DAILY RECORD-UNION

WEDNESDAY.....NOVEMBER 9, 1887

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. my8 4ply

POND'S EXTRACT VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER

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

Sores, Sprains, Bruises. It is cooling, cleansing and Healing.

Catarrh, It is most efficacious for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Pond's Extract Catarrh Cure, (75c.) specially prepared to meet serious cases, should be applied with Pond's Extract Nasal Syringe, (25c.)

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured more cases of these distressing complaints than the Extract. Pond's Extract Plaster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c.

Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Use the Extract promptly. Delay is dangerous.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Pond's Extract Ointment, (50c.) is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient. In Bottles only. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75. *Note our name on every wrapper and label.* Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT.

PILES. It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over *Piles*, however severe. Also for *Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum &c.* Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WINDSOR HOTEL,

Corner Eighth and J streets, Sacramento, NEARY & FLAHERTY, Props.

MEALS, 25 CENTS. BEST FAMILY HOTEL in the city. Street Cars pass within one block of the house. n8-tf

CHANGED HANDS.

HAVING PURCHASED THE GOOD WILL and interest in that old and well-known Hotel, the PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, 1015 Eighth Street, between J and K, I will endeavor to conduct it, as in the past, as a first-class Boarding-house, by keeping the tables always supplied with the best the market affords, and where the patrons of the house will always find a pleasant and comfortable home. In the Bar connected with the house will be found the best of Wines, Liquors and White Labor Cigars. Board and Lodging, $5 per week; Meals, 25 cents. None but white help employed around the house. E. S. QUAID, Proprietor. o21-1m

REOPENED,

ARNOLD'S RESTAURANT, NO. 420 K street, has been reopened by F. Leith and G. Natt, under the firm name of Leith & Natt. The proprietors are experienced in the business, and will spare no pains to make this Restaurant first-class. The tables will always be supplied with the best. o18-1m

CAPITAL HOTEL,

SACRAMENTO

CORNER SEVENTH AND K STREETS.

First-Class House.

BLESSING & GUTHRIE, Proprietors.

Free 'Bus to and from the Cars.

WESTERN HOTEL,

NOS. 209 TO 219 K STREET,

THREE BLOCKS FROM RAILROAD DEPOT. Leading Business and Family Hotel of Sacramento, Cal. The most convenient to Postoffice, Express and Land Offices, all Courts and Places of Amusement. Meals, 25 cents. First-class in all its appointments. Free Coach to and from the Hotel. WM. LAND, Proprietor.

PACIFIC HOTEL,

Corner K and Fifth streets, Sacramento.

CENTRALLY LOCATED AND CONVENIENT to all places of amusement. The best family hotel in the city. The Table always supplied with the best the market affords. Street Cars from the Depot pass the door every five minutes. Meals, 25 cents. C. F. SINGLETON, Proprietor

THE SADDLE ROCK

RESTAURANT AND OYSTER HOUSE

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN EVERY RESPECT. Ladies' Dining-room separate. Open day and night. BUCKMANN & CARRAGHER, Proprietors, 1019 Second Street, between J and K, Sacramento.

STATE HOUSE,

Corner Tenth and K sts., Sacramento.

MEALS, 25 CENTS. BEST FAMILY HOTEL on the Coast for the money. The Saloon is now owned and run in connection with the house. Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars always in stock. [1m] B. B. BROWN, Proprietor

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,

Corner Seventh and K streets.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. Free 'Bus to and from the Cars. tf W. O. BOWERS, Proprietor.

ARE YOU GOING

To San Francisco?

TAKE ROOMS AT THE ARCADE, 930 Market street (adjoining the Baldwin), San Francisco. House all newly furnished and new carpets. Single rooms and suites, from 50 cents to $2.50 per day. MRS. TREGALLIS, Proprietor. My Dressmaking Parlors are also connected with the house. o19-4p1mMWF

THE RAILROAD DEBT TO THE GOVERNMENT.

[San Francisco Alta.]

III.

The emphatic declaration of Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, in discussing the Pacific Railroad bill in the Senate in June, 1862, hereinafore quoted, to the effect that he should vote for the bill with the expectation and understanding that the money aid given to the companies would never be repaid, except in services to the Government, were made in opposition to an amendment providing for the extension of the Government lien to the rolling stock of the roads. As the Senator stated, he thought it idle to require such security for a debt that was never expected, nor indeed intended, to be repaid except in the services provided for. His desire was to give the builders of the road every inducement to venture their money in their great but hazardous enterprise, and to remove every unnecessary obstacle out of their way. He thought that it would only jeopardize the success of the work by frightening away private capital from it, to impose a wholly useless lien upon the entire investment.

Wilson was overruled in his contention, and the amendment was adopted; but it is clear from the course of the discussion that the additional security was required, not for the repayment of the money, but for the performance of the services to be rendered to the Government. In reply to Senator Wilson's argument, Senator Clark, of New Hampshire, said:

> The Senator from Massachusetts may be entirely right that the Government may never receive back this money again, and it may be that we make the loan for the purpose of receiving the services; but it will be well to take a mortgage to secure the building of the road through, and then to secure the performance of these services which we expect them to perform in the transmission of mails and munitions after the road is built. Again, the Government can then have the control both of the railroad and of the rolling-stock, and keep it in such a position that it cannot be taken away from the Government by speculators, so that no subsequent mortgage shall ever interfere with it; and we can always be sure of the services to be performed for the Government. Then, in regard to the creditors of the road, it may be suggested that the lands which are to be given to the company will always be open to the creditors. Whenever the company builds forty consecutive miles they are entitled to receive patents for the lands, and those are not mortgaged by this bill, as I understand. I think we had better adopt the amendment of the committee. It will make it safer for the Government, and safer in this regard, that we shall get the road built and the services performed.

Immediately upon this suggestion, and in answer to it, a vote was taken, and, as the record states, "the amendment was agreed to." Could anything be clearer than that this amendment was adopted with the purpose and view suggested by Senator Clark? The additional lien upon the rolling-stock was simply designed to insure the building of the road and the rendition of the stipulated services.

It is quite clear from a subsequent part of the discussion that the Senator from New Hampshire did not, and could not, have any greater expectation than the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, that the money advanced by the Government would be eventually repaid, otherwise than in services to be performed, and that he could not, without being guilty of the rankest injustice to the companies, have intended to exact any other repayment. He was outspoken and emphatic in his predictions that the road would not pay, at least for many years after its construction. In answer to a statement of Senator Lane, of Kansas, that he believed that the road when completed would "be one of the great paying thoroughfares of the world," Senator Clark on June 18th said:

> That only shows how we differ. The Senator from Kansas thinks it will be a good paying road. I believe that if the good God were to make that road for you, right through, you could not form a company in the country that would run it without failure.
>
> Whether I am right or not I do not build the road because I think it is to be a paying road; I build it as a political necessity to bind the country together, and hold it together, and I do not care whether it is to pay or not; here is the money of the Government to build it.
>
> Mr. Wade—Then do not be so sharp about them.
>
> Mr. Clark—I am only sharp with them, if the Senator from Ohio will call it so, in order to make it clear that the road will go through. I want to hold a portion of this money until we get it through, and then let them have it all. That is not being sharp. (Cong. Globe, 2d Sess., 37th Cong., p. 2788.)

Subsequently Senator Clark was accused by Senator McDougall of inconsistency in claiming to be in favor of the enterprise when he had so poor an opinion of its success, and of gross injustice in trying to inveigle private capitalists into investing the $50,000,000 thought to be necessary, in addition to the Government aid, to complete the road, as a great public work, when he believed that they would lose money by the operation. To this the Senator from New Hampshire replied:

> I desire simply to say in regard to what I said, to which the Senator seems to have taken objection, that the road could not be run by any company at the present time. I mean as the country now is, if you were to build it from the Mississippi through; but the railroad is the creative of civilization at the same time it aids it, and the time may come, in the advance of the country, when the road may run itself, when it possibly may pay. But the Senator wants to know why I shall vote for it with my idea in regard to its paying. I vote for it as a political necessity, as a political desideratum. By the time that you get it through, I apprehend that there will be a very great difference in the country from what there is now. I do not mean to say that the time will never come when the road will pay, because there may be a thousand branch roads going into it, and it may be like other railroads in that respect. That is not what I meant to assert. (Cong. Globe, 2 Sess., 37th Cong., 2789.)

Could a Senator with such views of the extremely dubious prospect of success in this great undertaking have entertained for a moment the idea of absolutely requiring payment, to the last farthing, of the money advanced by the Government? Even if the enterprise, contrary to his expectations, had proved a most profitable one, could such a Senator, if living and still occupying his seat when the bonds became due, insist with any show of consistency that the money should be paid back otherwise than by services? Could he justly demand that the men who, in spite of what he declared to them to be the gloomy prospect of success, courageously come forward and put their money into the work and carried it through, and made the road pay, should be punished for their unexpected triumph by being compelled to repay the subsidy which he voted to advance with no expectation of getting it back? But we do not desire to dwell upon this view of the matter at this point. Suffice it to say that whatever position Senator Clark might take upon this subject of the repayment of the money if he were alive and in the Senate when the bonds mature, it is at least certain that when he voted for the bill he did not expect that the companies would be able to make repayment except in services, and that he could not honestly and consistently have intended that they should be required to make repayment in any other way.

There were others besides Senators Wilson and Clark who voted for this bill in the Senate who avowed their want of faith in the success of the Pacific railroad as a paying business investment. Thus Senator Collamer, of Vermont, on June 19th (Cong. Globe, 2d Sess., 37th Cong., p. 2816) said:

> I am very sensible that the Honorable Senator from Massachusetts some two years ago showed to his satisfaction, and in good measure to mine, that if the road was already built it probably never could be run—and I have no doubt that he entertains the same opinion now—unless some contribution was given to it by the Government from time to time. That may be necessary, and perhaps may be positive. That is his opinion.

It is true that Senator Collamer favored an amendment which apparently required the peremptory repayment at maturity of the money advanced, and is not, therefore, to be classed among the consistent and steadfast friends of the bill. Besides, as appears from the tone of his remarks throughout the discussion, he seems to have been acting under the impression that his shrewd Yankee constituency wanted him to drive as sharp a bargain as possible with the companies, at least on paper. But the Senator was too just and generous a man to have really intended that repayment of the money should be actually exacted if men could be found brave enough to undertake the building of the road and strong enough to carry it through even to a profitable success, in the face of all predictions of failure, and if when it was completed the companies faithfully performed for the Government the services required. Vermont cunning and love for a close bargain may be "as sharp as needles" and "as hard as nails," but it is not unjust.

The want of faith in the Pacific railroad as a business enterprise manifested by Senators Wilson and Clark and Collamer, three among the ablest men in the Senate, was no doubt largely shared by the members of that body. Indeed but three of the Senators declared any belief whatever in the profitableness of the investment, so far as we can discover. They were Senators McDougall and Latham, of California, and Lane, of Kansas, and their judgment, of course, was influenced by the warm personal interest of their constituents in the undertaking. If there were other Senators who took equally sanguine views of the prospect they were unquestionably stimulated thereto by similar personal and local considerations. The great body of the Senators were coldly impartial and skeptical of success. They could not have intended absolute repayment of the subsidy, because they did not believe it possible. Similar want of faith in the success of the road, if built, was openly declared by leading members of the House—notably by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont (Cong. Globe, 2d Sess. 37th Cong., p. 1708).

But we propose to show in other articles to follow that the most sanguine friends of the enterprise in both Houses, equally with those who believed that it would not succeed, expected and intended that the Government money subsidy should be repaid only in the services and percentage provided for in the bill.

Have You a Humor of Skin or Blood?

IF SO THE CUTICURA REMEDIES WILL CURE YOU.

I was induced, after all other remedies had failed, to use the CUTICURA REMEDIES on my boy, 4 years of age, who had running sores from his thighs to the ends of his toes. The nails fell off. His arms and face were also covered, and he was a horrible sight. The CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP were all that I used. Two days after their use we could see a change for the better, and in six weeks the child was perfectly well.

I was then induced to try them further, as my wife had what we termed dry scale tetter, or psoriasis, for nearly fifteen years, and I tried everything that I could get hold of, and asked the advice of the most eminent of the profession, but all in vain. It was all over her body, and all over her head and face. She used but one bottle of the RESOLVENT, two boxes of the CUTICURA, and two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and in one week from the time she began their use I could see a change for the better. It is now nearly one year since she stopped using the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and there is no return. I pronounce her entirely cured. No one only those who have the disease and those who are constantly about diseased patients, can realize the torture in which they are placed.

I have recommended the CUTICURA REMEDIES to all whom I have met that were in any way in need of a skin cure. One man to whom I recommended them had suffered for over twelve years, and in that time spent nearly five hundred dollars to be cured; but nothing helped, and now, after the use of five bottles of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and several boxes of CUTICURA, and two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, he is a well man. I have other cures of equal joices in having found a cure. I have others at present under treatment, and with good prospects. In no case, to my knowledge, have the CUTICURA REMEDIES failed.

I take pleasure in sending this to you, trusting that it may prove a blessing to you and to the suffering. DR. L. MILLIRON, Kimball, Brule county, Dakota.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

TINTED with the loveliest delicacy is the skin preserved with CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP

I CAN'T BREATHE.

Chest Pains, Soreness, Weakness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy and inflammation relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Nothing like it for weak lungs. au24-1yWS&wly

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Does a General Banking Business.

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Office—No. 400 J street, Sacramento.

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Term and ordinary deposits received. Dividends Paid Semi-Annually.

Money Loaned on Real Estate Only. WM. BECKMAN, President. WM. F. HUNTOON, Secretary. 6m

SACRAMENTO BANK,

THE OLDEST SAVINGS BANK IN THE CITY,

Corner J and Fifth streets, Sacramento.

GUARANTEED CAPITAL, $560,000. PAID Up Capital, $200,000. Loans on Real Estate, January 1, 1887, $2,124,606. Term and Ordinary Deposits, January 1, 1887, $2,061,025. Term and Ordinary Deposits received, and Dividends paid in January and July. Money Loaned upon Real Estate only. This Bank does exclusively a Savings Bank business. Information furnished on application to W. P. COLEMAN, President. ED. R. HAMILTON, Cashier. tf

THE CROCKER-WOOLWORTH

National Bank of San Francisco,

322 PINE STREET.

Paid-up Capital.....$1,000,000 (Successor to Crocker, Woolworth & Co.)

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ZONWEISS CREAM FOR THE TEETH

Is made from New Materials, contains no Acids, Hard Grit, or injurious matter.

IT IS PURE, REFINED, PERFECT.

NOTHING LIKE IT EVER KNOWN.

From Senator Coggeshall.—"I take pleasure in recommending Zonweiss on account of its efficacy and purity."

From Mrs. Gen. Logan's Dentist, Dr. E. S. Carroll, Washington, D. C.—"I have had Zonweiss analyzed. It is the most perfect dentifrice I have ever seen."

From Hon. Chas. P. Johnson, Ex. Lt. Gov. of Mo.—"Zonweiss cleanses the teeth thoroughly, is delicate, convenient, very pleasant, and leaves no after taste. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price, 35 cents.

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ASK YOUR DEALER FOR The Tailor Made Corset.

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POZZONI'S MEDICATED COMPLEXION POWDER.

Imparts a brilliant transparency to the skin. Removes all pimples, freckles and discolorations. For sale by all first-class druggists, or mailed for 50 cts. in stamps, by J. J. POZZONI, St. Louis, Mo. fe21-1y]MWF

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—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER,

DOORS, WINDOWS and BLINDS.

Main Office: Second st., bet. L and M; Yard: Front and R streets. 4p-1m Sacra'to.

COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, November 8th.

FRUIT—Lemons—Sicily, $6 50@7 ₱ box: Limes, 75@6 ₱ box, $1 25 ₱ 100; Bananas, $3@3 50 ₱ bunch for Island; Pineapples, $6@6 50; Cocoanuts, $5 50@7; Apples, $1@1 25; common pears, $1; Grapes, Muscat, 50@65c; Rose of Peru, 40@50c; Black Hamburg, 45@50c; Tokay, 75@85c.; Quinces, $1; Cranberries, 11½c; Pomegranates, 4c ₱ lb; Oranges, Mexican, $4 ₱ crate, $2 ₱ hundred.

DRIED FRUITS—New crop Apples, sliced, 6½@7c ₱ lb; evaporated, 11@12c; do quartered, 4@5c; Pears, peeled, 6@7c; Plums, pitted, 12@13c; Peaches, 11@12c; do peeled, 20@22½c; Prunes, German and French, 10@11c; French Prunes, evaporated, 10@12½c; Blackberries, 12½@13c; Figs, California, 5@6c; Apricots, 10@12½c; Nectarines, 8@9c; California Figs, $1 20 ₱ bx, 5c ₱ lb per bulk; Smyrna Figs, 16@17c; Fiats, 17@18c; Tubs, 12@13c; Dates, 50-lb bxs, 9½c; Dates, Cartoons, 13@14c.

TABLE FRUIT—Assorted, 2¾-lb cans, ₱ doz, $2; Peaches, $2 40; Bartlett Pears, $2 10; Plums, $1 50@1 70; Blackberries, $2@2 10; Gooseberries, $1 90@2; Strawberries, $2 50@2 75; Apricots, $1 80@1 90; Muscat Grapes, $1 60@1 75; Red Currants, $2 15@2 20; Cherries, $2 25@2 75.

PIE FRUIT—2½-lb cans, Apples, $1 30; Apricots, $1 35; Blackberries, $1 50; Green Gages, $1 25; Gooseberries, $1 55; Grapes, $1 25; Plums, $1 30; Pears, $1 35; Peaches, $1 55 ₱ doz.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes—Early Rose, 70@80c Snowflakes, $1@1 10; Peerless, 75@80c; Salt Lake, $1@1 10; Garnet Chile, 90@$1; Nevadas, $1@1 20; Burbanks, 70@80c—market weak; Summer Squash, 1@2c; Cucumbers, 5c ₱ doz; Onions, 80@90c; Cabbage, 75c@$1; Carrots, 50@75c ₱ 100 lbs; Turnips, 75c@$1 ₱ sack; String Beans, 2@3c; bunch vegetables, 10@12½c ₱ doz; Parsnips, $1@1 25; Beets, $1; Horse Radish, 14@16c ₱ lb; Garlic, 4@5c; Artichokes, 25@35c ₱ doz; Wax Beans, 2@3c; Tomatoes, 25@30c; Sacramento Corn, $1 25 ₱ sack; Sweet Potatoes, $1@1 10; Shell Beans, 5c ₱ lb; Green Peppers, 4@5c ₱ lb; Egg Plant, 5@8c ₱ lb; Cauliflower, 75c; celery, 60c; Winter Squash, $25 ₱ ton.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4 25 ₱ bbl; Oatmeal, 10-lb sack, 4c ₱ lb, $3 80 100-lb sack; Cornmeal, white and yellow, $1 85 ₱ 25 lb sacks, $2 in 10-lb sacks; Cracked Wheat, 6c; 100-lb sacks, $2 40; Hominy, 10-lb sack, $2 55 ₱ 100 lbs.

POULTRY—Dealers' prices: Live Turkeys, hens, 15@16c; gobblers, 14@15c; dressed, 18@20c; full-grown Chickens, $5 50@6 ₱ dozen; young Roosters, $4 50@5 ₱ dozen; broilers, $2 50@3; tame Ducks, $6@6 50; Pekin, $7 50@8; Geese, $2@2 25 ₱ pair.

GAME—Canvasbacks, $5; Mallards, $3; Sprig, $1 80@2; Widgeons, $1@1 20; Teal, $1@1 20; small Duck, $1 25@1 50; Gray Geese, $3 50; Brants, $2 50; White Geese, $1 50; China Geese, $1 50. Quail, $1 25; Cotton-tails, $1 20; Hare, $2; Squirrel, $1 50.

EGGS—California, 42½@45c; Eastern, 24@26c ₱ dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, fancy roll, 35@37½c ₱ lb; mountain butter, 30@32c; pickled, 28@30c; packed in firkins, choice, 25@28c; common, 12@14c; Cheese, California, 14@15c; Young America, 15@16c; Limburger, 17c; genuine Swiss, 29c; American Swiss, 21c; California Swiss, 18@20c; Martin's Cream, 16½c.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat Hay, $15@16 ₱ ton; Alfalfa do, $10@12 ₱ ton; Bran, $17 ₱ ton; Middlings, $20 ₱ ton; Barley, whole, paying 80@85c; rolled, $1 05; Wheat (choice milling), paying, $1 35 ₱ cwt; Tame Oats, $1 75; Wild Oats, $2; Corn, paying $1 10 ₱ cwt.

MISCELLANEOUS—Seeds—Alfalfa, 8@9c; Timothy, Eastern, 7@8c ₱ lb; Pop Corn, 3½@4c ₱ lb; Red Clover, 10@11½c ₱ lb; Red Top, 6½@7c. Nuts—Chile Walnuts, new, 9@10c; California Walnuts, 12@13c; Almonds, new, 14@15c; Peanuts, California, 4½@5½c. Lard (California), cans, 7½@8½; Eastern, 8½@9½c. Hides, salt, light and medium, 6c; heavy steers, 8c; dry, 13c. Tallow, 3½c. New Hops, 10@12c, nominal.

MEATS—Beef, 5@5½c; Mutton, 6c; Lamb, 8c; Veal, 7@9c; Hogs, 4½@4¾c; dressed Pork, 6½c; Hams—Eastern, 14½@15c; California, 12½c; Bacon—Medium, 11@11½c; selected, 12c; extra light, 13c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 8th.

FLOUR—The several mills are now working full time, and product is being turned out with freedom, so that the market is well supplied. We quote net cash prices for California: Best Family, $3 90@4 ₱ bbl; Bakers' extra, $3 90@4; Superfine, $3@3 25.

WHEAT—There is nothing of special interest in the situation. The export movement is kept in fair motion by the occasional chartering of vessels, without, however, imparting any particular activity to grain circles. The fact is, considerable Wheat remains in the hands of speculators, and this stock is gradually being put aboard ship for foreign centers. In time, the quantity on hand will be materially reduced by operations of this character. Progress, under existing circumstances, is slow, and it is not surprising that holders are beginning to tire of the apathy that has prevailed for so long a time. Still, it is encouraging to note that there is no marked pressure to realize, as evidence is thus presented that sellers have faith in the future. The situation at Liverpool has improved during the past two weeks, and it is to be hoped that the change for the better will become more pronounced by the end of the year, so that after the holidays there may be more brisk trading at enhanced values. At the moment it is doubtful if much really good stock could be bought under $1 30 ₱ ctl, while, on the other hand, purchasers are few at anything over $1 27½ for No. 1 grades. Millers pay from $1 32½ to $1 37½, the latter being the full limit for fancy parcels.

BARLEY—The tone of the market to-day was of firm character, though parties identified with this class of trade claimed to see no legitimate reason for the apparently strong feeling. Some sellers quoted the market for feed at 85@87½c ₱ ctl, with slow inquiry, while persons of repute reported that they had offered the higher figure for choice product without being able to satisfy their wants. Perhaps the absence of rain, combined with the advancing rates for Oats and other articles of feed, may have some influence in the premises. Brewing Barley is offering with less freedom, and some dealers say that round lots are not being put on the market. However, there is no positive demand at the moment, and prices remain unchanged. From $1 to $1 05 ₱ ctl is the full range of quotations. Quietness in Chevalier has been the rule for some time, and nothing can be seen in the near future that is likely to change the monotony. Quotable, nominal at $1 20@1 25 for standard; fair to good bay, $1@1 17½; fair to good coast, 85@90c.

OATS—Sellers have the advantage. There is a scarcity of bright, heavy, clean Oats, and holders of such parcels ask a price that a short time ago would have been considered fanciful. The demand is active, and no great time is consumed in bartering for lots that suit the wants of buyers. We quote: Choice Feed, $1 55; No. 1 Feed, $1 45@1 50; No. 2, $1 30@1 37½; Milling, $1 50@1 55; Surprise, $1 60; Black, $1 15@1 25 for common, and $1 30@1 35 ₱ ctl for good to choice.

CORN—The market for this particular article has been a dragging one for some time, while the prospect does not look encouraging for any sudden change for the better. Quotable at $1 15@1 17½ for Yellow and $1 25@1 27½ ₱ ctl for White.

CRACKED CORN—Quotable at $27@28 ₱ ton.

CORNMEAL—Millers quote Feed at $27@28 ₱ ton; fine kinds for the table, in large and small packages, 2½@2¾c ₱ lb.

OILCAKE MEAL—Quotable at $32 50 per ton for old process and $27 50 ₱ ton for new process at the mills.

SEEDS—Stocks of Yellow Mustard work off slowly, the offerings continuing free. Brown Mustard of strictly choice quality is scarce and readily commands top prices, if not more. For other kinds of Seeds trade is quite dull. We quote as follows: Mustard, Brown, $2 50@3; Yellow, $1 90@2 ₱ ctl; Canary, 3@3½c; Hemp, 3¼@3¾c; Rape, 1¼@2c; Timothy, 5@6c; Alfalfa, 7c ₱ lb; Flax, $1 90@2 ₱ ctl.

MIDDLINGS—Active trading is reported. Quotable at $20 50@21 50 ₱ ton.

HAY—Moderate receipts and good demand tend to keep values steady. We quote: Choice Wheat, $17@17 50; No. 1 Wheat, $15 50@16; choice Wheat and Oat, $15 50@16 50; Wild Oat, $13@15; Barley, $10@14; Alfalfa, $10@10 50 ₱ ton.

STRAW—Good to choice is quotable at 35@50c ₱ bale.

HOPS—Market shows no life. Prices soft. Quotable at 8@12c ₱ lb.

BRAN—There has been no deviation in figures for several days. Quotable at $16@17 ₱ ton.

RYE—Quotable at $1 45@1 55 ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $1 15@1 20 ₱ ctl, according to quality.

GROUND BARLEY—Quotable at $20@21 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—Market well supplied. We quote as follows: River Reds, 40@50c; Peachblows, 60@70c; Petalumas, 60@75c; Tomales, 60@75c; Jersey Blues, 50@90c; Burbank Seedlings, 50@90c; Early Rose, 35@55c; Peerless, 65@75c; Sweet, 87½c@$1 25 ₱ ctl.

ONIONS—Are less plentiful and prices are moving upward. Quotable at 75@90c ₱ ctl.

DRIED PEAS—We quote: Green, $1 25@1 35 ₱ ctl.

BEANS—Fair demand for White varieties at steady prices. Trade in colored descriptions is light. We quote: Bayos, $1 50@1 55; Butter, $2 25@2 50; Pink, $1 50@1 70; Red, $1 25@1 35; Lima, $2@2 75; Pea, $2 15@2 35; Small White, $2 15@2 35 ₱ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes continue to drag. Garlic is also dull of sale. String Beans and Green Peas are scarce and high. We quote: Egg Plant, 40@50c ₱ box; Cucumbers, 75c@$1; Green Peppers, 50@60c ₱ box; Green Peas, 5@6c ₱ lb; Tomatoes, 25@40c ₱ box; String Beans, 4@6c ₱ lb; Marrowfat Squash, $6@8 ₱ ton; Artichokes, 10@15c ₱ dozen; Carrots, 35@40c ₱ ctl; Turnips, 25@50c ₱ ctl; Beets, 75c@$1 ₱ sack; Parsnips, $1@1 50 ₱ ctl; Cauliflower, 30@75c ₱ dozen; Bacon, 50@75c ₱ ctl; Garlic, 1¼@1½c ₱ lb; Celery, 35@60c ₱ dozen; Dry Peppers, 8@10c; Dry Okra, 15@20c ₱ lb.

FRUIT—Cantaloupes are mostly of inferior quality, and are not in demand. Quinces are neglected. Apples are in good request, the receipts being liberal, though a strictly choice article does not figure much among arrivals. Pears of superior quality are scarce, and custom cannot be diverted to anything else, so that common stock goes begging. Grapes continue to make fair representation, but trade is slow, and sales at top prices are exceptional and only paid for something extra. We quote jobbing lots as follows: Pomegranates, $1 25@2 ₱ box; Quinces, 50@75c ₱ box; Wine Grapes, $1 25@1 8 ₱ ton; Grapes, 35@50c ₱ box, for ordinary; do, Muscat, 35@50c ₱ box; Tokay, 50@75c; Cornichon, 75c@$1; Apples, 50c@$1 ₱ box; Pears, 50c@$1 ₱ box; Strawberries, $6@10 ₱ chest; Cape St. Lucas Oranges, $1 50@2 ₱ 100; La Paz and Panama do, $2 50@3 ₱ 100; old crop California do, $2 50@3 ₱ box; Mexican Limes, $2@5 ₱ box; Lemons, Sicily, $6@7 50; do California, $2@3 for common, and $3@4 50 ₱ box for choice; Bananas, $1 50@3 50 ₱ bunch; Pineapples, $3@5 ₱ dozen; Cape Cod Cranberries, $11@12 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—With the exception of Raisins, the market is in very quiet condition. For this particular description, however, there is good demand both on local account as well as for Eastern trade: Sun-dried Apples, 4½@5c ₱ lb for sliced and 3½@4c for quartered; Alden and Plummer, 9@10c; Apricots, 12@12½c for sun-dried bleached; do, sun-dried, 9c; Blackberries, 10@12c; Figs, 8@6c for pressed; 4@4½c for unpressed; Smyrna Figs, 12½@14c for layers, and 9@10c for kegs; Nectarines, 8@10c; Peaches, 16@18c for peeled, and 8@9c for unpeeled; Pears, 3@4c for whole and 5@6c for sliced; machine-dried, 10@10½c; Plums, 10@10½c for pitted and 3c for unpitted; German Prunes, 8@9c; French Prunes, 8@10c ₱ lb; Raisins, London Layers, $1 75@2 ₱ box, with 20@25c advance for fractions; Common, $1 25@1 50 ₱ box.

HONEY—Light stocks keep prices firm. Trade is slow. We quote as follows: Comb, white, 12@14c; extra white, 16@18c; dark, 8@10c; Extracted—Clear white, 6½@8c; amber, 5¼@6c; candied, 5½@5½c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—No change in quotations. Stocks of strictly fancy fresh continue light, but the demand is not urgent enough to give the situation the buoyant feeling that prevailed a couple of weeks or so ago. Medium grades, as well as some grades that could be classed as choice, are in greater supply than trade wants, and many buyers will not purchase freely except at figures near to those current on the better qualities of pickled roll. We quote jobbing lots as follows: Fancy, 40c; good to choice, 35@37½c; fair, 25@30c; mixed lots, 17@20c; firkin, 24@26½c for fancy, 20@22½c for good, and 15@18c ₱ lb for poor to fair; pickled roll, 27@30c ₱ lb. Eastern, 15@17c ₱ lb for ordinary to fairly good quality.

CHEESE—The market is moderately stocked with both domestic and Eastern product. Choice offerings are held with firmness. Quotable at 13c to 14½c ₱ lb for good to choice, cased, and 11@12c for fair to good quality. Eastern, 14@15c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Receipts direct from the hennery are slim, and prices for such product remain firm. Liberal supplies of Eastern have arrived within a day or two, and further consignments are expected to follow. We quote as follows: Ranch, 45@47½c; good to choice store, 40@42½c; Eastern, cold storage, 21@22½c; fresh, 24@26½c ₱ dozen.

GAME—Quick sale is found for arrivals. Nearly all stock is now coming to market in good shape. We quote as follows: Quail, $1 50@1 75 ₱ dozen; Canvasbacks, $4 50@5; Mallards, $3@4 ₱ dozen; Sprig, $1 50@$1 75; Teal, $1 25@1 50 ₱ dozen; Widgeon, $1 25@1 50 ₱ dozen; Snipe, English, $2@2 50; do, common, 40@60c; small Ducks, 75c; Gray Geese, $2@2 50 ₱ dozen; White Geese, 75c@$1 25 ₱ dozen; Brandt, $1@1 25 ₱ dozen; Rabbits, $1@1 25; Hare, $1 25@1 75 ₱ dozen.

PROVISIONS—The market is pretty well furnished with the several lines of goods, while prices shape somewhat in favor of consumers. Eastern Hams have been lowered again. Eastern Hams, 14 @ 14½c; California, 10 @ 11c for salt; refrigerator-cured, 13@13½c; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 12@12½c; California Bacon, 10@10½c for heavy and medium, 11@11½c for light medium and 12@12½c for light. 13@13½c extra light; Clear Sides, 10½@11c; Pork, $9 50@10 ₱ bbl for extra prime, $10@11 for prime mess, $15 50@16 for mess, $16 50@17 for clear, $17 50@18 for extra clear; Pigs' feet, $11 50@12; Mess Beef, $9 50@10 for bbls, $4 75@5 for hf bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $10 50@11 for bbls, $5 50@5 75 for hf bbls; Family Beef, $15@16 ₱ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 12@12½c ₱ lb; Eastern Lard, 8¾@9c for tierces and 9½@10c ₱ lb for pails; California do, tierces, 8½c; hf bbls, 9c; 10-lb tins, 7½c; 5-lb tins, 8c; pails, 9c for 10-lb, 9¼c for 5-lb, and 9½c ₱ lb for 3-lb pails.

WOOL—Trade continues very quiet. Scourers are running on mountain fall stock. In other kinds there is but little doing. Of course there is Wool moving all the while, though the quantity is insignificant in volume. Sales of 100,000 pounds of plains and mountain, within our range of prices. We quote spring clip:

San Joaquin—

Poor short, seedy and burry	12@14c
Good short, seedy, ₱ lb	14@16c
Fair years', seedy, ₱ lb	12@13
Poor years', seedy and burry ₱ lb	11@12

Oregon—

Eastern,