We spear the Ergo tough, and beard
The Ergo in his lair.

With lassoes of the brain we catch
The Isness of the Was,
And in the copses of the Whence
We hear the Think-bees buzz.

We climb the slippery Which-bark tree
To watch the Thusness roll,
And pause betimes in gnostic rhymes
To woo the Over-Soul.

—[Washington Hatchet.

LINES UPON LIFE.

Like to the falling of a star,
Or as the flights of angels are,
Or like the fresh spring's gaudy hue
Or silver drops of morning dew:
Or like a wind that chafes the flood,
Or bubbles which on water stood,—

Even such is man, whose borrowed light
Is straight called in, and paid to-night.
The wind blows out, the bubble dies,
The spring entombed in autumn lies,
The dew dries up, the star is shot,
The flight is past—and man forgot.

—[Spencer.

PHACT AND PHUN.

FADING SHADOWS.

Sweet is the voice of the maiden fair:
Bright is the glow of the rising moon;
Soft are the zephyrs that stir the air;
Loud is the blast of the trombone's tune.
The maiden will sleep ere the morning gray,
The glow of the moon will fade away,
The zephyrs will die when the night is gone,
But the blasted trombone will still play on.

—[Somerville Journal.

The Vassar girls do not swear. They only say "buy gum."—[Minnesota Bazoo.

In bygone times men thought it a good plan to "take time by the forelock." The revised edition says we should "take time by the bang."—[Life.

A Wyoming man named James Agon, was recently married. A few weeks later he petitioned the Court to add a "y" to his last name.—[Graphic.

There is an advance in butter on account of the drought. Dairymen would like to advance milk for the same reason, but they are ashamed to.—[Call.

"Husking bees are in order," says an exchange. We tried to husk a bee once, one of the "bumble" variety, but he got the best of us.—[Dansville Breeze.

The cold winds of autumn reminds the farmers that it will soon be time to put their cattle under cover. Ye, who have steers to shed, prepare to shed them now. [New York Journal.

This is the time of year when the young lady goes hunting for autumn leaves, and finds more hay-fever and rheumatism and influenza and wood-ticks than she knows what to do with.—[Puck.

"A Lady" writes to the editor of a medical journal, asking what will prevent stammering. One way is to keep the mouth shut. We suspect she never thought of that.—[Norristown Herald.

An opera is called "The Orange Girl." It is expected to provoke "peels" of laughter.—[Norristown Herald. And no doubt the susceptible youth who see the orange girl will want to squeeze her.—[Call.

An exchange asks: "Why do we carry arms?" We know not why you carry arms, but we carry two (always have from infancy up) to defend ourselves from manuscript venders and from the "please mention-my-name" kind of folks.—[Providence News.

"Ever had a cyclone here?" asked a Kansas man who was visiting a country aunt in the East. "A cyclone? Oh, yes," said his aunt. "Deacon Brown's son brought one from Boston a spell ago; but, law! he couldn't ride it. Tumbled off every time he tried it."—[Cincinnati Saturday Night.

Minks—"Things seem to have gone wrong with you. Don't want to hurt your feelings, but I can't help noticing that you look very seedy." Winks—"Yes, I've been speculating." Minks—"Well, I supposed you had better sense than to go into Wall street. Did you go in of your own notion?" Winks—"No; I was taken in."—[Philadelphia Call.

"How nicely you carve that chicken, Mr. Crimsonbeak?" said the boarding-house lady at Sunday dinner. "It must be very tender; you do it so easily." "You think so!" replied the carver stopping for breath. "You think this kind of work comes easy to me. I'm a stone-carver." [Yonkers Statesman.

"Please help the blind," pleaded a beggar who had a little dog with him attached to a string. "You are not blind; you can see as well as I can." "I know I'm not, but the dog is. It would be tough luck, indeed, if both of us were blind."—[New York Sun.

Eulalia—"How singularly bright and beautiful the moonlight is now." George—"Yes, this is called the 'harvest moon.'" Eulalia—"What a pretty name! But why is it called that?" George—"Because it makes a harvest for the ice-cream dealers."

An office has just been opened in London for the purpose of affording information upon any subject, especially such as require careful research. The fee is only a shilling, and the office is already in receipt of several hundred letters from this country, asking for an explanation of the tariff plank in the Democratic platform. [Norristown Herald.

Unlucky People.

In George Ebers' clever book, "Ein Wort," one of the magic words which Ulrich adopts as his talisman is "Glück," or, as we would express it, "Luck." Many of us are as thorough believers in luck as Ulrich was, while others declare there is no such a thing, and if a man is industrious and hard-working he is sure to succeed. Well, this is true; and it is not true. The tide favors some; it is certainly against others. For instance, a clergyman may preach an excellent sermon, and among his hearers may happen to be a Cabinet Minister, who is struck by the eloquence of the preacher, and soon afterwards offers him an important living. From that living the step becomes easy to a bishopric, and so on. Another clergyman, equally gifted, may preach till his throat is hoarse, but no hearer of authority happens to be in the way, and he continues on in the old groove, undisturbed by offers of promotion. It is the same in literature. A man may write an admirable novel; it may even be cried up by the reviewers; but if the public will not take to it there is no demand, and consequently the book dies stillborn. It cannot be said that pains and industry have not been lavished upon it; the author may have devoted years of his life to elaborating the characters and developing the plot, and yet he may see it passed over for some gauzy, flimsy production, which has been thrown off in a few weeks, and possesses no literary merit whatever. Is it any wonder that he protests, and declares that the luck of some people is amazing? The unlucky ones seem to wear their fate in their faces; we can tell when they come into the room that they are not Fortune's favorites; that the fickle goddess refuses to smile on them, and invariably throws cold water on their best attempts. There is a dispirited look about them which betrays their secret, and announces that they have failed. The lucky ones, on the contrary, have the air of well-to-do cock sparrows; they plume their feathers, and look out aggressively on the world, as much as to say, "Look at us; admire us; everything that we do is sure to succeed. If we buy shares in a new company they are certain to go up the next day; if we purchase a house, the value of property in that particular locality increases tenfold. If we write even a six-penny pamphlet there is a run upon it; it makes a hit, and we pocket hundreds by the transaction. There is no trouble or effort in the matter. We have only to open our mouths, and plums drop into them. We have only to put our hands to anything, and lo! it turns to gold or glory at our touch."

Yes, it is better to be born lucky than rich, but that is poor consolation to the dejected unlucky ones who stand outside the door of fortune, unable to turn the lock in their fingers, try as they may. For even a gleam of luck they would be thankful, but none comes to them. If they call on an influential magnate, who may put them in the way of climbing the ladder, he is not at home—gone on his holiday, laid up in his bed—somehow or other quite invisible. They shoot their arrows with care and thought, but not one ever hits the bull's-eye; there is always something against them, the wind is unfavorable, or the arrow snaps asunder in the air. After a time they collapse; it is no use trying, they say, and so they give in, like Captain Cuttle, very much "beaten about the head." Philosophers would declare that they are cowardly. So they may be, but it requires an extraordinary amount of courage to struggle perpetually against tremendous odds, and all the time to be haunted by the idea that an unforeseen accident may cause them to be worsted, and give the advantage to a rank outsider, who has the magic gift of luck. What poisoned Carlyle's life, and made him moody and bitter, was the long time of probation which he had to pass through, totally unappreciated by the public; the very presentation copies which he sent to the Edinburgh literati not even acknowledged, and his best thoughts ridiculed and scoffed at. As one of his friends remarked, "What Carlyle wants is a little success." Under that encouraging sunshine he might have snarled less and been a more hopeful teacher. Goldsmith smarted terribly under the sting of failure. "The public," he exclaimed, "never do me justice; whenever I write anything they make a point to know nothing about it." And in one of his letters to his brother he said: "You cannot conceive how eight years of disappointment, anguish and study have worn me down." To add to all this he had the annoyance of seeing Dr. Beattie lauded to the skies for his "Essay on Truth," interviewed by the King, feted, flattered, given a pension of £200 a year, and honored by a D. C. L. degree at Oxford. No wonder Goldsmith exclaimed in the fullness of his heart, "Here's such a stir about a fellow who has written one book, and I have written so many!" While Goldsmith only chafed at his want of success, to such a fiery spirit as Chatterton's failure worked like frenzy on the brain, and death seemed better than life. What makes the unlucky ones peculiarly sore is that several times they have just been on the point of gaining their object; they had it almost grasped in their hand, when suddenly it was snatched from them! The winning post was in sight, they felt the crown of laurel on their brow, the roar of applauding multitudes seemed just about to burst on their ears, when, presto! all was changed; they were again shunted back—in among the ruck once more—while the cold chill of disappointment crept like ice to their hearts.

Drink and Poverty.

I would not say hard words against poverty; wherever it comes it is bitter to all; but you will mark, as you notice carefully, that, while a few are poor because of unavoidable circumstances, a very large mass of the poverty of London is the sheer and clear result of profuseness, want of forethought, idleness, and, worst of all, drunkenness. Ah! that drunkenness! that is the master evil. If drink could be got rid of we might be sure of conquering the devil himself. The drunkenness created by the infernal liquor dens which plague-spot the whole of this huge city is appalling. No, I did not speak in haste or let slip a hasty word; many of the drink-houses are nothing less than infernal; in some respects they are worse, for hell has its uses as a divine protest against sin; but, as for the gin palace, there is nothing to be said in its favor. The vices of the age cause three-fourths of the poverty. If you could look at the homes to-night, the wretched homes where women will tremble at the sound of their husband's foot as he comes home, where little children will crouch down with fear, upon their little heap of straw, because the human brute who calls himself "a man" will come reeling home from the place he has been indulging his appetites—if you could look at such a sight and remember it as it will be seen ten thousand times over to-night I think you would say: "God help us by all means to save some." Since the great ax to lay at the root of this deadly upas tree is the Gospel of Christ, may God help us to hold that ax there, and to work constantly with it till the huge trunk of the poison tree begins to rock to and fro, and we get it down, and London is saved from the wretchedness and misery which now drips from every bough.—[C. H. Spurgeon.

STORM REGULATORS.—In a paper read before the French Academy of Sciences, Mons. Minard has proposed diminishing the violence of storms by attaching a large number of lightning rods to tall telegraph poles and connecting them with the metals of railways. Others have advocated the discharge of artillery for the same purpose. The simpler plan of bell-ringing has been suggested to W. Mattieu Williams by a recent reference in the French Academy to the "deplorable custom" of ringing church-bells during thunderstorms which prevails in certain parts of France. "If," remarks Mr. Williams, "there is any truth in the theory which assumes that the aerial agitation of sound waves promotes a gradual discharge between oppositely electrical strata of air, or between the air and the solid surface of the earth, this bell-ringing may have a better foundation than the superstition which promotes the practice. The sum total of disturbance effected by an hour's continuous ringing of a large bell would equal that obtainable by the explosion of a very large quantity of gunpowder."

HINDOO LOVELINESS.—The Hindoo girls are graceful and exquisitely formed. From their earliest childhood they are accustomed to carry burdens on their heads. The water for family use is always brought by the girls in earthern jars, carefully poised in this way. The exercises is said to strengthen the muscles of the back, while the chest is thrown forward. No crooked backs are seen in Hindoostan. Dr. H. Spry says that this exercise of carrying small vessels of water on the head might be advantageously introduced into our boarding-schools and private families, and that it might entirely supersede the present machinery of dumb-bells, etc. The young ladies ought to be taught to carry the jars as these Hindoo women, without ever touching it with their hands. The same practice of carrying water leads to precisely the same results in the south of Italy.

An "art exhibit" in honor of the St. Paul Railway was recently sent to Milwaukee in the shape of an eight-foot locomotive and tender, built out of different varieties of grain—barley, wheat, oats, rye and corn, together with flax, wild grasses, and prairie flowers.

COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, December 5th.

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

PIE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, $8 doz, $1 50; assorted, gallon cans, $4; 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, 4½@5c ₱ lb; do quartered, 4@4½c; 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 ₱ lb.

TABLE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 30; Peaches, $2 50 ₱ Bartlett Pears, $2 40; Plums, $1 90@2; Blackberries, $2 15; Gooseberries, $1 90; Strawberries, $2 75; Apricots, $2 15; Muscat Grapes, $2; Red Currants, $2 40; Cherries, $2 60@2 75.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, 60c@$1 25; Tomatoes, 50@60c ₱ box; Peppers, 4@6c ₱ lb; Sweet Potatoes, $1@1 25; Salt Lake Potatoes, $1 15; Celery, 60 ₱ doz; Pickle Onions, 2@3c ₱ lb; Onions, $1 37½@1 50; Cabbage, 60@75c; Carrots, 60@75c ₱ 100; Turnips, 75c; bunch vegetables, 12½c ₱ doz; Parsnips, 1c; Beets, 75c; Horse Radish, 6 @8c ₱ lb; Garlic, 3@4c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4 35 ₱ barrel; Oatmeal, $1 50 ₱ 100 lbs; Cornmeal, yellow, $2 25@2 50; white, $2 25@2 50; Cracked Wheat, $2 50.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 14@17c ₱ lb; dressed, 17c; full-grown Chickens, $6@7 50 ₱ dozen; young Roosters, $4@5 ₱ dozen; Broilers, $3@4; tame Ducks, $6@7; Geese, $2 50@3 ₱ pair; Eggs, choice lots, 35@37½c ₱ dozen.

GAME—Hare, $1 50@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, 28@30c; Cheese, California, 12@13c; Western flats, 16@17c; Marin's Cream, 19@20c.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat hay, $12@15 ₱ ton; Alfalfa hay, $8@10 ₱ ton; Bran, $17 50 ₱ ton; Middlings, $19 50 ₱ ton; Barley, whole, $1 10; ground, $1 15; Wheat, $1 20@1 35 ₱ cwt; tame Oats, $1 50@1 70; white Wild Oats, 1½c ₱ lb; Corn, $1 45 ₱ cwt for choice.

MEATS—Beef, 7@8c; Mutton, 5½c ₱ lb; Pork, 8@8½c; Veal, small calves, 9@10c; large, 8@9c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Seeds—Alfalfa, 11½@12½c; Timothy, Eastern, 6½@7½c ₱ lb; Oregon, 7@8c; Pop Corn, 3½@4c ₱ lb; Red Clover, 13@14c; Red Top, 11@12½c. Nuts—English Walnuts, 9½@10c; California Walnuts, 9½@10c; Almonds, 12@13c; Peanuts, California, 5½@6c; Lard (California), cans, 14c; Eastern, 11@15c; Hides, salt, light and medium, 8@9½c; heavy, 10c; dry, 17c; Tallow, 5½c; Hops in the absence of any particular movement prices may be nominally quoted at 20@22c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

Produce Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 5th.

FLOUR—Business is moderately active. We quote: Best city extra, $4 25@4 80; medium, $3 50@4; shipping superfine, $2 50@3 50 ₱ bbl.

WHEAT—The situation shows considerable strength. There is no abatement in the inquiry, which is general and more or less pressing. Sellers are meeting the market in good spirit since prices have improved, and it looks as if liberal quantities will change hands during the next few days. The current figure for strictly No. 1 shipping is $1 30, though there is occasional shading, and some parcels go for $1 28¾ ₱ ctl.

Call business was lively this morning, and it looked as if the record of sales in this grain would become greater as the season wears on. Over 2,000 tons were recorded, as follows:

Buyer season—300 tons, $1 28¾; 100, $1 39¾; 400, $1 40; 100, $1 40⅛; 200, $1 40⅜; 500, $1 40½.
Buyer season, city—100 tons, $1 41½.
Buyer 1884—500 tons, $1 30½.
Buyer 1884, city—100 tons, $1 31 ₱ ctl.
Afternoon sales were:
Buyer season—700 tons, $1 40½; 600, $1 40⅝.
Buyer 1884—100 tons, $1 30½.
Buyer season, city—100 tons, $1 30 ₱ ctl.

BARLEY—Holders are firm in asking rates, though the demand is not urgent. But there are no large offerings, and this fact helps to impart a rather buoyant tone to the situation. There are liberal supplies in warehouse, which are held mainly for deliveries on call contracts. Until the sample market be better supplied no easier feeling can be expected. From 97½c to $1 ₱ ctl is the range at which good Feed is selling at the moment. Brewing moves along quietly at $1 05@1 12½ ₱ ctl.

Call trading this morning lacked vim. Sales were slow and few. Scarcely a thousand tons changed ownership. Business on call in this article has been active for quite a long time, so that a little rest may perhaps be of benefit to all concerned. Transfers this morning were as follows:

Buyer season—400 tons, $1 13⅜.
Seller season—200 tons, 99½c.
Buyer 1884—200 tons, $1 01¼.
Seller 1884—100 tons, $1 ₱ ctl.

Sales at the afternoon call session were as follows:

Buyer season—100 tons, $1 13¼; 500, $1 13⅜.

OATS—Movement continues slow. We quote: Surprise and Milling, $1 35@1 40; No. 1, $1 20@1 30; No. 2, $1@1 10; off grades, 75c@$1; Black, $1@1 15 ₱ ctl.

CORN—Quotable at $1@1 10 for large Yellow; small Yellow, $1 15@1 20; White, $1 15@1 25 ₱ ctl.

SEEDS—Mustard, $2 50@3 for Brown and $2@2 25 for Yellow; Canary, 4@5c; Hemp, 3½@3¾c; Rape, 2½@3c; Timothy, 5½@6c ₱ lb; Alfalfa, nominal; Flax, $2 50@2 75 ₱ ctl.

HAY—We quote: Alfalfa, $8@12; Wheat, $12@16; Oat, $9@15; Barley, $8@12; Mixed, $7@10 ₱ ton.

HOPS—The best can be bought at 14@16c ₱ lb.

RYE—Quotable at $1 to $1 05 ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—The market is not active. Quotable at $1 60@1 70 ₱ ctl.

POTATOES—Wharf rates are: Early Rose, 40@60c; River Reds, 40@60c; Petalumas, 70 @85c; Garnet Chile, 65@75c ₱ ctl; Cuffey Cove, $1; Peerless, 60@70c ₱ ctl.

ONIONS—A choice article will sell readily at $1 25 ₱ ctl. Ordinary qualities can be had at 50c to 75c, while 25c is the figure at which inferior lots are offering.

VEGETABLES—Market quiet. Supplies are moderate in quantity. We quote: Green Peas, 3@4c ₱ lb; String Beans, 5@6c ₱ lb; Sprouts, 2½@3c ₱ lb; Tomatoes, 20@50c ₱ box; Cucumbers, 50c to $1 ₱ box; Artichokes, 50c ₱ dozen; Carrots, 40@60c; Turnips, 50@60c ₱ ctl; Beets, 50 to 60c ₱ ctl; Parsnips, $1 ₱ ctl; Cauliflower, 40c to 50c ₱ dozen; Cabbage, 60@75c ₱ ctl; Garlic, 3½@4c ₱ lb; Celery, 50c ₱ dozen; Dried Peppers, 15@17½c ₱ lb; Egg Plant, 50@75c ₱ box; Dried Okra, 25@30c ₱ lb; Marrowfat Squash, $5 @7 ₱ ton; Hubbard Squash, $15 to $18 ₱ ton.

FRUIT—Trade slow. Prices unchanged. We quote: Apples, 35@60c for common, and 75c@$1 25 ₱ box for good to choice; Pears, $1@2 ₱ box; Strawberries, $8@12 ₱ chest; Quinces, 25@50c ₱ box; Grapes, 30@65c ₱ box for good and 75c@$1 ₱ box for choice; Lemons, $6 50@7 for Malaga; do California, $1 50@2 50 ₱ box; Mexican Limes, $10@12 50 ₱ box; Bananas, $1 50@3 ₱ bunch; Pineapples, $6 ₱ dozen; Pomegranates, 75c@$1 ₱ box; Cranberries, $14@19 ₱ bbl; Oranges, Cal., $2 75@3 25 ₱ box; Mexican do, $18@$20.

DRIED FRUIT—Sun-dried Apples, 3½c ₱ lb for sliced and 2c for quartered; Arden and Plummer, 4@8½c; Apricots 11@12c; Blackberries, 10@11c; Figs, 6c for pressed and 3c for unpressed; Smyrna do, 10c for layers, and 11½@12½c for kegs; Nectarines, 11c; Peaches, 15@18c for peeled, 9c for unpeeled; Pears, 4@5c for whole and 5c for sliced; machine dried, 9c; Plums, 9c for pitted and 2@3c for unpitted; German Prunes, 5@6c; French Prunes, 7@7½c ₱ lb; Raisins, new crop Layers, $1 75@2; loose Muscatelle, $1 50 ₱ box. There are some old Londons that can be had at $1@1 25 ₱ box.

HONEY—We quote: Comb, 8@10c; Extracted, 4@5c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—The demand is slow, while supplies are liberal and stocks accumulate. We quote: Choice to fancy, 27½@30c; fair to good, 24@26c; ordinary, 20@22½c; mixed store shipments, 14@17½c; pickled roll, 22½@25c; firkin, 20@21c for choice, 15@19c for fair to good: Eastern, 12½@17½c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Old California is quotable at 12@13c for good to choice, with offerings of poorer quality at 6@10c ₱ lb; New ranges from 12@14c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Liberal receipts have caused a decline in values. We quote: California, choice, 37½@40c; store lots, 35@36c; Eastern, 30@32½c; Utah, 32½ ₱ dozen.

POULTRY—Ducks are a shade dearer. Turkeys move off slowly, but other kinds find fair custom. Live Turkeys, gobblers, 17@19c; do, hens, 18@20c; dressed, 20c ₱ lb; Roosters, $4 50@5 for old, and $5@5 50 for young; Hens, $6@7 50; Broilers, $3 50@4 50 as to size; Ducks, $6 50@8 50 ₱ dozen; Geese, $2@2 25 ₱ pair.

GAME—The market abundantly furnished. We quote: Quail, 87½c@$1 ₱ dozen; Hare, $2@2 25; Rabbits, $1@1 87½ for small and $1 50@1 75 ₱ dozen for Cottontail; Mallard Ducks, $2 75@3; Canvasback, $2 75@3; Sprig, $1 25@1 50; Teal, 75c; Widgeon, $1; small Ducks, 75c@$1; Grey Geese, $2 50@3 ₱ dozen; White Geese, $1@1 25 ₱ dozen; English Snipe, $1@1 25; common do, 50c ₱ dozen.

PROVISIONS—We quote: Eastern Hams, Whittaker's, 17c; other brands, 16@17c ₱ lb; California Hams, 13½@14c for plain, and 15c for sugar canvassed; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 15@15½c; California Smoked Bacon, 12@12½c for heavy and medium, and 13@13½c for light, and 14½@15c for extra light; Clear Sides, 12@13c; Pork, $15 for extra prime, $19 for prime mess, $21 50 for mess, $22 50 for clear, $24 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, 15@15½c ₱ lb; Beef Tongues, $9 50@10 ₱ dozen; Eastern Lard, 12@12½c for tierces, and 12½@12½c ₱ lb for pails; California do, 10-lb tins, 9@9½c; 5-lb tins, 10@10½c; pails, 12@12½c for 10-lb, 12½@13c for 5-lb, and 12½@13c ₱ lb for 3-lb pails.

WOOL—For lines of good condition there is fair inquiry. We quote Spring clip:

Humboldt and Mendocino, ₱ lb	18@20c
Northern	17@20
Eastern Oregon	15@19

We quote fall:

Northern, free, ₱ lb	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@9c; second quality, 7@7½c; third do, 6½c ₱ lb. Veal—Quotable at 8@12c ₱ lb. Mutton—Wethers are quotable at 6c ₱ lb, and Ewes at 5½c ₱ lb. Lamb—Quotable at 7@8c ₱ lb. Pork—Live Hogs, 4½@4¾c for hard grain Hogs on foot; dressed do, 7¼@7½c ₱ lb.

General Merchandise.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 5th.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Though there is nothing doing in Wheat Bags, holders are firm. Most of the quantity now on hand will go over to next season. The consignments ordered by sail thus far are quite small. Two vessels are on the way here from Calcutta, and a third is loading, but neither will bring any Bags, the bulk of the cargoes consisting of Linseed. Calcutta Wheat Bags, importation of 1884, are held at 5⅝c to 5¾c; Wool Bags, 35@40c; Potato Gunnies, 10½ @11½c.

BREAD—Following is the latest city price list for lots in cases containing about 25, 50 and 80 lbs each:

Alphabet, per lb	12c	Milk, Fancy, per lb	9c
Assorted	10	Monitors	8
Assorted Ex	12	Nic Nacs	12
Bananas	14	Novelties	12
Boston	8	Numerals	12
Butter	7	Oatmeal	10
Charms	12	Overland	9
Cocoanut Cakes	14	Oysters	7
Cocoanut Taffy Cs	14	Palace Mixed	15
Congress	16	Pearl	7
Cracknell	20	Picnic	6
Cracker Meal	8	Picnic Ex	7
Cream	16	Pretzels	10
Egg Jumbles	14	Saloon Pilot	6
Excelsiors	12	Santa Clara	7
Fruits	10	Seed Cakes	9
Galetta	7	Soda	5½
Ginger Cakes	9	Soda Extra	6½
Ginger Nuts	11	Spice Jumbles	12
Graham	8	Sugar	8
Honey C's Frosted	14	Vanilla Bars	14
Jenny Lind	9	Wafers	7
La Grande	9	Water	8
Lemon	9	Wines	8
Lunch	7	Ship Bread	3
Medallions	12	Pilot Bread	3½
Milk	8	Pilot Bread Ex	4

BRICK—English Fire are jobbing at $82 50@87 50 ₱ thousand; English Bath, 45c ₱ dozen; California building descriptions, $6 50@11 ₱ thousand.

BROOMS—A local manufacturer publishes his price list as follows: Common Patent No. 3, $1 75; do ring neck's, $1 50; Extra Patent, $2 50 for No. 1, $2 25 for No. 2, and $2 for No. 3; Ladies' Delight, $2; Patent Cap (Eastern Brush), $4, $3 50 and $3 25 for the three numbers; Eureka, $3 50, $3 25 and $3 for the three numbers; Mill and Stable, $3 and $2 50; Ship, $1 50; painted handles, 25c extra; galvanized bands, 50c extra; Toy Brooms, $1 75; 1 and 2 string velvet tops, $1 50, 3 string velvet tops, $1 75; patent ferrule handle, $1 75 ₱ dozen.

CANDLES—The product of the local Candle factories is quoted as follows: San Francisco Crystal Wax, 16½c for 16 oz, and 14½c for 14 oz; Stearic Acid, 14 oz, 13½c; Star, 14 oz, 13c; Eagle, 12 oz, 11c; Cincinnati, 12 oz, 11c; Mission Chemical Wax, 14 oz, 16c; do 16 oz, 17c½; Solar Sperm, 14 oz, 14c; do 16 oz, 16c; Adamantine, 12 oz, 12c; Eastern brands vary from 8c to 17c; Sperm, 25c; Paraffine, 17@18c ₱ lb.

CASE GOODS—A leading local canning firm quotes Jellies of all kinds in 2-lb tins at $2 25@2 50 per dozen; Assorted, Apricot, Plum, Pear, Peach, Gooseberry and Quince Jams, 2-lb tins, $2 25@2 50; Blackberry and Currant Jams, $2 50@2 75; Raspberry and Strawberry Jams, $2 75@3 per dozen, 2-lb tins. The same firm quotes table fruits as follows, in 2½-lb tins:

Assorted	$2 00@2 25
Blackberries	2 25@2 50
Gooseberries	2 50@2 75
Raspberries	2 75@3 00
Strawberries	2 75@3 00
Black Cherries	2 25@2 50
White Cherries	2 75@3 00
Currants	2 25@2 50
Grape, Muscatel	2 00@2 25
Apples	1 75@2 00
Pears, Bartlett	2 35@2 50
Plums, Assorted	2 00@2 25
Coes G. Drop	2 00@2 25
Damson	2 00@2 25
Egg	2 00@2 25
Green Gage	2 00@2 25
Prunes, German	2 00@2 25
Apricots	2 00@2 25
Nectarines	2 25@2 50
Peaches, Y. F.	2 25@2 50
Quinces	2 25@2 50

CEMENT—Eastern, $2 15@2 25; foreign, $3 25 to $3 50 ₱ bbl; Golden Gate Plaster, $2 75@3; Wotherspoon Plaster, $3@3 25; Santa Cruz Lime, $1 50@1 75 ₱ bbl; Land Plaster, $12 50 ₱ ton; Fire Clay, $4 ₱ bbl for American and $5 for English; Brick Dust, $4@5 ₱ bbl; Cattle Hair, 2½c; Goat's Hair, 4c ₱ lb.

CHICORY—California, 5¾@6¼c; English and German, 6@6½c ₱ lb.

COAL—A private circular just issued, says: "The quantity on hand and near at hand from foreign ports, combined with free arrivals from our coast collieries, insure us low priced coal all the winter and for several months to come, unless some uniorseen accident should occur to some of the British Columbia collieries to restrict their output. The consumption for domestic use is below the average this year, evidencing economy among families." The market is now well supplied with Coke, both English foundry and local make. The San Francisco Gaslight Company is selling at 60c ₱ bbl by wholesale and 60c by retail. We quote Coast Coals as follows: Coos Bay, $6 50@7; Renton and Seattle from ship's side or from Coal bunkers on wharf, $7 50; Nanaimo, $8@8 50 for Southfield Steam, and $9@9 50 for Southfield for domestic use; Wellington, $9 50@10.

COFFEE—Good to prime Guatemala, 11½c to 12½c; Costa Rica, 11@11½c; Salvador, 10½@11c; Java, 16@18c.

CORDAGE—Sisal, 1¼ inch and upwards, 10c; 12 thread, 10½c; 6 and 9 thread, 11c; Bale Rope, Tarred Rope, Lath Yarn and Shingle Yarn, Twine for Hop and for Grape Vines, 10c; Twine for Paper and Bed Springs, 11c; Manila, 1¼ inch and upward, and also Rope for the transmission of power, Bale Rope, Tarred Rope, Tarred Lanyard, Lath Yarn and Shingle Yarn, and Twine for Hop and Grape Vines, 15½c; 12 thread, 16c; 6 and 9 thread, 16½c; Cables and Sand Pump Lines for Well-boring, and Twine for Paper and Bed Springs, 17½c; all other kinds, 17@17½c. Discount on invoices of 10,000 lbs. Terms, 60 days, or 1½ per cent off for cash. Cartage on all deliveries.

DRY GOODS—Brown Drill, 30 inch goods, are jobbing at 8¾@9c; Brown sheetings, 36 inch, 7¾@8c; Brown shirtings, 30 inch, 6@7c, Apron and Furniture Check, 14@17c; bleached and colored Cambrics, 5½@6c; heavy Denims, 28 inch, 16@18c; Cotton Flannel, 8½@ 12c for light, and 14½@22½c for heavy; Hickory Stripes, 11@12c; Prints, 6½@7c; Kentucky Jeans, 19@50c.

DRUGS—We quote: Bi-Carb Soda, 3¼@3¾c; Caustic Soda, 3½@5¼c; Sal Soda, $1 45 for Pacific and $1 50 for English; Soda Ash, 2@2½c; California Crystals, 33@34c for refined and 34@ 35c ₱ lb for powdered.

FISH—Pacific Codfish 4½c in 50 lb bdls; 5c in 100 lb cases and 6c for 50 lb boxes boneless. Canned Salmon are dull at $1 05@1 15; Eastern Codfish, 7@7½c ₱ lb; Eastern Mackerel, $1 65@ 2 for No. 1 in 15 lb kits and $2 75@3 for Mess in 15 lb kits.

LEATHER—Sole and rough for export, 17@18c; best Sole for local use, 28@30c; medium, 25@ 27c; light, 21@23c; Harness, 25@30c; No. 2, 24@ 25c ₱ lb.

LUMBER—Nothing doing in cargo lots and prices for same are $1 50 to $2 below the following rates, which are for retail lots:

Rough Pine, merchantable, per M feet	$18 50
Rough Pine, No. 2	14 50
Rough Redwood, No. 1	19 50
Rough Redwood, No. 2	15 50
1x6 T. & G. No. 1, Pine	28 00
1x6 T. & G. No. 2, Pine	23 00
1x4 and 1¼x1x6 T. & G. No. 1, Pine	29 00
1x4 and 1¼x1x6 T. & G. No. 2, Pine	24 00
Stepping, Pine	29 00
Surface Redwood, No. 1	35 00
1x4 T. & G Redwood, 12 ft. and over	35 00
1x6 T. & G. Redwood, 12 ft. and over	32 00
1x4 and 6 T. & G Redwood, No. 2	27 00
½ inch	30 00
Fancy Pickets	25 00
Rough Pickets	15 00
Rough Square	13 00
Shingles	2 00

MATCHES—Percussion, 32½c; Telegraph, 50c; Eastern Parlor, $1 65.

METALS—Several invoices of American Pig Iron have recently come to hand, most of which were placed prior to arrival. This iron has the preference over Scotch because of the variety of uses to which it may be applied. Clipper Gap (California) Pig Iron is quoted at $25@50 for Nos. 1 to 4. We quote as follows for other kinds: Coke Tin, $5 25@5 50; Roofing Tin, $5 75; Charcoal Tin, $6 50 @6 75 ₱ box; Yellow Metal, 20@22c; English Cast Steel, 14@15c; Sheet Zinc, 8½@9c; Pig Lead, 4@4½c; Bar Lead, 5½@6c; Lead Pipe, 7@8c; Sheet Lead, 8@8½c; Bar Copper, 13c; Pig Tin, 18½c ₱ lb.

NAILS—The card rate of the Oakland factory is $2 75 ₱ keg for 10d to 60d, $3 for 8d to 9d, $3 25 for 6d to 7d, $3 50 for 4d to 5d, $4 25 for 3d, and $5 50 for 2d.

Chinese China Nut, 59@60c; California Castor, $1 45 for No. 1 and $1 25 No. 2; refined Cocoanut, 45@50c; California Linseed, in single barrel lots, 60c for raw and 62½c for boiled; Petroleum, 110°, in cans, 17@21c; do, 150°, 24@30c; pure winter strained Lard, 70c, in barrels, and 75c in tins: Possel Olive, $5@5 25; Flagniol Olive, $5 50@6 50; Duret do, $6 50@6 75; extra fine kinds, $8@9 ₱ dozen quarts. The Arctic Oil Works quotations are as follows: Sperm, Crude, 90c; Natural Winter, $1 08; Bleached do, $1 13; Whale, Coast, 54@55c; Natural Winter,