ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

WASHINGTON.

ACTION OF THE REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

California Patents — Presidential Nominations—Postal Telegraph —The Senate and House.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

The Felton and Henley Restriction Bills.

WASHINGTON, February 17th.—There has been some talk as to the difference between the Chinese bills introduced in the House by Representatives Felton and Henley. Representative McKenna, who has been examining both bills, says that the points of difference are not so great as supposed. Henley's bill abrogates the treaty immediately on its passage, and Felton's on notice to the Chinese Empire by the Government. Henley admits into the country diplomats and their household and body servants. Felton's also includes students for public colleges. The certificate of the diplomat provided for in Henley's bill has the defects of that of the first Restriction Act. Felton's certificate clause has the defects of Morrow's bill. This defect in Henley's certificate clause is of no importance, as it can hardly be abused.

The "Chinese in Transit" Question.

WASHINGTON, February 17th.—Representative Morrow had an interview with Assistant Secretary of State Porter to-day, with reference to preventing the entrance of Chinese "in transit" into the United States. Porter has nothing to do with the matter directly, but Morrow believes if the State Department will inform the Treasury Department that there is nothing in the treaty to prohibit the exclusion of Chinese who pretend to be in transit, the Treasury Department will issue regulations excluding them. He is working to this end.

The California Marshalship Squabble.

WASHINGTON, February 17th.—The gossip about the appointment of Franks as Marshal has not yet died out at the capital. Following the announcement of a rupture between Field and the President on this account, comes an interesting story. There seems to be no doubt that the President had made up his mind to appoint Maynard, and that gentleman, being aware of the fact, told a correspondent here, who made a positive statement in his dispatches to a San Francisco paper. Immediately upon the publication of the facts, a stream of protests were telegraphed overland from all over the State. These telegrams caused Cleveland to abandon Maynard and appoint Franks. When Judge Field and Maynard ascertained the reason why the latter had been so summarily dropped, there was blood on the face of the moon. It was known that Jesse D. Carr had been Franks' backer, and it was charged that he had used the correspondent to prematurely telegraph the fact of Maynard's appointment, in order to secure the forwarding of telegraphic protests from California that would defeat Maynard. Carr was in Chicago when he heard of these charges, and he hurried back to Washington to confront his accusers. He procured letters from the correspondent denying that Carr had asked that the news that Maynard would be appointed be telegraphed, and saying that Mr. Maynard himself gave the news. This letter Carr showed to Field, and he would have shown it to Maynard had that gentleman called upon him when invited to do so by Uncle Jesse. Maynard left for home night before last. Mr. Carr goes home Friday. He leaves here with the reputation of being one of the shrewdest politicians California possesses.

Slim Chances for Success.

WASHINGTON, February 17th.—The action of the Committee of Public Buildings and Grounds, in recommending an appropriation of $350,000 for the purchase of a site for the San Francisco Postoffice, will exhaust the quota of money assigned to California, and the bills for public buildings in Stockton and Los Angeles will stand but a poor show of getting a favorable report from the committee. Markham and Louttit will do their best, however, to secure some action in the matter, but their chances of success are slim.

Patents to Californians.

WASHINGTON, February 17th.—Patents have been issued to Californians as follows: Daniel Beymer, Santa Rosa, saw-setting device; Roscoe Cook, J. H. Hedges and W. M. Bernard, San Francisco, car coupling; Julius Frelich, assignor to himself and W. Riddle, San Francisco, chenille; John L. Koster, San Francisco, heater for barrels; John Tilton, San Francisco, faucet for shipping and service cans; William L. Walker, Brooks, draft pole for vehicles; Calvin B. Rice, East Oakland, camping chest; Matthew Rice, Oakland, commutation ticket holder; Mattie J. Baker, San Jose, ironing table.

The Silver Question.

WASHINGTON, February 17th.—The Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures last Saturday agreed to report adversely the Bland bill for the unlimited coinage of silver, and to-day it laid on the table a motion made by Mr. Felton to report adversely a bill for the suspension of the silver coinage. The motion to lay on the table was adopted by a vote of 7 to 5, Hamphill, Scott, Rockwell, Seymour, Norwood, James and Little voting in the affirmative, and Bland, Lanham, Felton, McCreery and Fuller in the negative. The friends of suspension have two majority in the committee on the naked proposition, but this does not represent the actual views of the committee. Several of the gentlemen who voted for the motion to table the motion to make an adverse report wish the coinage to continue, if some compromise measure can be agreed upon. The committee is aware that the House will never consent to a suspension of the coinage, and their efforts hereafter will be directed to agree upon some sort of a compromise bill.

Hearing Views on the Silver Question.

WASHINGTON, February 17th.—The House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures to-day heard Dexter Y. Hawkins, of New York, in opposition to the suspension of silver coinage. Hawkins was delegated by the Anti-Monopoly League of New York to present the views of that organization to the committee. His statement was an elaboration of the views expressed in the anti-monopolists' meeting in a New York hotel about a month ago.

Adverse Report on Postal Telegraph Lines.

WASHINGTON, February 17th.—The subcommittee of the House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, having charge of the postal telegraph question, have agreed to report adversely to the full committee on all propositions for the building or purchase of telegraph lines by the Government. It will recommend additional legislation regarding the transmission of telegrams over lines opened by land grants or subsidized railroads.

National Woman Suffrage Association.

WASHINGTON, February 17th.—The eighteenth annual Washington Convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association began this morning, and seventeen States and Territories were represented. There was a large attendance, and much interest manifested. To-day's sessions were presided over by Susan B. Anthony, who, on taking the chair, announced that the President, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, was ill at her home, and would not be able to attend the Convention. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was re-elected President, and Susan B. Anthony, Matilda Joslyn Gage and Phœbe W. Cousins, Vice-Presidents at large for the ensuing year. At the evening session, a paper on "Woman's Suffrage and the Labor Question" was read by Clara B. Colby, of Nebraska. Rev. Rush B. Shippen read a paper on "The Advance of Woman," and was followed by Ada C. Sweet, of Chicago, in an address on "Woman's Work." Adjourned until to-morrow.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

WASHINGTON, February 17th.—About twenty Republican Senators met in caucus this morning. Edmunds submitted a resolution for the Judiciary Committee, embodying the views of the Republican members respecting the rights of the Senate to information from the heads of executive departments. The resolution was adopted and it was decided that it shall be offered in open session in the Senate.

The resolutions passed by the caucus are three in number. The first declares that the action of the Attorney-General in refusing to furnish information when called for by the Senate, no matter what the motive may have been, was reprehensible. The second declares that where the Senate has called or may call upon the heads of departments for information regarding removals from office and the information is not furnished as requested, the Senate will not confirm said appointee. The third condemns the disregard of law which requires that in selections for office preference should be given to honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors.

It is understood the resolutions will be formally laid before the Judiciary Committee at its next meeting, with the view to having them reported to the Senate immediately thereafter.

Another Demand for Information.

WASHINGTON, February 17th.—The Senate, went into executive session to-day, on motion of Senator Edwards. Immediately after the doors were closed, Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution, calling upon the Attorney-General for all information on the files of the Department of Justice in relation to the removal of Samuel F. Phillips as Solicitor-General, and the appointment of John Goode, Jr., as his successor. The introduction of this resolution caused some discussion, but Mr. Edmunds said it was impossible for the Judiciary Committee to take intelligent action upon Goode's nomination until the information called for by the resolution had been furnished. Upon this statement, after some protest from the Democratic side of the chamber, the resolution was adopted.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, February 17th.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: James B. Groome, to be Collector of Customs, and J. Freeman Raisin, to be Naval Officer of Customs, in the district of Baltimore, Md.; Pendleton King, of North Carolina, to be Secretary of Legation at Constantinople; Edward L. Parson, Indian Agent at Ouray, Utah.

United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 17th.—The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting additional information as to the accounts of Alfred B. Meacham, late Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon.

Hoar introduced a bill providing for the erection of a suitable monument at Washington to General Grant, and the bill appropriates $150,000 for the purpose indicated, and provides for a Commission of three Senators and three members of the House of Representatives to contract for the monument.

Logan suggested to Hoar that the amount of the appropriation be increased to $250,000. He did not think an appropriate monument could be secured for $150,000. By unanimous consent, Hoar increased the amount accordingly, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Library.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar.

The bill providing for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians was taken up, but at 2 o'clock went over, and consideration of the education bill was resumed.

After debate, and pending action, the Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, February 17th.—Jones of Texas, from the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, reported a bill granting franking privilege to Julia D. Grant. Placed on House calendar.

In the morning hour Peterson, on behalf of the Committee on Postroads and Postoffices, called up, and the House passed, the bill to make allowances for clerk hire to Postmasters of first and second-class postoffices, to cover the cost of clerical labor in the money order business.

Cobb, on behalf of the Committee on Public Lands, called up the bill forfeiting the Atlantic and Pacific land grant. The bill forfeits land adjacent to uncompleted portions of the road.

McRae offered as a substitute the bill of the minority of the committee forfeiting the entire land grant.

Pending discussion the morning hour expired and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Fitz John Porter bill.

Laird of Nebraska delivered a carefully-prepared argument in support of the bill, maintaining that Porter was innocent of any disloyalty, either to Pope or to his country, and declaring that Porter's enemies had created mountains of disobedience out of mole hills of discretion, and that the trial and conviction of Porter had been a farce.

After some further debate, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, February 17th.—Miss Hattie Crocker, daughter of the railroad king, is here this winter with the Hearsts, from San Francisco. Like the daughter of Mrs. Mackay, she is quiet and unassuming.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day agreed to favorably report on the Brumner bill, limiting the capital stock of national banks to $50,000,000.

At a meeting of the Coinage Committee, held this afternoon, at which all the members were present, the proposition to report adversely the bill to suspend the coinage of silver was voted down by 7 to 6. At the last meeting the vote was a tie. Felton, who was absent before, voted with the silver men, but Norwood changed his vote and voted against the proposition.

Representative McKenna to-day presented in the House a petition of citizens of Vallejo, praying for the abrogation of the Burlingame treaty.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

NEWHALL, February 17th.—The following overland passengers passed Newhall to-day, to arrive in San Francisco February 18th: William Bedell, San Francisco; Mrs. S. Clark, San Jose; F. Coblenz, A. Dellacosa, Mrs. Day, San Francisco; D. H. Darrah, Pennsylvania; F. F. Griffith, Los Angeles; S. B. Gillman, Maine; Mrs. S. Goodrich, New Jersey; W. E. Griswold, Iowa; L. G. Goldwater, Santa Ana; W. G. Gill, San Bernardino; W. I. Hall and wife, Chicago; L. Hanan, New York; George Hamilton, San Francisco; R. O. Joyce, Arizona; O. Merrill, Vermont; E. M. Mancourt, Ohio; M. R. Merrill, Monterey; B. Monroe, J. R. Monroe, Connecticut; J. G. McCall, San Francisco; J. C. Norman, Los Angeles; H. H. Norwood, Canada; R. Pendergast, Nevada; Mrs. R. N. Pickerl and daughter, New York; C. L. Marsh, Vermont; Mrs. E. Pilgan, San Francisco; E. T. Sewell, wife and daughter, New York; L. Speyer, Norwalk; W. H. Sewan, Los Angeles; M. Sullivan, Philadelphia; Mrs. M. A. Strockwell and two children, Cloverdale; G. G. Stuart, Pennsylvania; Dr. I. Thorne, Kansas City; F. M. Tracy and wife, Missouri; W. W. Wales, San Francisco; Mrs. T. W. Willard, Ohio; John Wasby, San Francisco; G. W. Wickersham, Manchester, Ia.; R. N. Withmell, Omaha, and ten immigrants.

PROMONTORY, February 17th.—The following passengers passed here to-day to arrive in Sacramento on February 19th: L. A. Billings, Beloit, Ks.; A. M. Burns, San Francisco; J. J. Carey, Council Bluffs; S. J. Carroll, Salt Lake; James Casden, Denver; John Cain, Butte; W. F. Edwards, Beloit, Ks.; J. T. Foster, Portland, Or.; E. C. Foster, Mrs. E. C. Foster, New York; Miss O. Gunder, Germany; E. Godfrey, Marquetta, Neb.; C. Griswold, King City, Mo.; Henry Grant, Deer Lodge, Mont.; W. M. Hoag, C. Jacobs, San Francisco; F. R. Jamison, U. S. Consul, N. C.; Mrs. D. H. Jackson and daughter, Denver; Mr. and Mrs. Jameson, France; J. Kane, Butte City, Mont.; W. C. Kimkel and wife, East Saginaw, Mich.; Jas. Kerman, Deerfield, Mass.; Wong Ling, New York; E. C. Mix, Jersey; R. Mackenzie, Mrs. C. A. McNulty, J. M. Neville, San Francisco; E. Palmer and wife, Wolsey, Dakota; Miss V. Peterson, Denmark; J. W. Phillips, Mrs. J. W. Phillips, Chicago; A. Rannow and wife, H. Rannon, Wayne, Neb.; H. Roestel, A. Roestel, John Robins, New York; David Sliff, Hastings, Neb.; W. M. Taylor and wife, W. G. Taylor, Denver.

A PIUTE DUEL.—We find the annexed in the Virginia (Nev.) *Chronicle:*

Two Indian braves known as "Coleville Charley" and "Carson Valley George," coveted the affections of a certain dusky maiden of the forest, and met at the Indian camp near Holbrook's, Douglas county. George fired two shots, one of which took effect in Charley's arm, and one out of three shots fired by Charley took effect in George's abdomen, just above the navel. On being asked why he did not have the doctor extract the bullet, George said: "Me got 'em plenty bullets—no want 'em."

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"AGRICULTURAL" CHINESE.

Viewing Both Sides of the Mongolian Question and Its Agitation.

EDS. RECORD UNION: I notice your excerpts and editorial remarks in this morning's paper upon the above topic, under the heading "A Serious Phase of the Chinese Question." Your observations are sensible (as, of course, an editor's always are), yet at the same time it must be borne in mind that dangerous diseases require stern treatment—whisky to the snake bite, knife to the cancer, saw to the mortifying limb—and that somebody must be hurt more or less. Talk about it, write about it, speechify about it, "resolute" about it, and yet after all it is the old question—capital vs. labor, the hirer vs. the wage-worker. And so it will be. True you may say not entirely so, but it is only the employer who would keep the Chinese here. If a vote could be taken to-day by the employers and white employes, ninety-nine one-hundredths of the ballots to retain "the little brown men" would come from the former class. Of course there are two sides to this question. And one great cause of the present agitation is that many employes of Chinese labor, in factories especially, are awakening to the fact that it is only a question of time when the Chinaman will be the manufacturer on the coast. Their own self-interest is in jeopardy. Perhaps it is well so. The agricultural and horticultural man is not so deeply touched as yet. Consequently, he comes down from Tehama and Butte and Vacaville, "cool-headed," etc., for himself. And he is right—and wrong. Right, in saying that all the Chinese cannot be dispensed with at once; that not every man can go out and pick and pack fruit; he must learn how to do it. Right, in saying that there is not available a sufficient number of skilled laborers to take care of the crop this year. But the proposition that it will take eight years to displace this labor is absurd and unreasonable to an unprejudiced and disinterested mind.

But if the majority of "cool-headed" agricultural and horticultural men have their way it will take eighteen times eight years to do it. They prefer to employ Chinese labor so long as they can get it. They may protest otherwise, but "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." It is more money in their pockets, and they will do it so long as nothing is said or done to prevent it. That's the long and short of it. As you observe, white people do not want to labor at the same basket with a Chinaman. They feel degraded by it, and, in one sense, no one can blame them. The phrase, "All honest labor is honorable" here meets a pretty tight squeeze. Again, the employers of white labor do not treat the laborer as he is treated in the East. Here he must sleep out, anywhere—go with a "gang," and be "bossed" and "driven" more than there. He feels that his employer cares nothing for him, more than for his horse or hog, for the money that is in him. Of course this is not true in all cases. But it is so in a great many—the majority. All arising, of course, from the land system of the State. But the employe is at fault, too, to a certain extent. He is too particular about the kind of a man for whom he labors, what and how much he must do. And if his employer is a "49er" and happens to say "d—n it" when the employe makes a mistake, or don't give him pie for his dinner, he "strikes" and leaves.

Now, Mr. Editor, say you "all this is foreign to the topic and farfetched?" One minute more; this I have observed generally and particularly: A young man came up with me on the train Monday from Los Angeles, bound eastward. He told me that when he went out to hoe work, employers told him that they preferred to employ Chinese—"they were more docile, faithful, etc." I could name many other instances to sustain my ideas. What I am coming to is this: You say form immigration societies to bring in laborers. You are right. That step, combined with a "repeating," is the only method that will ever rid this coast of servile labor. Mark that! But when you try to induce laborers to come here, tell them beforehand just what to expect, so that they will not be disappointed when they come. Tell them that they will receive more pay and less social accommodations than in the East. Tell them that a "49er" will swear sometimes. Tell them, if they are not willing to work hard, to stay at home. And so get good "tinuber" here. Then as to the other side, the Chinese are here and are entitled to the protection of the law. Those who have leased for years are not bound to give up their leases. Those Tehama and Butte men are not obliged to employ white men. But no white man is obliged to buy or deal with any man, Chinaman or white, unless he chooses to do it. Thank God for that privilege. White men who will, can say that they will not deal with those Chinamen. White men who will, can say to these agricultural and horticultural men, unless you show some sympathy for the poor men of your own race, by beginning this very season to give employment to some of them (even at two bits more per day for the same work), and indicate that, as fast as possible, you will displace Chinese by white labor, we will not deal with you. I suggest that the agricultural and horticultural men of Tehama, Butte, Yolo, Solano and other counties, meet and form an anti-Chinese society for this purpose; to dispense with Chinese labor as fast as possible, and then prove their words by their actions. Will they do it? The Chinese are not to blame for being here nor for staying here, if public opinion permits it. It is those who employ and patronize them. And we are all creatures of self-interest to a large extent. The writer is neither an employer, nor an employe of any kind of labor, but expects to be sooner or later, and is now a citizen, taxpayer and voter. Let "the greatest good to the greatest number" be the motto, and let the right prevail. W. M. H.

"I AM all broken up, in body and mind," says a victim of dyspepsia. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures dyspepsia. It tones up the digestive organs and creates an appetite. Give it a trial.

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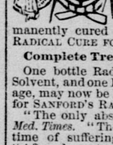

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COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, February 17th.

FRUIT—Lemons—Sicily, $6 50@7; Limes, $16@17; Bananas, $2 50@3 ₱ bunch; Pineapples, $5@6 ₱ dozen: Cocoanuts, $5@6 50; California Oranges, $1 50@1 75 ₱ box; Navel Oranges, $3@3 50; Riverside Oranges, $2@2 25; Apples, $1 30@1 50; Cranberries, $8 50@9 ₱ bbl.

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, 2@3c ₱ lb; do quartered, 2@3c; Pears, peeled, 4@5c; Plums, pitted, 5@6c; Peaches, 6½@7½c; do peeled, 12@13c; Prunes, German and French, 5@6c; Blackberries, 12@13c; Figs, California, 4@5c ₱ lb.

TABLE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 85@2; Peaches, $1 90@2; Bartlett Pears, $2 20@2 25; Plums, $1 50@1 70; Blackberries, $2@2 10; Gooseberries, $2 25@2 50; Strawberries, $2 50@2 60; Apricots, $1 70@1 75; Muscat Grapes, $1 75@2; Red Currants, $2 35@2 40; Cherries, $2 35@2 40.

VEGETABLES—Early Rose Potatoes, 90c@$1; Nevada, $1 25@1 30; Onions, $3 25@3 50; Cabbage, 75@85c; Carrots, 50c ₱ sk; Turnips, $1@1 25; bunch vegetables, 12½c ₱ doz; Parsnips, $1 25; Beets, $1; Horse Radish, 8@9c ₱ lb; Garlic, 10c; Artichokes, 40c ₱ dozen; Green Peppers, 4@5c ₱ lb; Sweet Potatoes, $1@1 25.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4 25 ₱ bbl; Oatmeal, $3 50 ₱ 100 lbs; Cornmeal, white and yellow, $1 85 in 25 lb sacks, $2 in 10 lb sacks, ₱ 100; Cracked Wheat, $2 40; Hominy, $3 25 ₱ cwt.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 11@12c ₱ lb; Dressed Turkeys, 13@14c ₱ lb; full-grown Chickens, $4@5 ₱ dozen; young Roosters, $3 50@4 50 ₱ dozen; Broilers, $2 50@3; tame Ducks, $4@5 50; Geese, $2@2 25 ₱ pair; Eggs, choice California, 21½@23c; Quail, $1 ₱ dozen; Mallard Ducks, $2 50; Canvasbacks, $2@3; Sprigs, $1 50@1 75; small Ducks, $1 ₱ dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, fancy roll, 22@23c ₱ lb; ranch butter, 20@22c; pickled, 25@27½c; packed in firkins, choice, 22@24c; common, 15@20c; Cheese, California, 10@12c; Western Eggs, 12@14c; Martin's Cream, 15c.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat hay, $14@17 ₱ ton; Alfalfa hay, $12@14 ₱ ton; Bran, $16 ₱ ton; Middlings, $21 ₱ ton; Barley, whole, $1 35; rolled, $1 50; Wheat, $1 35 ₱ cwt; White Wild Oats, $2 35@2 50; Tame Oats, $1 50@1 60; Corn, $1 25 ₱ cwt for choice.

MISCELLANEOUS—Seeds—Alfalfa, 11½@12½c; Timothy, Eastern, 6@7c ₱ lb; Oregon, 6@7c; Orchard Grass, 8@9c ₱ lb; Red Clover, 13@14c; Red Top, 7@8c. Nuts—Chile Walnuts, 7½@9c; California Walnuts, 8@9c; Almonds, 10@12c; Peanuts, California, 4½@5½c. Lard (California), cans, 8½@9c; Eastern, 11½@11½c. Hides, salt, light and medium, 9c; heavy steers, 9c; dry, 18c. Tallow, 4c. Hops—Sales of Pacific coast in New York, 10c; market value here, 8c.

MEATS—Beef, 7c; Mutton, 7c ₱ lb; Lamb, 8c; Veal, 8@9c; Hogs, 4@4½c; Dressed Pork, 6½c; Hams, Eastern, 13@14c; California, 12@13c; Bacon, medium, 9½c; selected, 12c; extra light, 13c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 17th.

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

WHEAT—Advices from Liverpool report the spot market as dull, though cargoes off coast and nearly due were a shade firmer owing to inquiry on Continental account. The local market gave signs of more steadiness this morning, and $1 26¼ ₱ ctl was the lowest price at which ordinary No. 1 shipping could be bought. For better quality $1 27½ was the ruling rate, while $1 28¾ could be obtained for a fancy article.

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

Buyer season—100 tons, $1 28½; 1,300, $1 28¾; 100, $1 28⅞; 900, $1 29.

Buyer 1886—700 tons, $1 31¾; 2,200, $1 31⅞; 900, $1 32.

Seller 1886—100 tons, $1 19½; 100, $1 19¾; 5,100, $1 19¾; 2,000, $1 19¾ ₱ ctl.

Afternoon sales were:

Buyer 1886—200 tons, $1 32½; 400, $1 32¾.

Seller 1886—300 tons, $1 19½ ₱ ctl.

BARLEY—Nothing of consequence to note. Offerings are notably slim, but they are apparently large enough for all trade wants. There is good margin in values, the range in Feed descriptions being $1 27½@1 32½ ₱ ctl, the latter being for strictly choice product. Brewing moves off fairly at $1 40@1 50 ₱ ctl.

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

Buyer 1886—100 tons, $1 24; 200, $1 25.

Afternoon sales were:

Buyer 1886, after July 1st—100 tons, 91c.

Seller season—100 tons, $1 23; 100, $1 22.

Seller 1886—300 tons, 84c ₱ ctl.

OATS—Arrivals to-day include 7,000 bags from Oregon. Market quiet and weak. We quote: Surprise and milling, $1 35@1 40; No. 1, $1 22½@1 25; common grades, $1 17½@1 20 ₱ ctl.

CORN—The market is favorable to buyers, but they do not avail themselves of the opportunity to any extent, as transfers are few in number and rather light in quantity. We quote: Large Yellow, $1 05@1 10; small Yellow, $1 20@1 25; large White, $1 15@1 20; small White, $1 12½@1 17½ ₱ ctl; Nebraska, $1@1 05 ₱ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Asparagus is making a better representation, and lower prices will soon prevail. Green Peas do not find quick custom. String Beans are a shade cheaper. We quote: Mushrooms, 80@15c ₱ lb; Asparagus, 18@20c ₱ lb; Green Peas, 5@6c ₱ lb; String Beans, 14@15c ₱ lb; Rhubarb, 18@20c ₱ lb; Cucumbers, 50c@$1 50 ₱ dozen; Los Angeles Green Peppers, 5c ₱ lb; Los Angeles Tomatoes, $1@1 50 per box; Artichokes, 35c ₱ dozen; Carrots, 40@50c ₱ ctl; Turnips, 75c@$1 ₱ ctl; Beets, 60@75c ₱ ctl; Parsnips, $1 ₱ ctl; Cauliflower, 75c@$1 25 ₱ dozen; Cabbage, 75c ₱ ctl; Garlic, 10c ₱ lb; Celery, 35@60c ₱ dozen; dry Peppers, 10@12½c ₱ lb; dry Okra, 15@17½c ₱ lb; Marrowfat Squash, $12 ₱ ton.

FRUIT—There are large lots of poor Oranges that almost go begging at 75c@$1 ₱ box. For Limes there is but little demand. Stocks of Mexican are light, and California product would sell to good advantage if there were but moderate custom. We quote as follows: Oranges, California, $1 25@2 ₱ box for common and $2@4 ₱ box for Navel; Apples, 60c@$1 for common and $1 25@1 50 ₱ box for good to choice; Mexican Limes, $12@13; do California, $1 50@2 ₱ small box, and $3 50@4 for large boxes; Lemons, Sicily, $6@6 50; do, California, $1@3 ₱ box, according to quality; Bananas, $1 50@3 ₱ bunch; Pineapples, $3 50@5 ₱ dozen; Cranberries, $7@8 for Wisconsin, and $10@11 ₱ bbl for Cape Cod.

BUTTER—It would seem that prices could hardly go much lower, but constant accumulation of stocks may force further reduction in values. We quote prices as follows: Extra, 22@22½c; choice, 20@21½c; good, 19@20c; fair, 17@18c; mixed lots, 12½@15c ₱ lb; firkin, 18@20c for good to choice; Eastern, 10@15c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Easy in price. Sales at outside figures are few. We quote: California, new, 10@12c; choice old, 8@9c; fair to good, 5@7c ₱ lb; New York Creamery, 15@16c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Market not strong. Most trading is on a basis of 23c ₱ dozen, with occasional sales at 24c ₱ dozen.

POULTRY—Moderate business at steady rates. We quote as follows: Live Turkeys—Gobblers, 10@11c; Hens, 12@13c ₱ lb; dressed Turkeys, 10@13c; Roosters, $4@4 50 for old and $7@8 for young; Hens, $4@5; Broilers, $3 50@6 50 as to size; Ducks, $4 50@6 ₱ dozen; Geese, $1 50@1 75 ₱ pair.

GAME—Quotations are largely nominal, as dealers accept almost any price offered. We quote: Quail, 75c@$1; Hare, 50c@$1 25; Rabbits, 75c@$1 25; Mallards, $1 50@2; Canvasback, $2@3; Sprigs, $1@1 25; Widgeon, 87½c@$1; Teal, 75c@$1; Brandt, $1@1 25; Small Ducks, 75c@$1; Gray Geese, $1 50@1 75; White Geese, $1@1 25 ₱ dozen; Snipe, common, 75c; do, English, $2 dozen.

FRESH MEAT—Following are the rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers: Beef—First quality, 6½@7c; second quality, 6c; third quality, 5@5½c ₱ lb. Veal—Large, 7@9c; small, 7@10c ₱ lb. Mutton—Wethers, 6½@7c; Ewes, 6@6½c. Lamb—Quotable at 6½@7½c ₱ lb for Yearlings; Spring, 12½@13c ₱ lb. For—Live Hogs, on foot, 3@4½c; dressed do, 5½@6½c ₱ lb.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, February 17th.

WHEAT—12 M.—92c for cash, 91½@91¾c for March, 92½c for April, 93¾@93⅞c for May and 94⅞@95c for June.

SUGAR—Cuba Centrifugal, 5 8¾.

FREIGHTS—Grain to Liverpool by steam, 3d.

CHICAGO, February 17th.

WHEAT—12 M.—78⅞c for cash, 79½c for March and 81¼@81⅝c for May.

CORN—38c for March.

PORK—$10 95 for March.

LARD—$6 05 for March.

RIBS—$5 50 for March.

SHORT RIBS—$5 75.

LIVERPOOL, February 16th.

WHEAT—Inactive. California spot lots, 6s 6d to 6s 9d; off coast, 5s 6d; just shipped, 34s 4d; nearly due, 34s 6d; cargoes off coast, steady; on passage, continued demand. English and French country markets, slow. Wheat and Flour in Paris, rather easier.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 17, 1886.

MORNING SESSION.

Ophir	50c	Bullion	35c
Mexican	35c	Exchequer	20c
Con. C. Va	2 25	Union	20c
Savage	1 20	Eureka	1 85
Choller	35c	Mt. Diablo	3 25
Potosi	80c	Bodie	1 45
H. & N.	2 25	Mono	4
Belcher	1 10		

AFTERNOON SESSION.

H. & N.	2 30	Confidence	1 10
Choller	30c	Ophir	50c
Mexican	30c	G. & B.	1 30
Peerless	25c	Eureka	1 75
Alta	10c	Bullion	35c
Potosi	25c	Bodie	1 50
Jacket	1	Con. Pacific	20c
Union	55c	Exchequer	20c
Savage	1 20		

MERCHANDISE REPORT.

The following freight passed Ogden February 14th:

For Sacramento—Adams McNeill & Co., 8 packages tobacco; Mœbius & Co., 8 packages tobacco.

The following passed New Orleans for Sacramento on the 3d instant:

For Alfred Greenebaum & Co., 5 bales domestics.

FRENCHMEN can properly be called the "Knights of the table." They are good judges in all its refinements and delicacies. In order to stimulate the appetite and keep the digestive organs in good order they give pre-eminence to Angostura Bitters. When you try them be sure it is the genuine article manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

THE disfiguring eruptions on the face, the sunken eye, the pallid complexion, indicate that there is something wrong going on within. Expel the lurking foe to health by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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. a928-4ply

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ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE,

Female, Rectal and Chronic Diseases

A SPECIALTY.

PILES Cured with out using the knife, ligature, or detention from business.

RECTAL ULCERS, the Cause of Fistula, Fissure, Itching Piles. Constipation, Lame Back; Women, Urinary, Heart, Lung, Liver and Stomach Troubles.

☞ In curing these maladies, we use the "BRINKERHOFF" SYSTEM.

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RICHARDS & KNOX,

—DEALERS IN—

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LATHS, PICKETS, SHINGLES, POSTS, Etc.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR SHIPPING IN CARLOAD LOTS.

Office: Corner Second and M streets. Yards: Second and M, and Front and Q sts.

SACRAMENTO, CAL. fe15-4ptf

THE "HOME SEEKER."

The Immigration Association of Northern California is now preparing to issue the February number of the "HOME SEEKER." It is to be enlarged, and fully illustrated with lithographic views of Northern California. It will contain practical information of the resources and advantages of the Northern Counties. All the proceeds of this publication will be devoted to the carrying on of immigration work. We appeal to the business men of the Northern part of the State to give it their advertising support. By so doing, the work of bringing an increase of population to the State will be car