MATTERS AT HOME.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE LAND COMMISSIONER.

Turf Topics—Hop Market—General Grant—Convention of Hebrews—The Cleveland Strikers.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

Important Decision Affecting Pacific Coast Railroads.

WASHINGTON, July 13th.—Land Commissioner Sparks to-day rendered the most important decision affecting the interests of Pacific railroads that has yet been given under the new administration. The Commissioner affirms the right of entry under the public land laws and the decisions of the Supreme Court, of lands heretofore withdrawn by the voluntary action of the General Land Office for railroad indemnity purposes, where no requirements of law existed for making such withdrawals. The effect of this decision, if sustained by the Secretary of the Interior, will be to restore to entry, under the homestead and other laws, over 20,000,000 acres of public land, which have been kept out of the market for many years in the interest of railroad corporations. The Commissioner cites at length from the leading decisions of the Supreme Court, and says that the law, as settled by the Court, is that no right vests to lands embraced in granted limits until the granted sections are defined and a lawfully fixed location of line of the road, and that no right whatever vests to lands within the indemnity limits until the right of selection has been acquired, and the selection of particular tracts to supply the ascertained deficiencies in the granted sections has actually been made. In either case, it is the acquisition of a vested right by a railroad company which cuts off the right of entry to lands in either limit. The time when such right might accrue is different in respect to different limits. In one case, it is the time of a legally fixed location. In the other case the time is the actual selection in the manner prescribed by law. Until the fixed location of the line of road has been lawfully established, as provided by precedent conditions of the law, all lands within granted sections are subject to settlement and entry, and to disposal by Congress. The various cases have held that the right of appropriation and disposal of lands within granted limits remain unimpaired, under the law, in the people and the Government, until the line of road is lawfully located. It finds that the right of appropriation and disposal of lands within indemnity limits remains unimpaired under the law, in the people and the Government, until the particular tracts are lawfully selected. The Commissioner refers to the practice of the Department in making withdrawals of land of a railroad company which has fulfilled the conditions of the law, but which is purely administrative action unless the company has made a selection of specific tracts within the indemnity limits, in the manner prescribed by law, and says that an administrative reservation of lands for indemnity selection before the selection is made would be as foreign to the idea of the law as an administrative reservation of granted lands before definite location. The expressed purpose of railroad land grants generally is to secure the construction of railroads. A time certain is fixed, within which the roads are to be built. An official withdrawal of the lands not required by the statute, but made for the purpose and with the effect of keeping the lands from entry to await the pleasure of the company in constructing its road would be an administrative defeat of the object of the law. It is not a fair implication from a statute that authorizes a thing to be done, which would defeat its purpose. The equities are with the Government and people, not with the grantees. The latter were given munificent grants, and accorded great privileges. They were allowed ample time to complete their roads, and this time was frequently extended by Congress. If after all, they failed to perfect the claims dependent upon their own acts, upon what principles of law or theory of public policy should the public rights be subordinated by administrative indulgence to the convenience of the companies beyond the statutory limits? If this, as part of the history of this office that early withdrawals under railroad grants made prior to 1890, did not contemplate a denial of settlement rights under the public land laws, and that pre-emption entries were allowed within the granted limits, notwithstanding the official withdrawals, until the time arrived when, under the interpretation of the law then current, the right of grantee to particular sections became vested. It is, I believe, a modern idea that railroad withdrawals, not required to be made by law, cut off the legal right of settlers to land within the designated line, but the Supreme Court has more recently negatived that idea in the important decisions already referred to. These withdrawals are treated as of no legal effect. In the case of the St. Paul Railroad vs. the Winona Railway, where lands had been voluntarily withdrawn by order of the Land Department, "to give the company a reasonable time to ascertain their deficiency and make their selections," the Court says of such withdrawal: "It by no means implies a vested right in said company, inconsistent with the right of the Government to sell, or of any other company to select, which has the same right of selection within those limits." In the case of the Kansas Pacific vs. the Atchison Railroad, the Court says: The order of withdrawal of lands along the probable lines of defendant's road, made on the 19th of March, 1863, by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, affected no rights which, without it, would have been acquired to the lands. In the Cedar Rapids cases, the withdrawal was made before any was required by the statutes, and the Court held that the entries allowed and the patents issued for such lands were valid, notwithstanding the withdrawal. Following these decisions, by the authority of which I am governed, I must hold that a withdrawal of land by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, when, as in the present instance, the withdrawals from settlement, entry, or other appropriations, are not required by law, are effective only as information in defining the limits within which indemnity selections may be made in a proper time and manner, but are not operative as a prohibition of settlements and entries within such limits under the public lands laws prior to the time when a lawful selection by a railway company has actually been made.

Proposed Pacific Coast Customs Reform.

NEW YORK, July 13th.—The *Sun's* Washington special has a long account of the customs reform instituted on the Pacific coast, in which it says: Assistant Secretary Fairchild is investigating the condition and working methods in operation at the Custom-houses on the Pacific coast, from San Diego, Cal., to Alaska, and is already in possession of information which warrants the opinion that a saving of 30 per cent. in the costs of collection may be effected without injury to the service. The Custom-houses at Los Angeles and San Diego have only to deal with a few coal ships, six or eight a year, from British Columbia or Australia, and at San Diego occasionally a schooner from Lower California. Both collection districts should be attached to the San Francisco district and placed under the control of the Collector at San Francisco, with a Deputy Collector and Inspector detailed for duty at each port with salaries of $1,200 and $800. A reduction in this way would save $10,000 yearly.

Where a change in the direction of economy can and should be insisted upon in the San Francisco Custom-house, as well as in other leading Custom-houses of the United States, is the suppression of the office of Naval Officer and his subordinates. This would save $25,000 annually.

Oregon has two customs districts on the Columbia river—one at Astoria and one at Portland. All ships and steamers entering the river must enter at Astoria, though nine out of ten have nothing to land there, and must again enter at Portland. The same process is gone through when they go out of the river, but with more reason, as the larger ships complete their cargoes at Astoria, and many vessels are entirely loaded with canned salmon at the wharves at Astoria. The two places should be one collection district, with one chief Custom-house and one Collector.

Puget Sound district—embracing Seattle, Tacoma, Port Townsend and half a dozen other ports on the Sound—has one Custom-house, at Port Townsend, at the entrance of the Sound, where all vessels enter and clear, and where the duties are collected and Inspectors put on vessels from foreign ports. The system works well and is economically conducted with a moderate staff of working officers.

The costly establishment at Sitka is utterly useless, and should promptly be suppressed. The Collector of the district should be removed to Wrangel, which should be made the chief port of entry. One man can do all the work and have three weeks of leisure in each month. A Deputy Collector may be stationed at Tongass as the first port on entering the Territory, and to be within call of the Collector at Wrangel in case of need. With these two and an Inspector on the mail steamer to watch the delivery of the cargo at the several calling places of the steamer, the duties can be as well performed for $4,800 per annum as they now are for $13,000.

The President Calls a Halt.

WASHINGTON, July 13th.—The *Evening Star* gives prominence to the following: The President has called a halt. A little over a week ago an order went out to all the Departments that all dismissals and appointments to fill places not vacant must stop at once. A week ago a stop was put to all work in the appointment division in the Treasury Deprtment, and the Appointment Clerk was told that no more commissions were to be made out or papers considered until further orders, and a lot of changes that were contemplated by him were killed in their conception. Commissioner of Pensions Black was sent for personally by the President, and was given to understand that the offensive partisanship cry had become too indefinite in its meaning, and that no more changes in his official force were to be made until there was a thorough understanding on the subject on the part of the President. The result was that orders for a number of changes in the Pension Office were countermanded, and everything put at a standstill. The President, it is understood, then had an understanding with the heads of the Postoffice and other Departments, declaring his policy to be to stand by the civil service reform declarations in his letter to Curtis, and in his address on the 4th of March. "Removed for cause" he held to mean that, and not removed with excuses. The result is that the ax has been stuck in the block for the past week, and is still there. How far this thing is to go can but merely be surmised, but it is true that the President is decidedly in earnest, and does not intend that his declarations shall be ignored.

The Asiatic Squadron.

WASHINGTON, July 13th.—Rear-Admiral Davis, under date of June 13th, has reported to the Navy Department the movements of the vessels of the Asiatic squadron, as follows: The Ossipee sailed for Shanghai and the Alert for Chemulpo, to relieve the Trenton, on the 9th ultimo. The Trenton was expected to sail to Nagasaki. The Monocacy left Shanghai on the 4th ultimo for Amoy. She was expected to go from Amoy to Canton, to relieve the Palos, and the latter vessel was to relieve the Enterprise in Min river. Admiral Davis contemplates distributing the vessels over the Asiatic stations, and detailing one to visit the Marshall and Caroline Islands. On May 30th the men-of-war in port at Nagasaki half-masted their colors, for the death of the mother-in-law of the Emperor of Japan, following the motions of the Japanese men-of-war for three days.

Naval Officer in Disgrace.

WASHINGTON, July 13th.—Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Webb, connected with the Alert, on the Asiatic station, has been tried by Court-martial on a charge of drunkenness, and found guilty. The Court recommended that he be suspended from rank and duty, on furlough pay, for two years, and that he retain his present number on the list of Lieutenant-Commanders during that time. The recommendations were approved by Rear-Admiral Davis June 2d. Webb has been ordered to the United States in the Junita.

Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, July 13th.—Bret Harte, as everybody knows, is to lose his Consulate for inattention to duty. He has made a great struggle to keep the place, but he must go.

The following fourth-class Postmasters in California were appointed to-day: At Anderson, Shasta county, James T. Bedford, vice C. W. Richardson, resigned; Monti, Sonoma county, Henry L. Cole, vice James K. Fairbanks, resigned; Covelo, Mendocino county, John B. Thompson, vice W. Whitcomb Henley, declined.

American Journals and the London Scandal.

NEW YORK, July 13th.—Since the remarkable change reported in English sentiment over the *Pall Mall Gazette* disclosures, leading American journals throw aside their reserve, and are more freely commenting on the subject. The *Sun* says: "Unless the omens of history are worthless, we are possibly witnessing the dawn of a new English reformation analogous to the French Revolution. The privileges vested in the House of Peers will be endured no longer, if such be the shameful ends to which they are perverted. Certainly, should he be proved to be the founder or chief patron of a foul organization for the subjection of innocent children to the brutal passions of the rich, the Prince of Wales will never be permitted to reign over the hearts and homes of England."

The Cleveland Strikers—A Blatant Blackguard Squelched.

CLEVELAND, July 13th.—The strikers held a meeting in Newburg this afternoon. William J. Gorsuch, editor of a Socialistic sheet in Chicago, was present and made a speech. He advocated theft, arson and murder, saying the rich had no right to hold property. He grew very excited, and defied the police, the State authorities, and finally the Federal Government, saying he would fight like a tiger if any one attempted to arrest him. While he was making these statements, a policeman was quietly making his way toward the platform. When Gorsuch stopped for a minute to mop his brow, the policeman tapped him on the shoulder, and he meekly permitted himself to be taken to the police station and locked up. He is 52 years old, and was charged with using language to incite a riot. He arrived here this morning from Pittsburg. The strikers remained indoors to-day. The plate mill will be started again in the morning, and all serious trouble is thought to be over. The Polish Catholic priest has explained the situation to his parishoners, and many of them are anxious to return to work. The Bohemians are still firm, and are expected to object when all the mills again resume operations.

United Hebrew Relief Associations.

ST. LOUIS, July 13th.—Delegates from the United Hebrew Relief Associations of nearly all the principal cities in the country assembled here this afternoon under a call issued by the St. Louis Relief Association, for the purpose of forming a union of Hebrew charities in the United States. The Convention was called to order by Marcus C. Bernheimer, President of the local Association, who delivered an address of welcome. A permanent organization was effected by the election of Marcus Bernheimer, of St. Louis, President; J. L. Isaacs, of New York, Vice-President; Albert Arnstein, of St. Louis, Secretary. A resolution was adopted, declaring in favor of forming a national union of Hebrew charities, and stating the object of the Association to be the co-operation of the various Relief Associations of the United States in aid of the itinerant poor. S. Harse, of Louisville, J. Weil, of Milwaukee, J. G. Reensfelder, of Chicago, J. L. Isaacs, of New York, Albert Arnstein, of St. Louis, Rev. Dr. Gutheim, of New Orleans, Rev. Dr. Schendler, of Boston, and Marcus Bernheimer, of St. Louis, were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws.

Raising Silkworms in America.

NEW YORK, July 13th.—The *Tribune*, in an editorial, says: The raising of silkworms is a pretty harassing, exhausting, degrading labor, fit only for peons or half-animal peasants. There is not much probability that the industry can be raised into any importance in this country. It would not be good for the people of the country if it could be forced into temporary success.

Remark of Judge Field Approved.

BOSTON, July 13th.—The *Herald* says: Justice Field made an observation to a San Francisco reporter which members of his party through the country should chew up. It was this: "If Cleveland's administration is a great success, he will be renominated and re-elected. If a failure, no Democrat will be his successor." This is as true as preaching, and truer than a good deal of it, we suspect. The only way in which the administration can be made a success is for those who elected it to give it a hearty support. The President will not alter his purpose to respect the pledges upon which he was elected. If his party antagonizes him in this policy, it will be split in two, forfeit the respect of the people and lose the succession.

Kentucky Pride in Danger of a Fall.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), July 13th.—The local "plungers" who have staked their money on Kentucky thoroughbreds against the California cracks during the racing season complain bitterly of their hard luck. So frequently have events been captured by the California stables that believers in Kentucky superiority are beginning to have doubts. It would prove a distressing blow to the pride of Kentuckians should the fast record of their horses be lowered by the swifter strides of other cracks. The evening papers here say of Saturday's race: The public did not seem to fancy Tyrant. Seven to one was obtainable up to the time the flag fell. The race was run exactly to suit him. He has a terrific turn of speed; can run a quarter as fast as any horse in training. He carried his 125 pounds and won easily, while the great favorite, Katrine, again disappointed her backers. The Californians were much surprised at the result. They had not backed Tyrant heavily.

California Horses and Climate.

NEW YORK, July 13th.—The *World* says: The success of the California stables is the most prominent feature of the several meetings, and as that success has been amply sustained here in the East by the running of Haggin's horses, due credit must be given to the "glorious climate" and the superiority of the Pacific Coast during the winter months for the building up and development of horses for racing purposes, in which respect many who are interested have expressed the wish that Pierre Lorillard would select a yearling colt and filly by Mortimer and send them to California, to remain there until the spring that they are three years old, and then bring them East and try them with a colt and filly that had remained the same time at Rancocas. The experiment would be an interesting one both for the owners and the general public.

Turf Notes.

NEW YORK, July 13th.—Duffy, the California rider, has declined an offer of $5,000 from a prominent breeder here, supposed to be P. Lorillard, to ride for him. He says he has had several offers. Haggin's stable is not represented in any race at Monmouth Park this week. The Stockton stakes won by Tyrant was his last appearance there.

BRIGHTON BEACH, July 13th.—The attendance to-day numbered 5,000. The three-quarters of a mile race for two-year-olds Bessie B. won, Frank Ward second, Peekskill third. Time, 1:17¼. On the same terms, Nimblefoot won, Harry Morris second, Contessa third. Time, 1:18¼. The mile and a half race, for three-year-olds, Radnor won, Myrtle second, Byron Cross third. Time, 2:38¼. The mile race, for all ages, John Sullivan won, Frankie B. second, Cardinal McCloskey third. Time, 1:43¾. On the same terms, Pink Cottage won, Barnum second, Topsy B. third. Time, 1:43¼. The seven-eighths of a mile race, Nimrod won, Judge Griffith second, Hazard, third. Time, 1:32.

Disastrous Storm.

PITTSBURG, July 13th.—Shortly before dark this evening, Allegheny valley was visited by one of the most disastrous storms ever known in that section. The rain fell in torrents for an hour, the wind blew a hurricane, and thunder and lightning was incessant. Reports of great damage have been received from various points along the Allegheny river between here and Titusville. At Harmansville the lightning struck the telegraph office, killing instantly James McFeeders, a student, aged 12, and rendering unconscious the operator, Miss Mary Hazlett. The building was partially wrecked. At Freeport, four inches and a half of rain fell in an hour, flooding cellars, yards and streets, and covering the West Pennsylvania & Butler Branch Railroad with water to a depth of several feet. The track in some places washed away, and in others debris was piled five feet high. Trains were stopped in all directions. At Dite's station, a freight train ran into a landslide and was badly wrecked. Peters creek, near Leechburg, is swollen beyond the banks, and numerous gas and oil derricks were washed down stream. Kirkpatrick's steel plant, at Leechburg, is under water, and the loss will reach many thousands of dollars. The damage to hay and grain alone in this and surrounding districts will amount to an enormous sum.

TITUSVILLE (Pa.), July 13th.—A cloud burst about one mile south of town this afternoon, and the stream entering Oil creek, near this city, rose to an unprecedented height. Many houses were moved from their foundations, and several were washed away. A number of families had a narrow escape. Two bridges went down the creek, and the roads were badly washed. There was no loss of life, but the damage to property was very great.

Improvement in General Grant's Condition.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, July 13th.—Dr. Douglas said this morning that General Grant had passed a good night, and when asked how many hours his patient slept the doctor evidently felt it needless to go into minute details. The General went through the night with little or no cocaine, and this morning was bright and his spirits improved, as has been the case every Monday for four weeks. The sick man is taking food plentifully, and has swallowed his liquid nourishment to-day without apparent pain. His voice is clearer and stronger and his pulse has a greater volume than yesterday.

Indian Tragedy in Colorado.

DURANGO, July 13th.—Yesterday Buckskin Charley, son of Chief Ignacio, shot and killed Casimero, a prominent Indian of the same tribe. Each of the Indians were living upon a farm upon which the Government built a house and barns, and were doing considerable farming. The trouble grew out of a trivial matter of trespass. As soon as Casimero's friends heard of the tragedy they burned Charlie's house, barns and stacks, and killed his horses. Charlie fled. The settlers are wild with excitement, but no further trouble is apprehended.

Connection Severed.

CLEVELAND, July 13th.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Cleveland, one of the oldest organizations of the kind in the country, adopted resolutions to-day severing its connection with the State and National Unions. The local Union believes in non-partisan action, while the State and National organizations have declared for the Prohibition party.

A "Converted" Chinaman.

NEW YORK, July 13th.—Fong Ah Hong, the alleged murderer of Sing Lee at Burlington, was arrested at Rome, N. Y., yesterday morning. District Attorney Matthewson will apply to Governor Hill for a requisition to-day, and with Chief Byrnes will start for Burlington. Ah Hong was playing the converted heathen at Burlington, and was advertised to speak last night at the First Congregational Church on "China and Her Customs." He had won the confidence of the pastor of that church, who had advanced him money and books.

Hop Market Depressed.

NEW YORK, July 13th.—The *Sun* says: The hop market is still depressed and no improvement observed in the demand from the brewers or the trade, and only small lots of from three to ten bales are dealt in. The brewers say they have predicted a lower market. Prime quality can be had at ten cents and even lower. The crop in Europe is said to promise well.

Stock of Grain in Sight.

CHICAGO, July 13th.—The following official statement of the Board of Trade shows the grain in sight in the United States and Canada July 11th, and the increase or decrease over the preceding week: Wheat, 40,944,723—a decrease of 555,530; corn, 5,038,027—a decrease of 253,510; oats, 2,707,242—a decrease of 81,412; rye, 210,199—a decrease of 2,323; barley, 1,117,508—an increase of 2,737.

Convention of Glass-Blowers.

PITTSBURG, July 13th.—The annual Convention of the American Green Glass Bottle Blowers' Association met here this morning, L. Arrington, of Milwaukee, presiding. There were seventeen delegates present, the cities represented being Milwaukee, St. Louis, Alton, Ills., Ottawa, Ills., Covington, Ky., Newark, O., Massillon, O., San Francisco and Pittsburg.

New President of Cornell University.

ITHACA (N. Y.), July 13th.—Professor Charles Kendall Adams, of Michigan University, was to-day elected President of Cornell University, to succeed President White.

Yarn Mill Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13th.—Benjamin Schofield's yarn mill, in West Manyunk, was burned yesterday. Loss, $200,000; partially insured. The dam near by had run dry, and there was no means of extinguishing the flames.

Buffalo Bill's Show Attached.

NEW HAVEN (Conn.), July 13th.—A Deputy Sheriff went to Norwalk this afternoon and attached Buffalo Bill's "Wild West" show for $26,000, on two attachments, one of $10,000 for damages for breaking up Carver's show, and one for $16,000 for the malicious arrest of Dr. Carver at Willemantic. The Cody party furnished bonds.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 13th.—Stocks opened generally ⅛ to ¾ higher, St. Paul and Lackawanna being the strongest, but New York Central was ⅛ lower and yielded ½ more quickly; West Shore also fell off ½ just after the opening. In the early dealings Gould stocks were strong, also Grangers, and New York Central rallied ¾, selling quickly at 91½.

NEW YORK, July 13th—3 P. M.—After 2 o'clock stocks continued steady and for some strong; for others, notably Lackawanna, which rose ¾, there was a large business done in a few of the favorite issues. Amid considerable excitement the market closed active and strong at or near the best prices of the day.

COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, July 13th.

FRUIT—Lemons, Sicily, fancy, $6 50@7; common, 6@6 50 ₱ case; Limes, $11; Bananas, $2 75@3 ₱ bunch; Pineapples, $6@9 ₱ dozen; Cocoanuts, $6@6 50 ₱ 100; Los Angeles Oranges, $1 75@2; Riverside, do, $2@3; Apples, choice, 50@75c; fancy, $1 25@1 50; Crawford Peaches, 30@50c; Apricots, 75@90c; Blackberries, 5@4c; Early Pears, 75c@$1; Bartlett Pears, $1 75; Plums, 50@75c ₱ box.

PIE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 20@1 30; assorted, gallon cans, $4; Peaches, 2½-lb cans, $1 50; Portland Blueberries, 2-lb cans, $2; Whortleberries, $1 75; Capital Asparagus, $2 25 ₱ dozen cans.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 2¼@3c ₱ lb; choice, 5c; do quartered, 2@2½c; Pears, peeled, 5@6c; do, unpeeled, 4@5c; Plums, pitted, 10@11c; Peaches, 9@10c; do peeled, 15@20c; Prunes, German and French, 6@9c; Blackberries, 10@11c; Figs, California, 4@5c ₱ lb.

TABLE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 75@2; Peaches, $2 25@2 87½; Bartlett Pears, $2 37; Plums, $1 75@1 85; Blackberries, $1 75@2; Gooseberries, $2 25@2 50; Strawberries, $2 75@3; Apricots, $1 65@1 85; Muscat Grapes, $1 75@2; Red Currants, $2 40; Cherries, $2 20@2 40.

VEGETABLES—Early Rose Potatoes, 55@60c ₱ ctl; New Onions, $1 85@2; Cabbage, $1 10@1 25; Carrots, $1 ₱ 100; Turnips, 75c; bunch vegetables, 12½c ₱ doz; Parsnips, 1c; Beets, $1; Horse Radish, 4@5c ₱ lb; Garlic, 4@6c; Cucumbers, 50@60c; String Beans, 2@3c ₱ lb; Wax Beans, 2@3c ₱ lb; Summer Squash, 2½c ₱ lb; Peas, 3@3½c ₱ lb; Artichokes, 40c ₱ dozen; Tomatoes, 40@50c ₱ box; Green Peppers, 5@6c ₱ lb; Green corn, 15c ₱ doz; Sweet Potatoes, 2½@2⅝c ₱ lb.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4 95 ₱ barrel; Oatmeal, $3 75 ₱ 100 lbs; Cornmeal, white and yellow, $2 in 25 lb sacks, $2 25 in 10 lb sacks, ₱ 100 lbs; Cracked Wheat, $2 25@2 50; Hominy, $3 25 ₱ cwt.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 15@16c ₱ lb; full-grown Chickens, $5 50@6 50 ₱ dozen; young Roosters, $5 50@6 50 ₱ dozen; Broilers, $4@5; tame Ducks, $6 50; Geese, $1 50@2 ₱ pair; Eggs, choice lots, 17@18c ₱ dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, choice roll, 23@24c ₱ lb; packed in firkins, choice, 22@24c; common, 15@20c. Cheese, California, 9@11c; Western flats, 15@17c; Martin's Cream, 17½c.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat hay, $13@16 ₱ ton; Alfalfa hay, $10@11 ₱ ton; Bran, $18 ₱ ton; Middlings, $22 ₱ ton; Barley, whole, $1 25@1 30; rolled, $1 40; Wheat, $1 35@1 40 ₱ cwt; tame Oats, $1 50; Corn, $1 30 ₱ cwt for choice.

MISCELLANEOUS—Seeds—Alfalfa, 20@21c; Timothy, Eastern, 6½@7½c ₱ lb; Oregon, 6@7c; Pop Corn, 3½@4c ₱ lb; Red Clover, 13@14c; Red Top, 7@9c. Nuts—Chile Walnuts, 7½@9c; California Walnuts, 9@9½c; Almonds, 12@15c; Peanuts, California, 4½@5½c. Lard (California), cans, 8½@9c; Eastern, 11¼@11½c. Hides, salt, light and medium, 8c; heavy steers, 9c; dry, 16@16½c. Tallow, 5c. Hops—No demand. Sales of Pacific coast in New York, 10c; market value here, 3@6c.

MEATS—Beef, 6@7c; Mutton, 5@5½c ₱ lb; Lamb, 8c; Veal, small calves, 8c; large, 8c; Hogs, 9@4c; Dressed Pork, 6½c; Hams, Eastern, 13@14c; California, 11@12½c; Bacon, medium, 9½c; selected, 12c; extra light, 13½c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13th.

FLOUR—We quote: Best city extra, $4 25@4 85; medium, $3 50@4; shipping superfine, $2 75@3 50 ₱ bbl.

WHEAT—Nothing has yet developed at foreign centers to encourage any improvement in local circles. The market continues in its former lifeless condition, being nominally quotable at $1 40 ₱ ctl for the better shipping qualities.

Call Board sales at the morning session of the San Francisco Produce Exchange were as follows:

Buyer season—300 tons, $1 62; 200, $1 61¾; 100, $1 61½.

Buyer 1885—100 tons, $1 54¾; 700, $1 54; 100, $1 53¾; 200, $1 53¼ ₱ ctl.

Afternoon sales were:

Buyer season—100 tons, $1 62; 100, $1 62½.

Buyer 1885—200 tons, $1 54; 100, $1 54½; 300 $1 54¼ ₱ ctl.

BARLEY—The market presented a somewhat steadier tone to-day. Buyers were moderately plentiful at $1 15, but holders insisted on $1 17½ ₱ ctl, and would not make concessions. A fairly large parcel, that it was asserted would pass the No. 1 standard, changed hands at $1 14. It was of dark color, however, though perfectly clean. Brewing is unchanged at $1 20@1 25 ₱ ctl.

Call Board sales at the morning session of the San Francisco Produce Exchange were as follows:

Buyer season—100 tons, $1 31½; 100, $1 32.

Seller 1885, new—100 tons, $1 18¼ ₱ ctl.

Buyer 1885—200 tons, $1 24¾; 1,000, $1 25; 200, $1 25¼; 100, $1 25⅝; 200, $1 26; 100, $1 26¼.

Seller 1885, new—100 tons, $1 17⅞; 100, $1 17⅞; 200, $1 18; 100, $1 18¼; 200, $1 18¼; 200, $1 18⅜; 200, $1 18¾ ₱ ctl.

Afternoon sales were:

Buyer season—1,000 tons, $1 34; 100, $1 34¼.

Buyer 1885—100 tons, $1 26¼; 100, $1 26⅛; 300, $1 26⅜; 200, $1 26⅝; 600, $1 27; 100, $1 27¼; 300, $1 27½; 100, $1 27⅝; 800, $1 27¾.

Seller 1885, new—100 tons, $1 19; 100, $1 19¼; 100, $1 19⅜; 100, $1 19½; 100, $1 19⅝; 200, $1 19¾; 200, $1 19⅞; 100, $1 20.

Seller season, new—100 tons, $1 19 ₱ ctl.

OATS—The situation is bad for sellers. Stocks are excessive, while the inquiry is slow and limited. We quote: Surprise and Milling, $1 37½@1 40; No. 1, $1 15@1 20; No. 2, $1 00@1 12½; Black, $1 10@1 15 ₱ ctl.

CORN—Buyers have the market largely in their favor. We quote: Large Yellow, $1 15@1 20; small Yellow, $1 22½; large White, $1 15@1 20; small White, $1 15@1 20 ₱ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes and Cucumbers are a shade steadier, but in other kinds there are no marked changes. Tomatoes, 40@50c for Winters, and 65@85c ₱ box for river; Green Corn, 8@10c ₱ dozen; Egg Plant, $1 25@1 50 ₱ box; Artichokes, 15c ₱ dozen; Cucumbers, 25@35c for Vacaville, and 40@50c ₱ box for bay; Carrots, 30@40c; Turnips, 35@40c ₱ ctl; Beets, 35@40c ₱ ctl; Parsnips, $1 ₱ ctl; Cauliflower, 65c ₱ dozen; Cabbage, 75c ₱ ctl; Garlic, 2½@3c ₱ lb; Celery, 50c ₱ dozen; Dried Peppers, 15@18c ₱ lb; Green Peas, 2½@3c ₱ lb; Dried Okra, 15@25c ₱ lb; Green do, 8@10c ₱ lb; Marrowfat Squash, 30@40 ₱ ton; Summer Squash, 50@60c ₱ box.

FRUIT—The market was well supplied to-day with nearly all leading varieties. Raspberries were scarce, as picking has been stopped, owing to low prices. We quote: Watermelons, 2@3 ₱ piece; Cantaloupes, 25@50 ₱ crate; Nectarines, 50@75c ₱ box; Prunes, 25@35c ₱ bskt, 40@50c ₱ box; Grapes, 50c@$1 ₱ box; Strawberries, $2@3 ₱ chest; Currants, $2 50@3 ₱ chest; Plums, 15@40c ₱ box; Raspberries, $5 ₱ chest; Blackberries, $1 50@2 50 ₱ chest; Apricots, 50@60c ₱ large box; Peaches, 15@30c ₱ box and bskt; Figs, 40@60c ₱ box; Apples, 15@25c ₱ bskt, and 10@85c ₱ box; Pears, 20@30c ₱ basket, and 50@75c ₱ box; Bartlett do, 50c ₱ box, and 30@75c ₱ bskt; Lemons—Sicily seed, $5 50@6; do, California, 75@$1 25 ₱ box for ordinary and $1 50@1 75 for Sicily seed; Mexican Limes, $10@11 50 ₱ box; Oranges, California, $1 50@1 75 ₱ box for common, $2 50@3 for Riverside; Tahiti $2 25 ₱ box; Bananas, $1 50@3 ₱ bunch; Pineapples, $5 50@6 ₱ dozen.

BUTTER—The week opens on a quiet market. Choice brands are not in excessive supply, while the stocks of other qualities are larger than required. We quote as follows: Fancy, 22c; choice, 20@21c; good, 18@19c; mixed lots, 11@12½c ₱ lb; firkin, 16@20c for choice new; 12@14c for ordinary to fair; Eastern, 10@14c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Quotable at 9@10c; inferior grades, 6@8c; Eastern, 14c; Western, 5@10c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market is easy for everything except a specially choice article. Quotable at 20@22c for California, and 15@17c ₱ dozen for Eastern.

POULTRY—Arrivals this morning were quite light, values being therefore more or less nominal. Live Turkeys—Gobblers, 16@18c; hens, 15@16c; Roosters, $5@5 50 for old, and $4 50@5 50 for young; Hens, $5@6 50; Broilers, $1 75@3 50 as to size; Ducks, $3@5 ₱ dozen; Geese, $1 50@1 75 ₱ pair.

FRESH MEATS—Following are rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers: Beef—First quality, 7c; second quality, 6¼@6½c; third quality, 5@6c ₱ lb. Mutton—Wethers are quotable at 5c ₱ lb, and Ewes at 4@4½c ₱ lb. Lamb—Quotable at 6@7c ₱ lb. Veal—Quotable at 8@12c ₱ lb. Pork—Live Hogs, on foot, 2¼@4½c; dressed do, 4½@6c ₱ lb.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 13th.

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

HIDES—California are quiet at 21c.

WOOL—California is quiet at 8@10c for fall burry, and 12@17c clean fall; spring burry, 15@17c; clean spring, 19@25c; pulled, 25@33c.

SUGAR—Cuba Centrifugal, $5 95.

CHICAGO, July 13th.

WHEAT—88¾@88¾c for August.
CORN—46⅝@46¾c for August.
PORK—$10 27½ for August.
LARD—$6 65 for August.
RIBS—$5 47½ for August.
SHORT RIBS—$5 65.

LIVERPOOL, July 13th.

WHEAT—Winter, California spot lots, 6s 10d to 7s 1d; off coast, 34s 6d; just shipped, 36s 6d; nearly due, 34s 6d; cargoes off coast, inactive on passage, very slow; Mark Lane Wheat quiet but steady; English country markets, quiet; French, very dull; Wheat and Flour in Paris, rather easier; weather in England, showery.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13, 1885.

MORNING SESSION.

Ophir	1 15@1 10	Imperial	15c
G. & C.	1 40	S. Nev	1 20
Best & B.	2	Solid Silver	200@55c
Con. C. & Va.	1 65@1 60	Prize	80c
Savage	2 25@2 30	Navajo	1
Chollar	1 30@1 35	Mt. Diablo	2¼
Potosi	65c	Bodie	1 35
H. & N.	87½		

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Eureka	6	Chollar	1 35
Navajo	1	Potosi	65c
Bodie	1 40@1 35	H. & N.	6 75@87½
Bulwer	45c@40	Imperial	15c
Peerless	3 10	Jacket	1 65
Ophir	1 10	Bullion	25c
Mexican	75c	Justice	10c
G. & C.	1 35@1 40	Union	80c
B. & B.	2	Alta	40c
C. & Con. Va.	1 60	S. V. Water	94c
Savage	2 20@2 25		

HOFSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE, a valuable remedy for gravel. Dr. T. H. Newland, Jr., St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have used it in diseases of the urinary organs, such as gravel, and particularly spermatorrhœa, with very good results, and think it a very valuable remedy in those diseases."

If you have a duty to do, do it straightforwardly. An old army commander was accustomed to say, as he saw a young officer dodge his head at the whistle of a bullet, "You foolish fellow, you'll dodge right into the way of a bullet."—[Morning Star.

HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] Remedy is excellent in all of the diseases of females. For delicate women no medicine equals it.

A CELEBRATED doctor says that "Hunt's Remedy is a sure cure for heart diseases, and there is no substitute for it."

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