DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

CRITICISM UPON THE PRESIDENT'S NOMINATIONS.

Senate Proceedings—More Fighting in the Soudan—The Socialists —Russia's Claims.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 19th.—George Gray, successor to Bayard, was sworn in.

Ingalls' resolution, offered last week, calling for information relating to the alleged illegal occupancy of Oklahoma lands was laid before the Senate. Ingalls said that since the resolution was offered it had been practically answered by the President's message. He moved that it be laid on the table. Agreed to.

Manderson offered a resolution providing that a committee of five Senators be appointed to proceed to Alaska and make investigations. Laid over until to-morrow.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the executive session, Senator Sherman offered a resolution providing for the appointment of two Senators to wait upon the President and inform him that unless he had some further communication to make, the Senate was ready to adjourn without delay. It lies over until to-morrow.

Treaties Ratified.

WASHINGTON, March 19th.—The Senate, in executive session, to-day ratified the treaty with the Khedive of Egypt, and the convention relating to the boundary lines between this country and Mexico. The treaty with the Khedive extends to the United States the commercial privileges which Great Britain enjoys by virtue of a treaty between Egypt and Greece, made about a year ago. The treaty made with Mexico recognizes the principles of international law in the settlement of disputes which may occur over the changing of the bed of the Rio Grande river.

The Senate Asserting Itself.

WASHINGTON, March 19th.—The Senate to-day impressed upon President Cleveland the fact that it is a co-ordinate branch of the Government with the Executive Department. It did this by adjourning within forty-five minutes after it met, without waiting for the nominations that were expected from the White House. Assistant Secretary Pruden arrived at the Senate with several nominations within five minutes after the Senate adjourned, and was obliged to carry them back to the White House. The office-seekers were thus put back another twenty-four hours.

Senatorial Enjoyment at the Expense of the Government.

WASHINGTON, March 19th.—An agreeable and inexpensive form of Senatorial amusement is found at nearly every session of Congress in the appointment of its select or special committees, as the case may be, to undertake some particular branch of investigation that will give the committee an opportunity to roam around the country at the expense of the Government during the heated term. Quite a number of Senate committees have already obtained permission to sit during the recess of Congress. This permission means that sessions of these committees will be held at some watering place, where the members can enjoy the attractions of the fashionable season at the expense of the Government. To-day three resolutions were introduced in the Senate to grant certain committees authority to sit during the recess. The first resolution was offered by Senator Palmer, authorizing the committee on Fish and Fisheries to sit during the recess, and investigate the decrease of food fishes in the great lakes. This resolution was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses, which has not during the last session made an adverse report upon any resolution referred to it. Last summer this committee ran up and down the Atlantic coast, enjoying all the pleasures that Cape May, New York, Long Branch, Coney Island and other watering places could afford. A trip to the lakes will undoubtedly afford pleasant diversion to the members of the committee. Dolph of Oregon next offered a resolution authorizing the Select Committee on Coast Defenses to sit during the recess, at such place in the United States as they may see proper to select. This resolution was placed upon the calendar. If it is adopted the committee will not be compelled to confine its trip to the Atlantic coast watering places, but can also make a trip along the Pacific coast, at the expense of thousands of dollars to the Government. The climax was reached when Manderson of Nebraska offered a resolution, providing for the appointment of a committee of five Senators to investigate affairs in Alaska. The resolution introduced by Manderson was, with some changes, almost identical with the resolution offered at the last session of Congress by Henley of California, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and not reported from that committee. Cockrell of Missouri objected to the consideration of Manderson's resolution and its reference to the Committee on Territories, asking that it should be laid upon the table until he had time to prepare a substitute for it. He sarcastically outlined the substitute, saying that it would provide that any select or standing committee of the Senate, or any two or more Senators who might desire to constitute themselves a select committee upon any particular subject they deemed worthy of investigation, should have authority, during the recess of the Senate, to appoint a clerk and stenographer, and have a sergeant-at-arms accompany them, and go to such places as they might deem necessary for the purpose of prosecuting any investigation that they thought worth while to set afoot. The resolution went over for further consideration to-morrow. If all the resolutions for special investigations proposed by various Senators should be adopted, the drain upon the contingent fund of the Senate, out of which the expenses of such investigations are paid, would be enormous. Already eight or ten special investigations have been authorized by the Senate, and but few of them will be of any practical benefit to the Government or people.

American Interests to be Protected.

WASHINGTON, March 19th.—Rear Admiral Janett, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, to-day telegraphed Commander Clark, of the Alliance, at New Orleans, instructing him to proceed to Carthagena and Barranquilla, United States of Colombia, and protect American interests in that country during the present disturbed condition of affairs. The dispatch informs Captain Clark that vessels belonging to American citizens, which have been seized by the insurgents without compensation, may be forcibly recovered, and says the United Magdalena Steam Navigation Company of New York has called the attention of the Secretary of State to the seizure of their steamers by an armed force.

The New First Assistant Postmaster-General.

WASHINGTON, March 19th. — Malcom Hay, the new First-Assistant Postmaster-General, is said to be in very bad health, and it is doubted by his friends if he will be able to discharge the duties of his office for any great length of time. He has been seriously ill at his home in Pittsburg nearly all winter, and now appears in a very bad physical condition. He expects to go to Florida for a week or two to recuperate before assuming the active duties of his new place, and many of his friends think that he would be entirely unable to do half the work required. Frank Hatton said to-day, after observing his methods and the difficulty with which he attended to the amount of preliminary business, that he did not think he would be able to make an actual commencement with the work.

Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, March 19th.—A number of nominations were set to the Capitol to-day, but arrived after the adjournment of the Senate. It is understood that they consisted of appointments under the State Department, but the particulars were not disclosed. A prominent Tennessee Democrat asserts, however, that ex-Congressman Atkins is named in the list as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and it is rumored that John B. Stoll, of Indiana, was named for the position of Public Printer.

Ephraim K. Wilson, Senator-elect from Maryland, was sworn in to-day.

Miller will take formal possession of the Internal Revenue Bureau to-morrow.

Jesse D. Carr and Colonel Irish, of California, called upon the President to-day. Their visit was simply a social one, and had no direct reference to the fight over the Collectorship of San Francisco.

Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, recommends that three special agents be sent to Europe for three to five months, and eight or ten such agents be appointed for the United States, to investigate the labor question in all its various ramifications. The suggestion meets the approval of Secretary Lamar.

In the Court-martial to-day General Hazen's friends manifested their sympathy for him, not only by their presence, but by loading the table at which he and his counsel sit with baskets and bouquets of choice flowers.

The President has recognized Felipe A. Labodie as Consul of the United States of Mexico at Nogales, Arizona, and R. W. Deelon as Consul of Chile at Port Townsend, W. T.

The President's Nominations Criticised.

NEW YORK, March 19th.—The *Tribune* (Rep.) says: The nominations made by the President will confirm the belief that this Administration intends to look after the friends of Samuel J. Tilden. Hay, who was nominated First Assistant Postmaster-General, was one of the lawyers sent to Florida in 1876 by Tilden. Hay is also a stanch friend of Randall, which will be of interest to Kentucky free-traders, inasmuch as the First Assistant Postmaster-General looks after the appointment of over forty thousand Postmasters. Durham, the nominee for First Controller of the Treasury, appears to be an average Democrat. When a member of Congress he voted against the resumption of specie payments, favored the salary grab, wanted depreciated greenbacks accepted in payment of customs dues, and he opposed giving the preference to honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors in the filling of minor offices. What "reform" is covered up under these nominations no one is yet able to find out.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19th.—The *Press*, a Republican organ, says: The appointments yesterday, so far as we are advised, are of an excellent character. The selection of Malcolm Hay deserves the heartiest commendation. Hay is a gentleman of stainless character, robust sense and decided ability. He is not only personally irreproachable, but represents the best elements and impulses of his party. Durham, who is named for First Comptroller of the Treasury, stood well in Congress and brings a good reputation to his new place. Most of the important appointments yesterday seem to be surprises. The candidates most urged are passed, and men taken who had not been publicly mentioned. It is gratifying to be able to commend the selections.

The *Times*, Independent, says: It is scarcely less gratifying that men of such conspicuous fitness have been chosen, than it is to know that their selection is a genuine surprise to the country.

General Grant's Disease.

NEW YORK, March 19th.—The following will appear in the *Medical Record* of March 21st: During the past week the local disease of General Grant has shown no marked tendency toward progressive ulceration. At the recent weekly consultation of physicians, a thorough examination of the General's throat was made, with a view of discussing the expediency of a radical surgical operation for the removal of the growth. Such a measure would involve a division of the lower jaw on the median line, the extirpation of the entire tongue and the greater part of the soft palate, together with the removal of the ulcerated and infiltrated fauces and indurated glandular structures under the right angle of the lower jaw. This was considered mechanically possible, despite the close proximity and probable involvement of the tissues adjoining the large arteries and veins in the neighborhood of the ulceration, but the distinguished patient's surgeons did not feel inclined to recommend the procedure. Even by such means there could be no guaranty, in view of the extensive surrounding infiltration, that the limits of the disease could be reached without immediate risk to life by the severe shock to the constitution, already much enfeebled. The low vital power is such a strong element in the decision that, for the present at least, no kind of operation will be undertaken. The ulceration on the side of the tongue has not progressed far enough to produce the usual intolerable pain associated with that condition, but should the latter symptoms appear, it may be deemed advisable to divide the gustatory nerves. The general tone of the patient's system remains about the same as at last report, notwithstanding he has suffered much from insomnia. The latter within the last day or two has been kept under the control of a suitable anodyne. There is no pain in swallowing, and sufficient food is taken with reasonable relish.

THE GENERAL MORE COMFORTABLE.

NEW YORK, March 19th.—After a visit to General Grant to-night his physician said: "The General slept seven hours continuously last night. He was very well through the day. He asked for roast mutton and ate it. During the afternoon and evening the General revised enough of his books to keep the printers busy for three days. When I left General Grant to-night he was inclined to sleep. The patient's throat looks better this evening. It has not the angry appearance it has had. There was a catarrhal difficulty in the morning that caused gagging, but no bad results. Cocoaine is not now being used, and there is no pain. It is mental occupation that renders the General wakeful."

The Transcontinental Railway Business.

NEW YORK, March 19th.—The *Tribune* says of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific at Boston yesterday: Gould and Huntington were not present. Matters were discussed by the Pacific Mail Directors, but no course was agreed upon, and one of the Directors said after the meeting, that the action of the Union Pacific was aimed, in his opinion, more at the Central Pacific than at the steamship company. The contest over the California business has become bitter, and the Union Pacific is not likely to recede from its position. I know that it is contemplating the use of the Oregon Short Line for the California business. The difference in time would be small, particularly when the delays caused by the Central Pacific are taken into account. Perhaps the reason that the Union Pacific gave notice that competition by the steamship line would probably injure the business of the Southern Pacific route.

Huntington said last evening that the Central Pacific had not joined with the Union Pacific. "I do not consider the notice," he remarked, "as much more than a call for a conference to make a new agreement. I think that the overland railroads are paying rather too much, and, perhaps, the amount might be reduced if we were to make a new agreement. I do not say a new agreement will be made, or that the present one will be renewed, but I am inclined to think that we are paying too much. I cannot say what the course of the Central Pacific will be. The contract between the Union and Central Pacific Railroads and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been in force for a long time, and in its present shape for about two years. The overland railroads guarantee a certain quantity of freight, and, in addition, pay a percentage on the passenger business, and the steamship company, on the contrary, maintains the rates at the schedule mutually agreed upon. The payments amount to about $95,000 a month."

Among the brokers at the Windsor Hotel last evening the general sentiment seemed to be that the Union Pacific will soon commence sending all California freight via its short line to Portland, and thence by steamer to San Francisco. The Central Pacific, by means of its independent connection to Ogden, over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Denver and Rio Grande Roads, is prepared to go for business both ways, quite independent of the Union Pacific. It is thought the Union Pacific has been forced to do what it has, there being, of course, no object to be gained by maintaining rates via the Isthmus, if the fight between the roads themselves is to be precipitated, with consequent low prices.

Organized Socialists.

LOUISVILLE March 19th.—Parsons, of the Socialists, said last night: "There is no doubt about there being armed men in training in the different cities. Our organization is about 5,000 strong, and all are armed. In New York we have a registry of about 8,000, and most of them are armed. The strength and equipment of the men in other cities are in proportion. We are preparing for trouble. Agitation will finally result in action, and then we must be prepared. We have no idea how soon it will come and we must not allow it to surprise us."

Good Friday as a Holiday.

NEW YORK, March 19th.—The bill before the Legislature making Good Friday a legal holiday, is the continuance of the movement agitated every year about this time. Though supported by numerously signed petitions, it is noted that the churchmen are divided on the subject. The Episcopal paper says its passage would be greatly deplored by churchmen, and the Produce Exchange brokers are preparing a remonstrance against it.

A Judge Astonished.

NEW YORK, March 19th.—Much indignation is caused by the verdict of the jury acquitting the brutal driver who ran over and killed E. S. Gould, a well-known literary man, in Broadway last January. The Court and lawyers were alike astonished, Judge Cowing remarking "he could not concur in the verdict, for if ever one person deserved punishment for bringing the life of another to an untimely end, he was the man. In this case justice has grossly miscarried."

A Governor Equal to an Emergency.

DES MOINES (Ia.), March 19th.—Governor Sherman went to the office of State Auditor Brown to-day, and again demanded admittance, but the office was locked, and he was not permitted to enter. Thereupon the Governor ordered out a file of the State militia, who proceeded to the Capitol and battered in the doors of the Auditor's office, and took possession by force of arms. Cattell, the Auditor pro tem. by appointment, then took possession of the office, Brown in the meantime having been arrested by the Sheriff. Much excitement exists over the matter. The trouble originated some weeks ago, when the State Auditor was suspended by the Governor for refusing to make some returns required.

Negro Emigrants Having a Hard Time.

NEW YORK, March 19th.—A special from Clumbus, South Carolina, says: A citizen of Anderson has received information to the effect that the colored people from this State who flocked to Arkansas are having a hard time. It is said the Arkansas mountaineers do not like the idea of turning their State into an asylum for negro immigrants, and violence is threatened.

The New Orleans Exposition.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19th.—The fine weather has given a fresh impetus to the Exposition, and the attendance has increased considerably. The chief event today was a balloon ascension by Professor Van Tassell, of California.

The Dead Roller-Skater.

NEW YORK, March 19th.—An autopsy on the body of Cohen, the dead roller-skater, was held to-day before a jury of twelve physicians. The post mortem resulted in the fact that death was the result of cerebro spinal meningitis in a marked form, which, of course, caused inflammation of the brain. The physicians expressed no opinion as to whether death was due to roller-skating.

The Illinois Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, March 19th.—A private telegram was received here to-night, stating that Senator Bridges is dying, and is not expected to survive until morning. Representative Kerr has gone to Mattoon tonight, to see his brother, who was killed this afternoon by another brother. Consequently the Republicans will not vote tomorrow.

FOREIGN.

The British in the Soudan.

SUAKIM, March 19th.—The whole force started at 7 o'clock this morning in the direction of Hasheen. Each man had a day's rations and 100 rounds of ammunition. The troops at 10 o'clock were three miles from the city. Cavalry has been sent to beat up the enemy, and fighting is expected at any moment.

CLOSE TO HASHEEN.

SUAKIM, March 19th—Noon.—General Graham inspected all the troops this morning except the Shropshire, Berkshire and Surrey regiments. Five hundred of the enemy were seen on the hills near Hasheen. The cavalry, mounted infantry and the Indian infantry were sent to reconnoiter, while the Guards acted as a reserve. The enemy retreated before the British advance. The head of the British column is now close to Hasheen.

THE BRITISH AMBUSCADED AND FORCED TO RETIRE.

SUAKIM, March 19th.—Mounted infantry and scouts, supported by the main body of troops marching 600 yards behind, advanced to the base of the hills near Hasheen. The scouts, reaching the summit of the hills, discovered the Arabs massed in the valley. The Arabs at once retired to shelter, but 50 remaining in sight. When the British advance reached the ridge of the hills the Hadendowah tribe rushed from an ambush and made an attack. During this Captain Birch was speared through the shoulder. The Arabs got within ten yards of the British line before the latter opened a regular fire, which the enemy promptly replied to. Four infantrymen were killed and three wounded. Several of the rebels were killed. Lieutenant O'Connor, whose horse was shot from under him, killed four rebels with his own hand. The object of the reconnissance having been accomplished the British retired, the Arabs showing no disposition to follow. During the engagement on the ridge the Bengal cavalry took many prisoners. It was ascertained by the reconnoissance that the Arabs were in large bodies along the entire ridge of the hills.

AN ADVANCE TOWARD HANDOUB.

SUAKIM, March 19th.—After the skirmish General Graham's right, consisting of British infantry, Indian infantry and the Guards, began an advance toward Handoub. The mounted infantry and Bengal cavalry, renewing the reconnoissance, occupied Hasheen and found Osman Digna withdrawing his forces toward Tamai. The concentration of the Arabs was effected in unusually good order.

GRAY'S PROCLAMATION TO THE ARABS.

SUAKIM, March 19th.—As the British retired from Hasheen the rebels reoccupied it. Mahdi's adherents declare that before the summer is far advanced General Wolseley's army will be cut off from Cairo. General Graham, in his letter to Osman Digna, declares that England respects all religions, and desires the friendship of the Arabs. He advises the Sheikhs to submit, and rely upon the mercy of England; otherwise, he threatens to destroy the docks and other property of their followers.

PREPARED TO FIGHT.

SUAKIM, March 19th.—Scouts report that Osman is prepared to give battle between Tamai and Tamanieb. The Arabs are estimated at from 7,000 to 10,000.

ORDERED TO "HOLD THE FORT,"

SUAKIM, March 20th—A. M.—The enemy's loss in yesterday's engagemnt is unknown. Letters were found in an Arab chief's tent from Osman Digna, telling him to hold his position at any cost, to act strictly on the defensive, and not to trust the people in the Suakim district. Osman Digna's last orders to the Arabs were to withdraw in order to lure the English among the hills, when Osman intended to sally out from Tamoi and prevent the British from retreating.

Russia's Claim in Afghanistan.

NEW YORK, March 19th.—A *Herald* London special says: John Bull's voice to-day is not as strong for war with Russia as last week, because the people are finding that Russia is not, thus far, in the wrong, if at all. High Liberal authority to-day showed that England is claiming for Afghanistan a desolate district, over which no Ameer ever exercised the slightest authority during the last half century, nor has attempted to protect during a long period. Notwithstanding several Tory papers continue beating the jingo drum loudly against the insult of the Russian advance and of upholding the district in question during a parley, the popular belief spreads that Russia's claim is colorable and worth debating, and that precipitate talk or action is protitless.

The Ameer's Intentions.

LONDON, March 19th.—Persian papers state that the Ameer of Afghanistan proposes that the whole northern Afghan frontier be fortified and the Afghan army be raised to 50,000 men.

An Immediate Advance Upon Herat Urged.

LONDON, March 19th.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Post* states that a council of war was held this week, and the general officers and chief of staff urged an immediate advance upon Herat.

The Colliery Catastrophe.

BERLIN, March 19th — Evening. — One hundred and thirty-seven bodies have been recovered from the colliery at Camphausen, where the explosion occurred yesterday. Fifty-one persons were rescued. There were 217 in the mine when the explosion occurred.

The Trouble in Central America.

PANAMA, March 19th.—All is quiet here. The United States steamer Wachusetts has relieved H. M. steamer Heroine, guarding the railway. It is reported that the rebel leader Preston has given the foreigners 24 hours to quit Colon.

TROOPS MASSING ON THE HONDURAS FRONTIER.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR (Nicaragua), March 19th.—Interior reports state that Nicaraguan and San Salvadorian troops are massing on the frontier of Honduras, and an attack will probably soon be made. Honduras is reported in a state of insurrection.

Mexico's Warlike Feeling.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 19th.—The recent coup d'etat in Guatemala is the chief topic of conversation in this capital. The feeling against President Barrios, the self-constituted dictator, is growing stronger every day. When the first news of Barrios' assumption reached this city, the general feeling was that Mexico should take no part in the troublesome complications of Central America beyond protecting her frontiers against warlike incursions. This sentiment, however, has rapidly given way since the official utterances of Diaz to an aggressive and warlike feeling. The talk is revived of Mexico not only taking a hand to punish Barrios, but even going so far as to absorb two or three contiguous and quarrelsome States.

Outbreak Imminent in Manitoba.

PRINCE ALBERT (N. W. Ty.), March 19th. Louis Riel, the hero of the Red river rebellion, recently exiled from Manitoba, is creating dissension among the half-breeds, and an outbreak is imminent. The militia, disarmed by the Dominion Government last year, are appealing for arms to defend their homes. Colonel Houghton, in command, has telegraphed to Ottawa for instructions. Men are anxious to enlist, if arms can be had. The situation is considered critical.

COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, March 19th.

FRUIT—Lemons, Sicily, $6@6 50 ⅌ case; Limes, $1 75; Bananas, $2 25@3 50 ⅌ bunch; Pineapples, $6@9 ⅌ dozen; Cocoanuts, $6@6 50 ⅌ 100; Apples, $1 15@1 25 ⅌ box; Los Angeles Oranges, $1 15@1 25; Riverside do, $2@2 25; Navel do, $4@4 50.

PIE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, ⅌ 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, 3½@4c ⅌ lb; do quartered, 3½@4c; Pears, peeled, 5@6c; do unpeeled, 4@5c; Plums, pitted, 9@10c; Peaches, 10½@11c; do peeled, 19@20c; Prunes, German and French, 7@10c; Blackberries, 10@11c; Figs, California, 5@6c ⅌ lb.

TABLE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-lb 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 25; Early Rose do, 90c@$1; ⅌ ctl; Celery, 60c ⅌ dozen: Onions. $2 50@3; Cabbage, 60@75c; Carrots, 60@70c ⅌ 100; Turnips, 75c; bunch vegetables, 12½c ⅌ doz; Parsnips, 1c; Beets, 75c; Horse Radish, 6@8c ⅌ lb; Garlic, 10@11c; Asparagus, 4@4½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4 35 ⅌ barrel; Oatmeal, $1 ⅌ 100 lbs; Cornmeal, yellow, $2@2 25; white, $2@2 25; Cracked Wheat, $2 15@2 40.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 17@18c ⅌ lb; dressed, 20c; full-grown Chickens, $5 50@6 50 ⅌ dozen; young Roosters, $5 50@6 50 ⅌ dozen; Broilers, $4@6; tame Ducks, $6 50; Geese, $1 50@2 ⅌ pair; Eggs, choice lots, 16@17c ⅌ dozen.

GAME—Hare, $1 75@2; Rabbits, $1@1 50; Quail, $1@1 50; Mallard Ducks, $3@3 50 ⅌ dozen; Teal, $1@1 50 ⅌ dozen; Snipe, $2@2 50 ⅌ dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, choice, 21@23c ⅌ lb; mixed lots, in rolls, 20@21c; 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, $14 ⅌ ton; Middlings, $16 ⅌ ton; Barley, whole, $1 10 ⅌ cwt; ground, $1 15; Wheat, $1 35 ⅌ cwt; tame Oats, $1 50; white Wild Oats, $1 40 ⅌ cwt: Corn, $1 20 ⅌ cwt for choice.

MEATS—Beef, 7@8c; Mutton, 5½@6 ⅌ lb; Pork, 8@8½c; Veal, small calves, 9@10c; large, 8@9c.

MISCELLANEOUS —. Seeds — Alfalfa, 20c; Timothy, Eastern, 6½@7½c ⅌ lb; Oregon, 4@7c; Pop Corn, 3½@4c ⅌ lb; Red Clover, 12@13c; Red Top, 7@9c. Nuts—English Walnuts, @9c; California Walnuts, 9½@10c; Almonds, 12@13c; Peanuts, California, 5½@6c; Larn (California), cans, 14c: Eastern, 14@15c; Hides, salt, light and medium, 7½c; heavy, 9c; dry, 16½c; Tallow, 5c; Hops, in the absence of any particular movement prices may be nominally quoted at 20@22c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19th.

FLOUR—We quote: Best city extra, $4 37½@5; medium, $3 75@4 25; shipping, superfine, $2 75@3 75 ⅌ bbl.

WHEAT—Situation unchanged. No transactions are being negotiated, and until more activity prevails at foreign centers, the local movement will be dull and light. Market nominally quotable at $1 27½ ⅌ ctl for the better class of shipping grades.

Call trading was limited this morning to 100 tons, buyer season, at $1 36¼ ⅌ ctl.

BARLEY—The market continues to exhibit a rather firm tone for feed descriptions. The asking figure is $1 ⅌ ctl, but there is no general custom at over 97½c. Brewing remains steady at the old quotations, say, $1 05@1 12½ ⅌ ctl.

Speculative operations on call this morning were not marked by any particular activity. The demand was small and sellers promptly satisfied all wants. Sales were as follows:

Buyer season—100 tons, 96¾c; 200, 95½c; 100, 95¼c; 700, 95c; 800, 94⅞c.

Seller season—900 tons, 92c.

Buyer 1885—400 tons, 99⅞c; 300, 99¾c; 800, 99⅝c; 100, 99½c ⅌ ctl.

OATS—Are finding better inquiry, and sales are somewhat more free. We quote: Surprise and Milling, $1 30@1 40; No. 1, $1 15@1 20; No. 2, 95c@$1; off grades, 80@95c; Black, $1@1 10 ⅌ ctl.

CORN—No improvement in trade. Rates are unchanged. Quotable at $1 05@1 10 for large Yellow; small Yellow, $1 15@1 20; White, $1 10@1 15 ⅌ ctl. Poor lots are quotable at 90c@$1 ⅌ ctl. Nebraska is quotable at $1 10 ⅌ ctl.

SEEDS—We quote: Mustard, $2 25@3 for Brown and $2@2 25 for Yellow; Canary, 1½@1½c; Hemp, 3½@3¾c; Rape, 2½@3c; Timothy, 5½@6c; Alfalfa, 16@17c ⅌ lb; Flax, $2 25@2 50 ⅌ ctl.

HAY—Trade is moderate in character. We quote: Alfalfa, $8@11; Wheat, $10@15; Oat, $8@12; Barley, $7@11; Mixed, $7@9 ⅌ ton.

HOPS—Choice can be bought at 11c; good, 9@10c; medium, 8@9c ⅌ lb.

RYE—Steady. Quotable at $1 15@1 17½ ⅌ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Quiet trade. Quotable at $1 25@1 50 ⅌ ctl.

POTATOES—Wharf rates are: Early Rose, 60@65c; River Reds. 65@75c; Petalumas, 90c@$1; Garnet Chile, 55@60c; Peerless, 65@75c; New, 2@2½c ⅌ lb; Humboldt Reed, $1 10; Peach blows, $1 10; Sweet, 50@75c; Oregon Burbank Seedlings, 90c@$1 10 ⅌ ctl.

ONIONS—From $2 to $3 75 ⅌ ctl will include the bulk of business.

BEANS—We quote: Bayos, $2 50@3; Butter, $1@1 25; Pink, $1 60; Red, $2; Lima, $1 90; Small White, $1 25@1 90; Pea, $1 50@2 ⅌ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Asparagus was in good supply to-day. Rhubarb and Green Peas are also well represented. We quote jobbing lots as follows: Asparagus, $1 25@1 75 ⅌ box; Rhubarb, 6@7c ⅌ lb; Tomatoes, $1 75@2 40 ⅌ box; Sprouts, 2@3c ⅌ lb; Artichokes, 30c ⅌ dozen; Cucumbers, 50c@$1 50 ⅌ doz.; Carrots, 30@35c; Turnips, 50@60c ⅌ ctl; Beets, 40@60c ⅌ ctl; Parsnips, $1 ⅌ ctl; Cauliflower, 30@50c ⅌ dozen; Cabbage, 50@60c ⅌ ctl; Garlic, 7@8c ⅌ lb; Celery, 50c ⅌ dozen; Dried Peppers, 12@18c ⅌ lb; Green do 10@12c ⅌ lb; Green Peas, common, 3@4c; do, Sweet, 2½@3c ⅌ lb; String Beans, 20c ⅌ lb; Dried Okra, 15@25c ⅌ lb; Marrowfat Squash, $8@10 ⅌ ton; Hubbard Squash, $5@8 ⅌ ton; Summer Squash, 25c ⅌ lb.

FRUIT—Lower rates prevailed for the few Strawberries that arrived this morning, sales being made at 25¾@50c ⅌ basket. We quote: Apples, 75c@$1 for common, and $1 2½@2 ⅌ box for good to choice; Lemons—Malaga, $4 50; do Sicily, $5@5 50; do, California, 75c@$1 25 ⅌ box for ordinary, and $2@2 50 for Sicily seed; Mexican Limes, $12@13; California do, $1@1 50 for small boxes and $3@3 75 for large; Oranges, California, 90c@$2 ⅌ box for common, 75c@$1 25 for Riverside, and $3@4 for Navel; Los Angeles Navel, $2@2 50 ⅌ box; Bananas, $1 50@3 ⅌ bunch; Pineapples, $5@6 ⅌ dozen.

DRIED FRUIT—Sun-dried Apples, 2½@3c ⅌ lb for sliced and 2@2½c for quarters; Apricots, 9c; Blackberries, 11c; Figs, 4c for pressed and 2c for unpressed; Smyrna do, 16c for layers, and 11½@12½c for kegs; Nectarines, 9c; Peaches, 14½@16c for peeled, 7@8c for unpeeled; Pears, 4c for whole and 3@4c for sliced; machine dried, 8c; Plums, 7½@8c for pitted and 1½c for unpitted; German Prunes, 5c; French Prunes, 6c ⅌ lb; Raisins, new crop Layers, $1 50@1 75; loose Muscatelle, $1 50 ⅌ box.

HONEY—We quote: Comb, 7@8c; Extracted, 4@5½c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER—No change. Stocks continue liberal, and prices remain favorable to consumers. We quote as follows: Fancy, 20c; choice, 18@19c; good, 17@18c; fair, 15@16c; mixed lots, 11@14c ⅌ lb; firkin, 15@17c for old and 19@21c for choice new; 12@14c for ordinary to fair; Eastern, 12½@16c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—Quotable at 11@12c; inferior grades, 6@10c; Eastern, 17@18c; Western, 12½@15c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—Stocks are cleaning up, and the future has a more hopeful outlook. Quotable at 17@17½c ⅌ dozen.

POULTRY—Strictly choice stock is somewhat scarce. We quote prices: Live Turkeys—gobblers, 12@14c; hens, 16@17c; dressed, 12@20c ⅌ lb; Roosters, $5@5 50 for old, and $6 50@8 for young: Hens, $6@7 50; Broilers, $5 50@6 50, as to size; Ducks, $6@7 50 ⅌ doz; Geese, $2 25@2 75 ⅌ pair.

GAME—Trade could hardly be more dull than it is just at present. We quote: Hare, $1 25@1 50; Rabbits, $1 for small and $1@1 25 for Cottontail; Sprig, $1 50@1 75; Widgeon, $1@1 25; Teal, $1 25@1 50; small Ducks, 75c; Grey Geese, $1 75@2; White Geese, 50@75c; Brant, 75c@$1; Honkers, $1 50@2 50; English Snipe, $1 50@1 75; common do, 50@75c ⅌ dozen.

PROVISIONS—Eastern Hams are quotable at 13@13½c for Four Ace, Dupee's and Whittaker's, other brands, 12½@13c ⅌ lb. California, 11½@12½c for salt and sugar-cured. Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 12@13c; California Bacon, 9½@10c for heavy and medium, and 12c for light medium, and 11@12c for light and extra light; Clear Sides, 10@11c; Pork, $16@16 50 for extra prime, $18@18 50 for prime mess, $19 50@20 for mess, $20 50@21 for clear, $22@22 50 for extra clear; Pigs' feet, $16@18; Mess Beef, $15 50@16 for bbls, $8 50@9 for hf bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $16@16 50 for bbls, $8@8 75 for hf-bbls; Family Beef, $18@19 ⅌ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 15@15½c ⅌ lb; Beef Tongues, $9 50@10 ⅌ dozen; Eastern Lard, 11@11½c for tierces, and 11½@11¾c ⅌ lb for pails; California do, 10-lb tins, 8@8½c; 5-lb tins, 9@9½c; pails, 10½@11c for 10-lb, 11@11½c for 5-lb, and 11½@12c ⅌ lb for 3-lb pails.

FRESH MEATS—Following are rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers: Beef—First quality, 9c; second quality, 8c; third quality, 7c ⅌ lb. Veal—Quotable at 8@12c ⅌ lb. Mutton—Wethers are quotable at 5@5½c ⅌ lb, and Ewes at 5c ⅌ lb. Lamb—Quotable at 10@12c ⅌ lb for Spring. Pork—Live Hogs, 4@5c; dressed do, 6@7c ⅌ lb.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 19th.

BREADSTUFFS — Flour is dull and Wheat easier.

WOOL—California is quiet and steady at 9@10c for fall burry, and 12@18c for clean fall; spring burry, 10@15c; clean spring, 15@23c; pulled, 25@33c.

HIDES—California are firm at 21½c.

SUGAR—Cuba Centrifugal, $5 17½.

CHICAGO, March 19th.

WHEAT—74½c for April, 79¼@79⅝c for May, and 81¼c for June.

BARLEY—No. 2, cash, 63@64c, nominal.

CORN—41¾@41⅞c for May.

PORK—$12 47½ for May.

LARD—$6 97½ for May.

RIBS—$6 30@6 32½ for May.

SHORT RIBS—$6 40 for May.

LIVERPOOL, March 19th.

WHEAT—Rather firmer. California spot lots, 6s 9d to 7s; off coast, 34s 6d; just shipped, 38s; nearly due, 34s 6d; cargoes off coast, quiet but steady; on passage, better tone; quantity on passage to Continent, 290,000 qrs; Wheat and Flour to U. K., 2,975,000; weather in England, colder.

Politeness is like an air cushion; there may be nothing in it, but it eases our jolts wonderfully.

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

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PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. PURITY. On Every Bottle. Trade Mark

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

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ESTATE OF THOMAS FITZGERALD, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, MARGARET FITZGERALD, Administratrix of the Estate of Thomas Fitzgerald, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary affidavits or vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to A. P. Catlin, at his office at 1007 Second street, city of Sacramento.

MARGARET FITZGERALD, Administratrix.
Dated February 19, 1885.
A. P. CATLIN, Attorney for Administratrix.
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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NOTICE IS hereby given by the undersigned, executor of the last will of CATHARINE DENGER,