COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, January 27th.

FRUIT—Lemons, Sicily, $6@6 50 ₱ case; Limes, $1 40@1 50; Bananas, $2 25@3 50 ₱ bunch; Pineapples, $6@9 ₱ dozen; Cocoanuts, $7@7 50 ₱ 100; Apples, 75c to $1 25 ₱ bx.

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

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 3½@4c ₱ ₱; do quartered, 3½@4c; Pears, peeled, 5@6c; do unpeeled, 4@5c; Plums, pitted, 10@11c; Peaches, 10½@11c; do peeled, 19@20c; Prunes, German and French, 7@10c; Blackberries, 11@12c; Figs, California, 5@6c ₱ ₱.

TABLE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-₱ cans, ₱ doz, $2 10@2 15; 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, 85c@$1 50; Salt Lake Potatoes, $1 50; Celery, 60c ₱ doz; Onions, $2@2 50; Cabbage, 60@75c; Carrots, 50@60c ₱ 100; Turnips, 75c; bunch vegetables, 12½c ₱ doz; Parsnips, 1c; Beets, 75c; Horse Radish, 6@8c ₱ ₱; garlic, 4@5c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4 65 ₱ barrel; Oatmeal, $4 25 ₱ 100 ₱s; Cornmeal, yellow, $2 15@2 40; white, $2 15@2 40; Cracked Wheat, $2 15@2 40; POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 17@18c ₱ ₱; dressed, 20c; full-grown Chickens, $4 50@5 50 ₱ dozen; young Roosters, $4@5 ₱ dozen; Broilers, $4@5; tame Ducks, $5 50; Geese, $1 50@2 ₱ pair; Eggs, choice lots, 25@30c ₱ dozen.

GAME—Hare, $1 50@2; Rabbits, $1@1 50; Quail, $1@1 50; Mallard Ducks, $3@3 50 ₱ dozen; Teal, $1@1 50 ₱ dozen; Sprig, $2@2 50 ₱ dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, choice, 27@30c ₱ ₱; mixed lots, in rolls, 20@30c; Cheese, California, 12@13c; Western flats, 16@17c; Marin's Cream, 17@18c.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat hay, $12@15 ₱ ton; Alfalfa hay, $9@10 ₱ ton; Bran, $15 50 ₱ ton; Middlings, $17 50 ₱ ton; Barley, whole, $1 ground, $1 15; Wheat, $1 30@1 45 ₱ cwt; tame Oats, $1 60@1 70; white Feed Oats, 1¼c ₱ ₱; Corn, $1 25@1 30 ₱ cwt for whole.

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

MISCELLANEOUS — Seeds — Alfalfa, 14@15c; Timothy, Eastern, 6½@7½c ₱ ₱; Oregon, 6@7c; Hop Corn, 22½@24c ₱ ₱; Red Clover, 12@13c; Red Top, 7@9c. Nuts—English Walnuts, 9@9c; California Walnuts, 9½@10c; Almonds, 12@13c; Peanuts, California, 5½@6c; Lard (California), cans, 11c; Eastern, 11@15c; Hides, salt, light and medium, 7½c; heavy, 6½c; Calf, 9@10c; Tallow, 3½c; Hops, in the absence of any particular movement prices may be nominally quoted at 20@22c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 27th.

FLOUR—Fair local trade, with moderate export demand. Best city extra, $4 87½@5; medium, $3 75@4 25; shipping superfine, $2 75@3 75 ₱ bbl.

WHEAT—Further unfavorable advices from abroad have taken all spirit out of the local situation. There is no disposition to operate extensively, while the low offering rates on the part of shippers are anything but inviting to holders, and the market is therefore entirely at a stand still. It is hardly possible at the moment to give a quotation for standard, but it is not that while $1 27½ ₱ ctl may be nominally considered as the ruling quotation of No. 1 shipping grades, it should be understood that transfers at this figure are too insignificant to be recorded.

In call this morning there was another inquiry at low prices, the demand being fairly met. Sales were:

Buyer season—400 tons, $1 36; 500, $1 36½; 500, $1 36¼; 100, $1 36½ ₱ ctl.

Afternoon sales were:

Buyer season—100 tons, $1 36½; 600, $1 36 ₱ ctl.

BARLEY—There has been no change to speak of in the sample market for more than a week. Offerings are light, while trade is not nearly, being wholly confined to filling character and requiring no great amount of stock. Choice feed will find custom at 92½c, though a good article can be bought for 90 ₱ ctl, and buyers are giving more attention to the latter class of goods. Second rate qualities show an easier tendency, with a wider range in prices, say from 82½c to 87½c ₱ ctl. Brewing shows less strength, and prime parcels do not command the high figures that were recently current. It must be something of extra quality to bring at the top notch, and from this figure down to 97½c ₱ ctl will about represent the full range of values.

Call business this morning was characterized by fair activity, with moderate fluctuations. Sales transpired as follows:

Spot, season's storage paid—100 tons, 94½c.

Buyer season—200 tons, 98½c; 1,300, 99½c; 700, 99c; 300, 97½c.

Seller season—100 tons, 94c; 100, 91½c; 200, 91½c.

Buyer 1885—200 tons, $1 01½; 300, $1 01¼ ₱ ctl.

Sales in the afternoon session were as follows:

Buyer season—1,200 tons, 98c; 500, 97½; 1,700, 97½c; 100, 97½c.

Seller season—200 tons, 91½c.

Buyer 1885—100 tons, $1 01½; 200, $1 01½; 300, $1 01¼.

Seller 1885—400 tons, 87½c; 200, 87½c; 100, 87c ₱ ctl.

OATS—Constant liberal arrivals keep the market well supplied with stock, and no improvement in prices can be looked for under existing circumstances. Surprise and Milling, $1 25@1 45; No. 1, $1 20@1 25; No. 2, $1@1 10; off grades, 75c@$1; Black, $1@1 10 ₱ ₱.

CORN—Choice dry is not plenty, and all such lots are readily placed at our figures. Quotable at $1 12½@1 15 for large Yellow; small Yellow $1 15@1 20; White, $1 10@1 15 ₱ ctl. Poor lots are quotable at 90@95c ₱ ctl. Nebraska is quotable at $1 12½ ₱ ctl.

HAY—The volume of trade is anything but large. Alfalfa, $8 50@12 50; Wheat, $12@16; Oat, $9@15; Barley, $8@12; Mixed, $7@10 ₱ ton.

Hops—Holders still find difficulty in moving stocks at present prices. London advices of the 6th instant say: "Our market for foreign kinds continues to decline. Quotable at 10@12c ₱ ₱. Bavaria—For two weeks the demand has been almost lifeless. The demand is nominal, and this circumstance is the more marked, as so quickly following the little spurt recently on export account. Quotable at 18@19c ₱ ₱.

BUCKWHEAT—Prices remain nominal, and no lower level is probable. Quotable at $1 70@1 80 ₱ ctl.

POTATOES—There are no changes of consequence to note in prices. Arrivals are not quite so free, though sufficient for all needs in prices. Wholesale prices are as follows: Early Rose, 60@70c; Burbanks, 60@70c; Petalumas, 90c@$1; Garnet Chile, 50@85c; Peerless, 70c@$1 25 ₱ ctl; Humboldt Kidney, $1 50@1 75; Red, $1 50@1 75; Sweets, $3@3 50; Peachblows, $1 10@1 15 ₱ ctl; New, 2½@3c ₱ ₱.

ONIONS—Meet with lower sale. Dealers say that no strictly choice consignments are coming forward. Choice, $1 60@1 75; fair to good, $1 25@1 50; Silverskin, $3 50@4; poor, 25@50c ₱ sack.

BEANS—The slow demand is the principal factor, if it can be so termed, in the market. If there were only a fair trade in progress, the direction which is being shown by farmers in not forcing their crops on the market, would be in their favor, and would be rewarded by better prices. We quote: Bayos, $2 50@3; Butter, $1@1 75; Pink $1 60@1 65; Red, $2 25@2 37½; Lima, $1 75@2; Small White, $1 25@1 50; Peas, $1 50@1 75 ₱ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes are dull and in quick demand, and lower prices prevail in consequence. Other descriptions move off somewhat slowly. Tomatoes, $1@1 50 ₱ box; Sprouts, 1½@2c ₱ ₱; Artichokes, 50c ₱ dozen; Cucumbers, 75c@$2 ₱ dozen; Turnips, 50@60c ₱ ctl; Beets, 40@60c ₱ ctl; Parsnips, $1 ₱ ctl; Cauliflower, 50@75c ₱ dozen; Cabbage, 50@60c ₱ ctl; Garlic, 6@8c ₱ ₱; Celery, 50c ₱ dozen; Dried Peppers, 12½@15c ₱ ₱; Green Peppers, Los Angeles, 12½@15c ₱ ₱; Okra, Los Angeles, 10@12½c ₱ ₱; Dried Okra, 15@20c ₱ ₱; Marrowfat Squash, $5@6 ₱ ton; Hubbard Squash, $10 ₱ ton.

FRUIT—The cheapness of Oranges causes liberal movement in this variety. Receipts so far have been large, and the demand for the disposal of stock has not been easy. Increased shipments are expected as the season progresses. Apples, 35@75c for common, and $1@1 25 ₱ box for good to choice. Lemons—Malaga, $7; do Sicily, $6@6 50 ₱ box; Messina, $6@6 50 ₱ box for ordinary, and $2@2 50 for Sicily seed. Mexican Limes, $10@8 11; California do, 75c@$1 50 ₱ box; Oranges, California, 90c@1 25 ₱ box for common, $1 50@2 for Riverside, and $2@2 50 for Navel. Bananas, $1 50@3 ₱ bunch. Cranberries, $13@25 ₱ bbl; Japanese Persimmons, 50c@$1 ₱ box.

BUTTER—Arrivals are free and prices are easy. Further lower cost shipments are expected. Extra and Extra Fancy, 30@32½c; Fancy, 27½c; choice, 25@27c; fair to good, 21@25c; ordinary, 20@22½c; mixed store shipments, dull at 12½@17½c; pickled roll, 21½@25c; firkin, 19@21c for good to choice, and 15@18c for ordinary qualities. Eastern, 25@28c ₱ ₱.

CHEESE—The shelves of the several depots are well covered with stock. Quotable at 11@12c for choice old, and 12@13c new; inferior grades, 6@10c; Eastern, 17@18c; Western, 12½@15c ₱ ₱.

EGGS—The market shows more strength, and it looks as if prices would soon shape more favorable for sellers. Quotable at 25@27c ₱ dozen.

POULTRY—Ducks are in better demand. Other kinds meet with fair custom. Live Turkeys—gobblers, 15@17c; hens, 18@20c; dressed, 18@21c ₱ ₱; Roosters, $4 75@5 for old, and $5 50@6 for young; Hens, $5 50@6; Broilers, $4 50@5, as to size; Ducks, $7@8 50 ₱ dozen; Geese, $2 25@2 50 ₱ pair.

GAME—We quote: Quail, 90c@$1; Hare, $1 75@2; Rabbits, 75c@$1 for small and $1 25@1 50 for Cottontail; Mallard Ducks, $2 75@3; Canvasback, $3 50@4; Sprig, $1 50@1 75; Teal, $1 25@1 50; Widgeon, $1 25@1 50; small Ducks, $1@1 25. Grey Geese, $1 50@2 ₱ dozen; White Geese, $1@1 25 ₱ dozen; Brant, $1 25@1 50 ₱ dozen; Honkers, $3 50@4; English Snipe, $2@2 50; common do, 75c ₱ dozen.

WOOL—Sales during the past week have been fairly liberal, including consignments of all descriptions, aggregating 500,000 lbs, at current rates. There is very little good stock left unsold, and the impression is general that by the 1st of March our local market will be bare of stock, and dealers will be well prepared to receive and handle the incoming spring clip. We quote Fall:

Northern, free	12@14c
Northern, defective	8@11
Mountain, free	9@12
San Joaquin plains	6@ 8
Southern coast	6@ 8
Eastern Oregon, fair to good	14@16

FRESH MEATS—The market is moderately well supplied. Following are rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers: Beef—First quality, 6@8½c; second quality, 7@7½c; third quality, 6@6½c ₱ ₱. Veal—Quotable at 9@12c ₱ ₱. Mutton—Wethers are quotable at 6c ₱ ₱, and Ewes at 5½c ₱ ₱. Lamb—Quotable at 8@9c ₱ ₱. Pork—Live Hogs, 4½@5c for hard grain Hogs on foot; dressed do, 6½@7c ₱ ₱.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 27th.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour is firm and Wheat dull.

WOOL—California is quiet at 8@10c for fall burry, and 11@16c for clean fall; spring burry, 9@14c; clean spring, 18@24c; pulled, 25@35c.

HIDES—California are steady at 21@21½c.

CHICAGO, January 27th.

WHEAT—79⅞c for March.
CORN—37⅝c for March.
PORK—$12 40 for March.
LARD—$6 97½ for March.
RIBS—$6 35 for March.
SHORT RIBS—$6 55 for March.

LIVERPOOL, January 27th.

WHEAT—Inactive. California spot lots, 6s 11d to 7s 2d; off coast, 35s 6d to 36s; just shipped, 36s; nearly due, 35s 6d; cargoes off passage, buyers hold off; on passage, buyers hesitate to operate; weather in England, thawing.

For fifty years the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam of Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston, stands unrivaled for Colds and Consumption.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This POWDER never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agents, SAN FRANCISCO. ap28-4ply

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS — THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely cures **Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Obtainable only BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

POND'S EXTRACT

THE WONDER OF HEALING!

Catarrh. The Extract is the only specific for this disease. Cold in Head, &c. Our "Catarrh Cure," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the Extract; our Nasal Syringe invaluable for catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the Extract.

Hemorrhages, Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped.

Diphtheria & Sore Throat. Use the Extract promptly. It is sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

For Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy.

For Ulcers, Old Sores or Open Wounds it is invaluable, as its use is remarkable.

Caution.—POND'S EXTRACT has been imitated, and we would caution the public against such. POND'S EXTRACT is put in buff wrapper, with our name blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation. Put up only in bottles, not to be sold by measure.

POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT AND TOILET ARTICLES.

POND'S EXTRACT	50c., $1.00, $1.75.	Catarrh Cure	75
Toilet Cream	1.00	Plaster	25
Dentifrice	50	Inhaler (Glass 50c.)	1.00
Lip Salve	25	Nasal Syringe	25
Toilet Soap (3 Cakes)	50	Medicated Paper	25
Ointment	50		

Family Syringe, $1.00.

LADIES, avoid pastes, 15, 18, 21 and 25 of our New Pamphlet which accompanies each bottle.

☞ Our New Pamphlet with History of our Preparations Sent Free on Application to

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., New York.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

For the Cure of all diseases of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY.

Used successfully for 20 years by Farmers, Stockbreeders, Horse R.R., &c. Endorsed & used by the U.S. Government. Pamphlet & Charts sent free.

HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton St., New York.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Address, Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., New York.

I have GOOD HEALTH the LIVER must be kept healthy. DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR Just what its name implies, a Vegetable Liver Medicine and for diseases resulting from a deranged or torpid condition of the Liver; such as Biliousness, Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Sick-Headache, Rheumatism, etc. An invaluable Family Medicine. For full information send your address on a postal card for 100 page book on the "Liver and its Diseases," to DR. SANFORD, 22 Dutch Street, New York.

ASK DRUGGIST WHO TELLS YOU ITS REPUTATION.

LADIES ONLY! JUST PUBLISHED, a handsome illuminated medical work, entitled "TREATISE ON SELF DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEMALE BUST," colored anatomical plate, full explanation, medical opinions, etc. Shows that undeveloped or shrunken condition is abnormal and unhealthy; how to enlarge to full and proper proportions. Sent, sealed, for 10 cts. (stamps). Ladies portraits and members developed by similar process.) A copy of this valuable book mailed in sealed envelope for 20 cts. Address P. O. Drawer 770, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Crossman's Specific Mixture.

With this remedy persons can cure themselves without the least exposure, change of diet, or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the constitution. Ask your druggist for it. Price, $1 a bottle. s24-1yWS

CAPITAL IRON WORKS!

M. ROSE, NO. 904 K STREET, SACRAMENTO, Cal. Manufactory of all kinds Made and Repaired. ☞ Water Works a Specialty. ja27-tf

CHINESE BOXERS.

Comical Six-Round Set-to Between Two Mongolians.

The Wigwam was well filled last night with patrons of the ring, and the sport opened with a battle between Ah Fat and Jim Bung, two Chinamen, neither of whom ever appeared before. In response to the call from the M. C., Jim Hall slid sheepishly into the ring with an armful of bottles, followed by Ah Fat, a genial-looking Mongol, with so little flesh on his bones as to give the lie to his name. He was gotten up in blue trousers of the gunnybag pattern, a green sash, red knee ties and junk-like shoes. June Dennis seconded Jim Bung, who was equally gaudy in attire and considerably fatter than Ah Fat. Both smiled on the yelling crowd, and looked anxious while their gloves were being tied on. Tom Nolan consented to act as referee, and he insisted on ancient customs being observed to the extent of forcing the principals to shake hands. As the pigtailed pugs came up for this ceremony Jim Bung, who thought that the trouble was to commence, made a swipe at Ah Fat's neck that would have dislocated his vertebre had it not landed on June's skull. That dark-skinned individual only grinned, however, and bore his man back to the corner. Bung meanwhile kicking and making desperate efforts to reach the unhappy Fat. When they did come together, the postures were so excruciating that the crowd howled itself hoarse with laughter, but with the two new. disciples of Tom Hyer it was a very serious business. They swung their arms, stamped their feet and pounded the empty air in a style too ridiculous for description, but inflicted few blows until the call of time, when Dennis had to carry Bung to his corner again, the latter protesting vigorously with both voice and limbs. In the second round Bung lost his shoe, and while stooping to recover it, Fat pushed him over and kicked him in the neck. Bung climbed up with a bold, bad look in his off eye that made Fat very wary of him for the balance of the round. Hall and Dennis jabbered away excitedly while dressing their men down, but as neither Chinamen understood a word of English all points were wasted. In the interval between the fourth and fifth rounds Hall took an undue advantage by securing an interpreter, and giving Fat instructions to knock Bung's ear off. When Bung "tumbled" he swore a mighty oath, and crawled around behind Fat to kick him on the pants, and told him that he'd murder him if he fooled with his (Bung's) ear again. The sixth round lasted nearly six minutes, owing to Austin Fitzgerald, the timer, falling off his chair, through laughter, and at the expiration of that time Nolan declared that he was not working by the week, and announced the battle to be a draw.—[San Francisco Alta, January 27th.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A Hongkong special says officials there have declined to allow the French man-of-war Triomphante to refit at that port.

Cassidy presented in the House yesterday a resolution of the Legislature of Nevada, urging the passage of Henley's bill to read-just the war tax of 1861.

A box supposed to contain a dynamite bomb has been found in the building No. 27 State street, New York, occupied on the upper floor by the British Consul-General's offices.

The Senate committee yesterday reported favorably the bill passed by the House to pay the settlers of the Duck Valley reservation $5,400 for their improvements on the reservation.

Miller introduced in the Senate yesterday a bill to pay $10,000 to Mrs. Mary A. Brickerdyke, of San Francisco, for her services as an army nurse from the beginning to the close of the war.

The Directors of the Canada-Pacific Railway Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent., payable February 17th, in addition to the guaranteed semi-annual dividend of 1½—making the annual dividend 5 per cent.

In the executive session of the Senate yesterday Bayard continued and concluded his speech upon the Nicaraguan treaty. He maintained that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is still in force, and that the ratification of the Nicaraguan treaty would be in violation of it.

Parnell arrived at Milton, Ireland, Monday, and turned the first sod of the West Clare Railway, about to be constructed, in the presence of an immense assemblage of people—not less than 20,000. Parnell was presented with a miniature golden spade in honor of the occasion. In accepting the emblem Parnell made a brief address. He made no allusion to the dynamite outrages in London.

In the London Court of Appeals yesterday the decision was handed down in the case of Charles Bradlaugh on his appeal from the decision of the Divisional Court refusing him a new trial in the case which the Government won against him for taking his seat in the House of Commons without taking the oath. The Court of Appeals decided that Bradlaugh has the right to appeal. The decision, in effect, is an order for a new trial.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 27, 1885.

MORNING SESSION.

Ophir	40c	Scorpion	10c
G. & C.	65	Price	90c
Con. Cal. & Va.	90	Navajo	40c
Savage	85c	Belle Isle	15c
Chollar	1 20@1 25	N. Belle Isle	15c
Potosi	40	Bodie	1 50
H. & N.	2 70@2 75	Syndicate	45c
Pohni	55c	Mono	1 10
Alpha	15c	Peer	50c
S. Nev.	50c	Peerless	2 25
Union	45c	Crocker	9 25
Belcher	80c	Mexican	40c

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Belmont	290c	Chollar	1 25
Navajo	1 65	Potosi	40c
Belle Isle	15c	H. & N.	2 65
Bodie	1 30	S. Nev.	45c
Mono	1 10	Alta	50c
Beyers and Holbrook	2 25	Andes	20c
Uphir	40c	Alpha	10c
Mexican	40c	N. Peer	15c
Savage	80c		

Wrecks of Humanity,

Who have wasted their manly vigor and powers by youthful follies inducing nervous debility, impaired memory, mental anxiety, despondency, lack of self-confidence and will-power, weak back and kindred weaknesses should address, with three letter postage stamps, for large illustrated treatise giving unfailing means of cure. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

PLEURISY PAINS, asthmatic and all throat affections are soon relieved by that certain remedy for coughs and colds, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

Cuticura

Miss Boynton's Case of Skin and Blood Disease. The most Remarkable Cure on Record.

I have been afflicted for one year and nine months with what the doctors called rupia. I was taken with dreadful pains in my head and body my feet became so swollen that I was perfectly helpless, sores broke out on my body and face, my appetite left me, I could not sleep nights, I lost flesh, and soon became so wretched that I longed to die. In this condition, after trying various remedies, I engaged two homeopathic physicians, Dr. —— and Dr. ——, and was under their treatment a year and a half, and failed to get even temporary relief. My disease grew worse; my sufferings became terrible. I tried "faith cure," but it was unsuccessful. Kind friends then tried to get me in the City Hospital, but the superintendent, after carefully declined to admit such a case as mine there, and said I would not live six weeks unless I was relieved.

On the 2d of April last I sent for Dr. F. M. Blodgett, of Boston. He came, and after an examination pronounced my case the most hopeless he had ever witnessed. My photograph, which was then taken at his desire, while I lay propped up in bed, shows the disease as it appeared on my face; but no picture could possibly indicate how much pain and suffering I endured. The eruption had increased to great burrowing, foul-smelling sores, from which a reddish matter constantly poured, forming crusts of great thickness. Other sores appeared on various parts of my body, and I became so weak that I could not leave my bed.

In this condition, and by advice of Dr. Blodgett, I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, the RESOLVENT internally three times per day, and the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally. In just sixty days, i. e., June 20th, I was so far recovered as to be able to go alone to the gallery and sit for my photograph, which shows more than words can do the wonderful cure these remedies have wrought in less than nine weeks. The sores have all disappeared from my face and body, my appetite and strength have returned, I am free from pain, my flesh is increasing, and I can go about and enjoy life. My restoration to perfect health is now only a matter of a few weeks. My friends think my cure miraculous and I shall never cease to feel that the CUTICURA REMEDIES have saved my life.

EMMA BOYNTON, 39 Chapman street.

BOSTON, MASS., July 17, 1884.

Knowing the composition and curative value of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, I recommended them to Miss Boynton, with the results above described. I indorse her statement as a faithful and true account of her sufferings and cure.

F. M. BLODGETT, M. D., HOTEL PARTHIA.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c. SOAP, 25c. RESOLVENT, $1.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston. ap23-1yWSdw1y

Orders for Vines and Cuttings

should be made as early as possible, so that the best stocks may be procured at the proper time. It has been my practice to engage in advance large lots of the most desirable varieties, so as to have them and early and faithfully filled; but this has subjected me to frequent losses which necessily compels me to avoid as much as possible in future. Those who are prudent will order early and receive their stocks as soon as they are ready for shipment. The practice of disinfecting cuttings and roots as soon as received should be the constant rule throughout the state. Disease may possibly exist where it is least expected. This precaution is easy, simple and effective.

As soon as disinfected the roots may be preserved by loosening the bundles and setting in a trench with the earth well packed about the base and the tops exposed. Cuttings may be safely preserved by laying them in a shallow trench, in loose, moist, well-drained soil and covering entirely with soil, so that the influence of dry weather cannot affect them. If in danger of drying after being covered, the mounds should be protected by boards or possible place them in the shade. If it is the practice to set the cuttings upright in a trench, the strings should be cut and the bundles so spread out as to permit the soil to be firmly pressed against the roots so as to exclude the air, leaving only a small part of the tops exposed. This should also be done in the shade, and in loose, fine soil if possible.

The length of ordinary cuttings, as usually made, is eighteen to twenty inches for ordinary limited buds. When longer ones are desired the order should be specific, but prices for unusual lengths, made to order, will be subject to variation.

Cuttings are frequently made by inexperienced workmen, and for this reason should be carefully sorted by the parchaser when received. The base should be cut, if necessary, close to the lowest bud, and doubtful qualities should be kept back for trial. Those who have grounded plan crs provide for so as to have rooted stocks to take the place of cu ings that may not grow. It is best to make allowance for at least twenty-five per cent. loss. If the nursery should contain, fortunately, more than are needed the roots can be sold at a profit.

Wherever a loss of twenty per cent. or more may be reasonably expected, if cuttings are used, it will be cheaper, all things considered, to purchase rooted vines. A loss of twenty per cent. on one hundred acres planted means a loss of the expense of planting and cultivating twenty acres, besides the loss of time, which will result in a reduction of the crop of the third year, in proportion to the missing amount, besides the derangement of the regularity in the growth of the vines, the stronger ones robbing the weaker. It also complicates the pruning, which must be practiced according to the development of the vines. Unless the loss is very small percentage of loss is feared, cuttings are generally preferred to roots, some varieties take root with comparative difficulty; others with great facility. In loose, warm, well-drained but moist soils, cuttings generally root freely. In cold clay soils, and in dry surface alluvions, especially when they are subject to hot north winds, the danger of loss is great and rooted vines are in most demand. For most parts of the Sacramento and Sacramento Valleys and the Sierra foothills, rooted vines will often be preferred.

The general practice is to cut the roots back near the base before planting, and to prune the tops to one short spur with two buds.

In planting seedling resistant vines it is best to trim off all the lateral roots for a space of about three inches below the crown, so as to develop a good main root to graft into, and to avoid waste of root development, which must be cut away in grafting.

Stocks of the Natoma Vineyard.

During the last two seasons the Natoma Water and Mining Company has planted with great care about two thousand acres of the choicest vines in the state. It was their intention to plant one thousand acres more during the coming season, and for this purpose a large nursery was established. Owing to a postponement of further planting these nursery stocks are offered through me for sale. This opportunity for obtaining desirable rooted vines, from a nursery made in virgin soil, free from vine pests, all the cuttings having also been carefully disinfected before planting, is a fortunate one for many new planters, especially for those in the interior of the State who may desire vines acclimated to their peculiar conditions.

This company offers also a stock of cuttings of similar varieties, all of which will be put up carefully by experienced men.

Most interesting will be their offering of cuttings from imported rare varieties which have been propagated by grafting in 1883, upon old vines. As they require to use most of these stocks in future for their own plantings, the opportunity to obtain them now should not be neglected by those who expect to need them, or who wish to test their values. Those who have old vines requiring improvement by grafting may make useful experiments and so determine rapidly which varieties are best suited to their wants. The State University has done this year a valuable work in making experimental fermentations from the fruit of these grafts, which will aid to determine the value of wines. They were, however, not selected at random, but comprise the best known in different parts of France, Spain, Portugal and Madeira. When suitably located in California we may expect them to prove as satisfactory to our vine-growers as they are in Europe.

Other Stocks.

I have in my own nurseries a limited supply of very choice vines, and have engaged others elsewhere. Also, the clover leafed Japanese dwarf orange (suitable for hedges—very thorny and hardy), seedling black walnuts (California and Eastern), seedling pecans, Carolina poplars and diamond willows (said to make wood durable for fence posts). Vine-growers needing other trees for orchards or avenues can procure them also through me, as I have made arrangements to fill such orders at reliable nurseries.

CHAS. A. WETMORE,
204 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal.

SEASON OF 1884-5.

Select Stocks of Rooted Vines, Vine Cuttings, Olives, Etc.

I SHALL BE PREPARED TO FILL ORDERS for the coming planting and graf ing season for any varieties of vineyard stocks that may be obtained in this State, in accordance with the demand of the public. I shall, however, take this opportunity to caution all those who are making new plantations against careless selection of varieties. The adaptation of different stocks to certain soils and climatic condition is not the only important point to consider. In planting vineyards we should determine.

First—The various types of products which may be aimed at, with reasonable hopes of attaining excellence in each in the particular locality under consideration.

Second—The one or more of such types desired by the producer.

Third—The variety or varieties of vines necessary to produce each of such types.

Fourth—The association of different varieties suitable to blend together either during or after fermentation, if intended for wine.

Fifth—The time of ripening when several are intended for blending in fermentation.

Sixth—The varieties best suited to improve the products of vines already planted.

Seventh—The varieties most needed in each district to improve the products of other vineyards already planted after they are purchased by the wine makers, or dealers, in order to supply local deficiencies.

Eighth—The apparent deficiencies as to type or quality of the products of the State offered in the general market, and the tendencies towards disproportionate production of certain stocks with reference to probable market demands.

Those who have vineyards already planted should study the products of the State, both in experimental lots and common stocks, and determine, as soon as possible, to what extent the value of their plantings may be improved by replanting certain proportions of varieties not now cultivated by them.

The problems are practically the same for the vine grower, who expects to sell his grapes to wine makers, as for those who make wine themselves, for the ever-present question whether will soon depend upon the results obtained from them by the purchaser. Wine makers will soon be able to discriminate in favor of those vineyards from which the most valuable wines are produced, and the vineyards will be selected at the vineyard, so as to satisfy as nearly as possible the taste of the actual consumer, or the wants of the retailer, may be kept in cellar to mature with more confidence than stocks, which must be blended before the general merchant before presentation to the public.

There are, indeed, certain types of wines always most useful to the merchants for purveying the commercial value of large stocks of the general consumer. These are the staples of specialties, such as wines rich in tannin, color, etc., which should be produced after intelligently considering the special demands of the market, but they will never constitute the bulk of a healthy wine production.

The Prices of Stocks.

Prices during the season will, in some cases, vary according to varying demands of producers, from whose vineyards or nurseries they must be obtained. As the time passes offerings may be influenced also, more or less, by the scarcity and the popularity of certain varieties. It is possible frequently to make reductions in price for large orders. It is the custom to make up cuttings in bundles of two hundred and fifty, and smaller lots are not put up, except in case of very scarce and high-priced stocks, or in a few cases where assortments for table use are required, when extra charge is made for the bundle of twenty or twenty-one rooted lots. Labeling, etc. Rooted vines are generally put up in bundles of one hundred. Actual cost of packing, when required, is to be added to the price of stocks. Unless specially agreed to otherwise, prices include only delivery to the railway station nearest to the vineyard where the stocks are procured, transportation being at the risk and expense of the purchaser.

Generally no certain time for delivery can be named, because the work of pruning and making cuttings is performed according to the time which each vine-grower considers the best, influenced more or less by the weather, labor facilities and condition of roads. There is always some certainty with respect to rooted vines, because such stocks are controlled in nurseries. Cuttings made very early in the season succeed better than those made later. This rule does not, however, imply that they should be planted early. Experience has proved that early cuttings is just before the buds begin to swell; but the condition of the weather may control the question. Local experience as to the best time of planting is the guide that should be sought, and this is easily ascertained. Rooted vines should be planted as early as practicable.

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