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, Cal. my19-4ply

WALLACE & CO.

920 and 922 K st., State House Building.

DEALERS AND AGENTS FOR THE WESTWOOD RANGE, best in the market. Also other Stoves and Ranges, including Gasoline and Coal Oil Stoves. A full line of Agate and Tinware Pumps and Pump Pipe. Manufacturers of

Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Iron Tanks, Water Troughs, Etc.

All kinds of job work a specialty and done with dispatch. 4ptf

CALL FOR DODGE'S

HAND-MADE BUCKSKIN GLOVES, AND take no other. They are the best in the State. Warranted not to rip. Factory No. 1017 Ninth street. 4ptf

B. F. MURRAY,

DEALER IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND Books, Choice Stationery, Webster's Unabridged Academic and Graded School Dictionary, Oxford Bibles, etc. Give him a call at 429 J street. 4ptf

S. H. DAVIS,

DEALER IN HOUSE-FURNISHING AND Builders' Hardware, Mechanics' Tools and Hardware Specialties.

No. 704 J Street, 60

Between Seventh and Eighth, Sacramento, Cal 1m4p

Waterhouse & Lester,

Importers of Wagon Lumber and Carriage Trimmings,

709, 711, 713 and 715 J st, Sacramento.

Nos. 16 to 22 Beale street.....San Francisco.
No. 159 Front street.....[tf].....New York.

FRIEND & TERRY

Lumber Company.

Main yard and Office.....1310 Second street.
Branch yard....Corner Twelfth and J streets. t

W. D. COMSTOCK,

COR. FIFTH AND K STS.,

CALLS ATTENTION TO HIS FULL STOCK OF

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

The reputation of this house for LOW PRICES and GOOD ARTICLES is maintained. tf

A. LOTHHAMMER'S

PIANO WAREROOMS AND MUSIC store, 1021 Ninth st. (Odd Fellows' Temple). Agent Steinway & Sons', Ernesto Ibber, Kranich & Bach, Roenisch and C. D. Pease Pianos; Wilcox & White's Organs. Large stock always on hand. Also, select stock of all musical instruments and musical merchandise. Sheet Music ordered on short notice. Piano Tuning and Repairing specially. 4plm

HENRY ECKHARDT, GUNSMITH,

DEALER IN GUNS, AMMUNITION, fine split Bamboo Rods, the best braided Silk and Linen Lines, Cork and Patent Adjustable Floats, Multiplying Reels, Snelled Hooks, Trolling Baits and Spoons, Sinker, Luminous Fish Baits, Fly Hooks, Bait Boxes, Fishing Spears, Trout Baskets, Scales and Swivels. No. 525 K street, Sacramento, Cal. tf

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

JOHN MEASURE HAS BEEN DISCHARGED from my employ, and has no authority to transact business of any nature whatsoever for me. [je20-tf] F. D. MYERS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

SACRAMENTO FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP, FRONT AND N streets, Sacramento. All kinds of iron and brass castings, Gutenberger's Horse-power Barley Mills, Roller Ore-crusher and patent Ground Roller. WM. GUTENBERGER, Prop. m15-tf

B. F. ROOT. ALEX. NEILSON. J. DRISCOL.
ROOT, NEILSON & CO.,

UNION FOUNDRY—IRON AND BRASS Founders and Machinists, Front street between N and O. Castings and Machinery of every description made to order. 4plm

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

WM. SINGER, Attorney-at-Law. CHAS. F. GARDNER, late Receiver U. S. Land Office.

SINGER & GARDNER,

ATTORNEYS FOR LAND CLAIMANTS,

328 J street.....Room 1,
(Next to United States Land Office),
SACRAMENTO.....CALIFORNIA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO OBTAINING mining patents, and to all matters before the United States and State Land Departments. Vacant School and Government Lands Located. P. O. Box 414. apr28-4ptf

CLINTON L. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW—Office at the rooms of Board of Trade, over Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, N. E. corner Second and J streets, Sacramento, Cal. Telephone 247. tf

A. P. CATLIN. GEO. A. BLANCHARD

CATLIN & BLANCHARD,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW—OFFICE, 1007 Second street, Sacramento, Cal. tf

S. C. DENSON. W. H. BEATTY. C. H. OATMAN.

BEATTY, DENSON & OATMAN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW. Offices: Metropolitan Block, over Metropolitan Theater, 425 K street, Sacramento, Cal. 4p

A. L. HART,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW - OFFICE, SOUTHwest corner of Fifth and J street Rooms 12, 13 and 14, Sutter Building. 4p

DENTISTS.

C. H. STEPHENSON,

DENTIST, CORNER SEVENTH and J streets, over Lyon's Dry Goods Store. 1m

C. T. MILLIKIN,

DENTIST, 1008 EIGHTH ST., BET. J AND K, Over Dr. W. H. Hughson's office. tf

W. WOOD,

DENTIST, QUINN'S BUILDING, northeast corner Fourth and J streets. Artificial Teeth inserted on all bases. Improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless extraction of teeth. tf

REMOVED.

DR. H. H. PIERSON, DENTIST, has moved from 415 J street, to his NEW DENTAL PARLORS, 511 J STREET. 1m

F. F. TEBBETS,

DENTIST, 914 SIXTH STREET, between I and J, west side, opposite Congregational Church.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MIND-HEALING

PRACTICED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE teachings of the Massachusetts Metaphysical College. Office hours, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.; 2 to 5 P. M. Office and residence, corner Tenth and J streets. [tf] MRS. J. H. CUSHING, C. S.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

MR. AND MRS. E. H. BRADNER, C. S.s.—Christian Science Mind-Healing in strict accordance with the teaching of the Massachusetts Metaphysical College. Hours, 9 to 5. Consultation free. Office, 1112 Twelfth street, between K and L. tf

LETTER FROM PALESTINE.

CONCLUDING SCENES BY YOUR THROUGH THE HOLY LAND.

The Northern Mountains, Valleys and Towns of Hallowed Memories Through Sacred Story.

[Special Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.]

BEYROOT (Syria), April 30, 1888.

The present letter will be devoted to a few more of the numerous places of interest in the Holy Land visited by your correspondent.

Going from Jerusalem our course lay by the way of the Pool of Gibeon, through Bethel and Shiloh to Shechem. We then passed the hills of Galilee and the mountains of Gilboa and Tabor, and rested over the Sabbath in Nazareth. At Bethel I saw a man asleep in the shadow of a ruined house with a stone for a pillow, reminding of the night Jacob wrestled there with an angel more than 3,500 years ago, and after which he took the stone he had used as a pillow and set it up for a pillar of commemoration.

Whatever doubts exist about the positive identity of other sacred places, they disappear at Jacob's well. This is without doubt the well where Jesus conversed with the Woman of Samaria. It is a rock-hewn well near Mount Gerizim, and was in former times the only deep water fountain in the vicinity. It is 75 feet deep and nine feet in diameter. Curious travelers have thrown stones into it, and the natives have not had interest enough in it to clean it out, hence no water is found in it to-day. The general destruction that visited nearly all Scriptural places is also here seen. The building which stood over the well is in ruins. The same is true of Joseph's tomb, which is near here.

From the well we passed between Mounts Gerizim and Ebal —"the mountains of blessing and of cursing"—into Nablous, ancient Shechem. It is a very ancient city, dating back to 1900 B. C., and was appointed as a city of refuge. It was here the rebellion of the ten tribes against Rehoboam, the successor to the throne of Solomon, took place. Near here Vespasian built the city of Flavia Neapolis, the birthplace of Justin Martyr. The present city contains about 8,500 people, whose principle industry is the manufacture of soap, which, from all appearance of native filthiness, is all sent away.

I had an interview with a Baptist missionary by the name of Elkari, who told me many incidents of his personal observation here. He has labored among the Shechenites for the past nineteen years, both as a missionary and in the educational work. He told me of the opening of the schools of Palestine and Syria by the American Minister at Constantinople. The Turkish Government had closed all mission schools, except those having a firman from the Government direct. The United States Minister made a visit to Palestine and Syria and took such an interest in the removal of the objections the Government had filed against the school, that the protest was removed at once and the work of educating the people goes on more permanently than before.

Said Elkari: "The American nation has more influence over the Sultan than all other nations combined. The reason is this: Russia, Germany, England, France, these have always dealt with the Sultan in a manner that made him feel that they were planning to secure a portion of his dominions; but American has not so dealt with him, and whatever they advise regarding questions of general concern is always treated with the profoundest respect."

Above a hundred schools were opened through our Minister, and thousands of parents and children that had been made sad took heart again. It will be remembered that the successor of General Lew Wallace is a Jew; but he is also a true American, and is a credit to our nation.

Of the Samaritans there are only about twenty families remaining in Nablous, and the entire population does not exceed 135 souls. Mr. Elkari secured us an audience with Yahcob, their high priest, who showed us the Samaritan Pentateuch, said to be 800 years old.

The inhabitants of Shechem are not all to be trusted. Our dragoman felt unsafe, and employed seven Turkish soldiers to guard our tents the night we camped near the city. In the morning we saw a wandering Arab tied to a tree and under guard. He had been captured in the attempt to rob one of the tents, and was held to answer before the Court of the Sheik of Nablous. Imprisonment and fine is the ordinary method of punishment for petty offenses.

The ruins of ancient Samaria would form an interesting chapter. The Ivory Palace of Ahab, and later, the Colonnade of Herod and his amphitheater, were of themselves marvels of architecture and wealth.

The valley of Esdraelon, waving with wheat that began to show signs of the approaching harvest, was quite a relief from the barren hills of Judea. I visited the sight of ancient Jezreel and the vineyard of Naboth, and stood on the elevation from which the inhabitants saw Jehu "drive furiously" up the valley from the Jordon. This valley is the battlefield of "Megiddo." Here, Syrians, Philistines, Amalekites, Midianites and Canaanites fought their great battles. Assyrians, Greeks, Romans, Turks and later nations also gathered their armies here and settled their differences by the terrible arbitrament of the sword. After a visit to Shunem and Nain we passed near Endor (where Saul consulted the witch), and then hastened through a rain, that came down in torrents, to Nazareth. Our tents were wet and the ground so muddy that the rugs used as flooring soon became damp so that we were chilled through, and only became warm by going to bed. Wood is a scarce article in Palestine and fires are not made except to cook and bake; so we had to resort to early bed to keep from chilling.

The "Fountain of the Virgin" is crowded with women with their ancient waterpots, which are still carried on their heads as in the days of the virgin who resorted thither. The pots contain from one to five gallons, and are carried up rugged steeps and great distances. The leather water bottles used in Southern Palestine are not in general use here, and men are not seen carrying water.

The Latin Convent occupies the traditional site of the house of Joseph and Mary. We were shown two underground chambers which were said to have been the home of the holy family. The caverns are very low and gloomy. Why tradition should cite to so undesirable a place their abode, I cannot answer, unless it be to surround it with mystery. In another part of the city a large stone is exhibited as the carpenter's bench where the "carpenter's son" labored; also the dining-table where the Lord and his Apostles often ate. Recent improvements upon the narrow streets indicate that it is the purpose of the citizens to make their city a more desirable place. The present population is 3,200, and the modern name is En Nasirah.

There I saw two women grinding at a mill, and at another place the baking of unleavened bread in an oven. A rude knife is manufactured here in the shape of a pocket-knife. Instead of a spring in the handle to prevent the blade from flying back, they rivet a ring in the end, so that when the knife is opened the blade is prevented from going backward. It is an awkward concern, and can be bought for five cents. Our pocket-knives were great curiosities to them, and to have possessed one would have made them feel more wealthy than a land-owner and as proud as the American boy with his first barlow.

Nazareth is on the sunny side of a hill, and is truly beautiful. There are many elevations that corroborate the story of the enraged Nazarines who sought to cast the Savior down the "brow of the hill whereon their city was built."

From here to the Sea of Galilee we have grand scenery of mountain and valley. At Cana of Galilee we were shown three water pots of stone in a Greek church, to which their tradition points as being those in which the water was turned into wine by Christ. The elevation near the lake, where tradition says the Savior addressed the multitude and fed them, seems doubtful, while numerous "desert places" are found near the sea to invite the historian to locate the place of the great event.

We were all delighted to learn that a night would be spent in the ancient walled city of Tiberias, and as soon as we came in sight of it, realized another dream of life. It is located on the western edge of the sea bearing its ofrmer name. It is now called *Tabariyeh*, and has a motely population of 2,100 people. It is one of the four holy cities of Palestine—they being Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth and Tiberias. The walls are about twenty feet high and six feet wide, and are in the shape of an irregular parallelogram. On the west are ten towers; on the north five and on the south eight; while on the east the city is protected by the sea. From here the best view of this historic basin can be had. It is in the shape of an irregular oval, with the smaller end to the north, and is fourteen miles long and nine wide at the widest place. It lies 652 feet below the Mediterreanean. The table lands on the east are suddenly broken and stand forth like mighty walls 2,000 feet high. They are the mountains of Bashan. The cliffs around the lake are a hard porous and flinty basalt, showing volcanic action. In 1837 an earthquake shattered the houses and walls of the city, and 600 perished in the ruins.

From Tiberias it is six miles to Capernaum, where we spent a day and a night. The course was northward. About three miles from Tiberias is Magdala, where lived Mary Magdalene. Not a vestige of the old city is recognizable, except the site. The filth of the natives is unnamable, and to tarry long undesirable to us; so we press on through the jungle undergrowth along the western shore towards camp. An hour passed and we are here; but where is Capernaum? where is Chorazin, and where Bethsaida? Palace and temple have disappeared, and the ruins that locate them become the dispute of writers. The site of Capernaum is now fixed at the northwestern terminus of the lake, but the other remains in doubt. We heard the hideous howl of the jackal in the ruins at night. It is nevertheless inspiring to be here. The pure, sweet water, clear as crystal; the rivulets playing with the pebbles on the shores, and the handsome periwinkle shells that dot the beach, holds one spell-bound; and associated with it all is the history of him whose footsteps have consecrated the place to all generations. Once it was surrounded by busy cities, its waters exhibited the brown shrouds and bleached sails of numerous ships; life and thrift were characteristics of its people. To-day a few slothful Arabs and Jews are seen, whose fast waning enterprise is followed by wreck and ruin everywhere about it, and utter desolation marks all that the toil of their fathers left them. But Gennesaret and its surrounding hills are sacred still. Of the beautiful lake I can truly sing with McCheyne:

"How pleasant to me thy deep blue wave
O sea of Galilee!
For the Glorious One who came to save
Hath often stood by thee.

* * * * * * *

"It is not that the mild gazelle
Comes down to drink thy tide;
But He that was pierced to save from hell
Oft wandered by thy side.

* * * * * * *

"O Saviour gone to God's right hand,
Yet the same Saviour still,
Graved on thy heart is this lovely strand,
And every fragrant hill."

Of all places in the Holy Land, this to me is the most beautiful and lovely. I gathered pebbles and shells on its shores, and bathed in its hallowed waters. I listened to the song of the water on its banks. I gathered its trailing mosses and wove them into wreaths and pressed them to carry home, and even dipped up a measure of the natural sands of the strand, filled with shells and marbled stones of obsidian formation, from the size of a filbert to the smallest granule visible to the eye. But I reluctantly lift the pen from the scene to write of other places.

We now cross the hills of Naphtali, pass the Kahn of Joseph to Lake Hulch (Merom) and ride around its marshes to Dan. The old Roman bridge near here is still intact. It crosses one of the Jordan tributaries, viz., *Hasbany*, and is the only bridge that crosses the Jordan or any of its branches. The fountain at Dan would equal a stream two feet deep and twenty wide. It rushes down the rugged elevation roaring like a Niagara. The banks are covered with jungle that is simply impenetrable, prominent among which are the oleander, blooming with crimsoned petals and adorned with emerald foliage. Within the limits of a half hour I gathered above sixty specimens of leaves, grasses and flowers within the space of two acres, and proved the record of its former fertility and numerous productions. Samuel tells us that, "It is a place that lacketh not anything that is in the earth."

Binias, ancient Cesarea Philippi, is at the foot of Mount Hermon. Like Dan, it scarcely leaves the marks of its former greatness. Ruined walls and arches, however, invite inspection. The Castle of Subeibah, so famous in the wars of the Crusaders, stands in ruins 1,000 feet above the city of Binias. I did not go up to see it. The horses were already fatigued with the journey, and I took the advice of a traveler and writer, who said that often much was gained by missing sights of trivial interest. I cannot speak of its temples, palaces, theaters, fountains and parks, as they adorned the banks of the mammoth fountains that rush down from the cleft of the mountains, nor of the mountain grottoes and weird oracles, and the great temple of Pan.

This is the northern limit of Palestine, and marks the limit also of the journey of our Lord northward. We now ascend the Mount of Transfiguration. Part of the the time we are in the clouds; then above them. Now we are 5,000 feet above the valley, and 3,000 feet above us Mount Hermon still lifts his fleecy crown. The thermometer indicated 87° three hours ago, and now it is 45°.

After passing a village of Druses, we begin again to descend, but ride the remainder of the day through the Anti-Lebanon range, across a branch of the Pharpar, and along numerous rock-hewn tombs, and camp at Kefe Kauwar, near the reputed tomb of Nimrod, the mighty hunter.

Next day (April 21st) we entered the gates of Damascus, and remained until the 24th. The river Abana passes through the city in an artificial canal. The places of interest are the famous Mosque of Damascus; the house of Judas and that of Ananias; the leper's hospital, said to be on the spot where lived Naaman, the Syrian leper; the ancient gate and the street called Straight. Of traditional sites I will make no mention. The bazaars of the city are numerous. They deal in a great variety of articles, but boast more of the Damascus blade than any other thing. I did really see a dealer bend a long blade until the point touched the handle, and it flew back perfectly straight and not dinted. Damascus is a busy metropolis of Syria, and since the French diligence connects it with Beyroot it has assumed European airs, and bids fair to become the rival of her sister on the coast. Its present population does not exceed 140,000, of whom 12,000 are Christians, and 12,000 Jews. In 1860, July 9th, the Christians of the city and of Lebanon district were cruelly massacred.

So beautiful is the approach of Damascus that it is said of Mohammed, who purposed to visit it, that he turned back, saying: "I can only enter heaven once; I will not now go there."

Of Baalbec I have no space to write. The colossal ruins strike the beholder with awe. Stones 63x8, 10 feet high, placed in its walls overwhelm you with amazement. All that we can most say of it is that the buildings grouped together here were temples of heathen glory, and are not exceeded in magnificence and splendor of stone architectural design and completeness in either Africa, or elsewhere in Asia.

I must now abruptly break the journey of the Holy Land, having touched Baalbec as a mere point of travel, and hasten across Lebanon proper to Beyroot, where, after visiting the missions, churches and colleges, I bid adieu to sacred soil and enter the wake of Paul's missionary journey through the Mediterranean to Cyprus, Rhodes, Smyrna, Ephesus, Corinth, and on to Rome, at which later communications will speak.

A summary of the resources and customs of the people of Palestine and Syria is simply this: They import sugar, coffee, tea, rice, flour, cheese, shoes, cutlery, jewelry and watches. They export olives, figs, pomegranates, lemons, oranges, kid, wool, silk, glass and mother-of-pearl jewelry, stoneware, steel blades, Turkish rugs, matting, and employ hundreds of expert carvers and engravers to make ornaments of olive wood and of oak. Their customs are the same as they were 3,000 years ago. H. J. BECKER.

COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, July 13th.

FRUIT—Lemons — Sicily, $7@7 50 ₱ box; California, $3@4; Limes, $3 50@4 50 ₱ box, 75c ₱ 100; Bananas, $3@3 50 ₱ bunch for Island; Pineapples, $5 50@7 50; Cocoanuts, $7@8; Tahiti Oranges, $4 75@5 25; San Gabriel Lemons, $2 50; Strawberries, 8@10c; Blackberries, 5@6c ₱ lb; Apples, $1@1 50 ₱ box; Pears, $1@1 25 ₱ box; Raspberries, $1@1 25 ₱ case; Peaches, 90c@$1; Peach Plums, $1@1 25; Grapes, $1@1 25; Figs, 4@5c ₱ lb; Prunes, French, $1@1 25.

DRIED FRUITS—New crop Apples, sliced, 6@7c ₱ lb; evaporated, 9@10c; do quartered, 4@5c; Pears, peeled, 6@7c; Plums, pitted, 9@10c; Peaches, 8@10c; do peeled, 15@20c; Prunes, German, 6@7c; French, 10@11c; French Prunes, evaporated, 12½c; Blackberries, 15@16c; Figs, California, 4½@5c; Apricots, 9@10c; Nectarines, 8@9c; California Figs, ₱ 20 lb box, $1 25; per pound in szs, 5c; Smyrna Ovals, 15c; Flats, 16@17c; Tubs, 9@10c; Dates, 50-lb exs, 7½@8c; Dates, Carizous, 11@12c.

TABLE FRUIT—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, ₱ doz, $2; Peaches, $2 40; Bartlett Pears, $2 10; Plums, $1 90; Blackberries, $2 35; Gooseberries, $2 30; Strawberries, $2 50@2 75; Apricots, $1 80@1 90; Muscat Grapes, $1 55; Red Currants, $2 35; Cherries, $2 25@2 75.

PIE FRUITS—2½-lb cans, Apples, $1 40; Apricots, $1 55; Blackberries, $1 80; Green Gages, $1 40; Gooseberries, $1 55; Grapes, $1 40; Peaches, $1 55 ₱ doz.

VEGETABLES—Green Peas, sweet, 5@6c, common, 2@3c; String Beans, 2@3c; Wax Beans, 3@4c; Corn, 10@15c ₱ dozen; Tomatoes, 30@50c ₱ box; New Potatoes, 60@70c; Green Peppers, 6@8c ₱ lb; Cucumbers, 50@8c ₱ dozen; Summer Squash, 2@3c; Potatoes—Early Rose, 50@60c; Centennials, 61@75c; Peerless, 65@70c; Burbank Seedlings, 50@80c ₱ ctl; Onions, 80c@$1 ₱ lb; Cabbage, 75c@$1; Carrots, 50@60c ₱ 100 lbs; Turnips, new, 75c@$1 ₱ sack; bunch vegetables, 10c ₱ doz; Parsnips, $1 50@2 50; Beets, 75c@$1; Horse Radish, 5@6c ₱ lb; Garlic, 5@20c; Artichokes, 30@50c ₱ dozen; Cauliflower, 75c; Egg-plant, 8@10c; Watermelons, $1@1 50 ₱ dozen; Cantaloupes, $1 25@1 50 ₱ doz.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4 37½ ₱ bbl; Oatmeal, 10-lb sack, 4c ₱ lb, $3 80 100-lb sack; Cornmeal, white and yellow, $2 ₱ 25 lb sacks, $2 15 in 10-lb sacks; Cracked Wheat, $2 60, 10-lb sacks; $2 40, 100-lb sacks; Hominy, $2 75, 10-lb sack; $2 55 ₱ 100 lbs.

POULTRY—Dealers' prices: Live Turkeys, hens, 13@14c; gobblers, 12@13c; dressed, 15@16c; full-grown Chickens, $6@6 50 ₱ dozen; young Roosters, $4@5 ₱ dozen; broilers, $2 50@3; tame Ducks, $7@8; Pekin, $9@11; Geese, $2@2 25 ₱ pair.

EGGS—California, firm, 28@21c; Eastern, 20@21c ₱ dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter—Valley, 25@26c ₱ lb; Petaluma, 27@28c ₱ lb; Eastern, packed in firkins, choice, 22½@25c; common, 20c. Cheese — California, 12@13c; Young America, 13@14c; Eastern Cream, 15@16c; Limburger, 19@21c; genuine Swiss, 29c; American Swiss, 21c; Martin's Cream, 17@18c.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat Hay, $12@14 ₱ ton; Alfalfa co, $8 @10 ₱ ton; Bran, $17 ₱ ton; Middlings, $20 ₱ ton; Barley, whole, paying 75c@80c; rolled, $1; Wheat (choice milling), paying $1 50@1 32½ ₱ cwt; Rye, $2 25@2 75; Tame Oats, $1 75; Wild Oats, $1 55@1 50; Corn, paying $1 25 ₱ cw.

MISCELLANEOUS—Seeds — Alfalfa, 9@10c; Timothy, Eastern, 9@9½c ₱ lb; Pop Corn, Ear, 2 @ 2½c, Shelled, 2½ @ 3c ₱ lb; Red Clover, 10@11c ₱ lb; Red Top, 6½ @ 7c. Nuts—Chile Walnuts, new, 6@8c; California Walnuts, 9@10c; Almonds, new, 13@15c; Peanuts, California, 6@6½c; Eastern, 6@7c. Lard (California), cans, 8½@9; Eastern, 8½@9½c. Hides, salt, light and medium, 5c; heavy steers, 8c; dry, 11c. Tallow, 4@4½c. New Hops, no market.

MEATS—Beef, 6@7c; Mutton, 7c; Veal, 7c; Spring Lamb, 9c; Hogs, 6@6½c; dressed Pork, 8½@9c; Hams—Eastern, 14½c; California, 12½c; Bacon—Medium, 10½@11c; selected, 12c; extra light, 14c; extra light boneless, 14c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

Produce Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13th.

FLOUR—Demand active. Net cash prices for California Extras. $4@4 25 ₱ bbl; superfine, $2 90@3 25.

WHEAT—A reported advance at Liverpool of 9d on cargoes just shipped gave the local market firmer tone this morning, and some sellers advanced the asking price to $1 37½ ₱ ctl. At this figure, however, there was no response from buyers, whose limit was $1 35 for No. 1 quality, with no special anxiety to purchase. Freight rates are strengthening, and this circumstance has to be taken into consideration by exporters.

BARLEY—Feed descriptions are soft, with declining tendency, the demand being light and slow. Some inquiry prevails for Brewing and sales have been effected above quotations, though the quality is admitted to have been something extra. We quote: No. 1 Feed, 75@77½c; common grades, 72½c; Brewing, 85@90c for fair to choice.

OATS—Trade is limited, while prices remain unchanged, as receipts are small. We quote prices as follows: Surprise, $1 50@1 55; milling, $1 45@1 47½; choice feed, $1 35; No. 1, $1 27½@1 30; lower grades, $1 22½@1 25; Gray, $1 20@1 25 ₱ ctl.

CORN—Offerings are neglected. We quote: Small Yellow, $1 25@1 27½; large Yellow, $1 30@1 32½; White, $1 35@1 45 ₱ ctl.

CRACKED CORN—Quotable at $29@30 ₱ ton.

CORNMEAL—Millers quote Feed at $29@30 ₱ ton; fine kinds for the table, in large and small packages, 2½@2¾c ₱ lb.

OILCAKE MEAL—Quotable at $28 ₱ ton.

SEEDS—We quote as follows: Mustard, Brown, $2 50@3; Yellow, $1 75@2 ₱ ctl; Canary, 3½@4½c; Hemp, 3½@4c; Rape, 1½@2¼c; Timothy, 8c; Alfalfa, 7½@8c ₱ lb; Flax, $2 25@2 75 ₱ ctl.

MIDDLINGS—In good request. Quotable at $17 50@18 50 ₱ ton.

HAY—The inquiry is less pressing and the situation partakes of more quiet character. Wheat, $12@ 6; Wheat and Oat, $13@15; Wild Oat, $12@13 50; Barley, $8@12; Alfalfa, $8@10 ₱ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at 35@50c ₱ bale.

HOPS—Quotations for 1887 Hops are nominally 4@6c ₱ lb for fair to choice.

BRAN—Trade runs along quietly at old rates. Quotable at $15 50@16 50 for the best, and $15 ₱ ton for lower grades and outside brands.

RYE—Shows an easier feeling. Quotable at $1 50@1 55 ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—None offered. Quotable at $1 75 ₱ ctl.

GROUND BARLEY—Quotable at $18 @ 19 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—In ample supply for all needs. We quote as follows: Peerless, 35@50c; Burbank Seedlings, 60@75c; Garnet Chile, 45@50c; Early Rose, 30@50c ₱ ctl.

ONIONS—We quote: Red, 45@50c; Silverskins, 65@85c ₱ ctl.

DRIED PEAS—We quote: Blackeye, $1 75@2; Niles, $1 60 ₱ ctl.

BEANS—Are quiet. We quote: Bayos, $2@2 15; Butter, $3 25@3 65; Pink, $2@2 25; Red, $1 65@1 85; Lima, $3 25@3 50; Pea, 2 25@3 60; Small White, $3 25@3 60 ₱ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Supplies continue free, without any marked change in prices. We quote jobbing lots as follows: Green Corn, 20@30c ₱ sack for Vacaville, and 50@75c ₱ box for Bay; Green Peas, $1 25@1 50 ₱ sack; String Beans, 1@2½c ₱ lb; Lima Beans, 4@5c ₱ lb; Summer Squash, 25@40c per box; Marrowfat Squash, $15 ₱ ton; Tomatoes, 35@50c ₱ box for Vacaville, and 75c@$1 25 ₱ box for river; Egg Plant, 50@75c ₱ box; Green Peppers, 30@75c ₱ box; Green Okra, $1@1 25 per box; Cucumbers, 30@60c ₱ box for bay; Turnips, 50c@$1 ₱ ctl; Beets, 60@75c ₱ sack; Carrots, feed, 30@50c; Parsnips, $1 50 ₱ ctl; Cabbage, 75c@$1 ₱ ctl; Garlic, 1@2c ₱ lb; Cauliflower, 40@60c ₱ dozen; Dry Peppers, 6@8c ₱ lb.

FRUIT—Black Currants are a feature of the market at the moment, selling at 75c@$1 ₱ drawer. Orange Cling Peaches arrived to-day for the first time this season. Watermelons are increasing in quantity. Bartlett pears sell at a wide range, there being few offerings of really choice quality. Watermelons, $6@12 per hundred; Cantaloupes, $2@3 per crate; Crab Apples, 40@65c ₱ box; Grapes, 25@75c ₱ box; Apples, red, $1@1 50 ₱ box and 50@75c ₱ basket; Pears, 25@75c ₱ box for common, and $1@1 25 ₱ box for Bartlett; Strawberries, $4@5 ₱ chest; Raspberries, $4 50@6 ₱ chest; Blackberries, $3@4 ₱ chest; Plums, 25c@60 ₱ box; Apricots, 20@30 ₱ lb; Figs, 40@50c for white and 50@75c ₱ box for black; Currants, $1 75@2 50 ₱ chest; Peaches, 35@60c ₱ box, and 35@60c ₱ basket; do, Crawfords, 40@65c ₱ box; do Orange Cling, $1 ₱ basket; Nectarines, 50c@$1 ₱ box; Mexican Limes, $2 50@4 ₱ box; Lemons, Sicily, 76@6 50; Bananas, $2@3 50 ₱ bunch; Pineapples, $5@6 ₱ doz.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote prices: Sun-dried Apples, 5½c ₱ lb for sliced and 4½c for quartered; Alder, 7@8c; Apricots, 12@13c for sun-dried bleached; do, sun-dried, 8@9c; Blackberries, 12@13c; Figs, 5@6c for pressed, 3@4c for unpressed; Smyrna Figs, 13@16c for layers, and 7@8c for kegs; Nectarines, 8@10c; Peaches, 17@18c for peeled, and 8@9c for unpeeled; Pears, 4@5c for whole and 7@7½c for sliced; machine-dried, 9@10c; Plums, 10c for pitted and 4c for unpitted; German Prunes, 6@7c; French Prunes, 7@9c ₱ lb; Raisins, London Layers, $2 25 ₱ box, with 25@75c advance for fractions; Common, $1@1 25 ₱ box.

HONEY—White Comb, 12@14c; Amber, 7@8c; Extracted, white liquid, 5@5½c; Amber, colored and candied, 4@4½c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—Fancy qualities are firm with occasional sales at advanced figures. Medium grades are in liberal supply at easy rates. We quote as follows: Fancy, 27½@28c; good to choice, 25@27c; fair, 22½@24c; store lots, 17@22c; pickled roll, 20½@28½c; Eastern, 14@19c ₱ lb.

CHEESE — Steady in price. We quote: Good to choice, 10½@11½c; common grades, 8@10c; Eastern, ordinary to fine, 10@15c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Full prices are promptly obtained for lots that are first-class. We quote as follows: California ranch, 25@27c; store lots, 18@23c; Eastern Lake, 20@21c; Eastern, 17@18c; Farallone, 21½c ₱ dozen.

POULTRY—No change in prices. Supplies are moderate. Live Turkeys — Gobblers, 20@21c ₱ lb; Hens, 18@19c; Roosters, $6@6 50 for old, and $5@7 for young; Hens, $6@7 for ordinary stock, and $7 50@8 for choice; Broilers, $2 50@4 ₱ doz.; Ducks, $4@4 50 for old and $4 50@6 for young; Geese, $1@1 25 ₱ pair for old and $1 50@1 75 for young; Pigeons, $1 50@1 75 for young, and $2@2 50 ₱ dozen for old.

GAME—We quote as follows: Venison, 8@12c ₱ lb; Rabbits, $1 25@1 50; Hare, $1 50@1 75; Doves, 75c ₱ dozen.

PROVISIONS—Values unchanged. We quote: Eastern Hams, 14½@15c; California, 12@12½c for salt; refrigerator-cured, 13@13½c; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 13½@14c; California Bacon, 11@11½c for heavy and medium, 11½@12c for light medium, 12½@13c for light and 13½@14c extra light; Clear Sides, 12c ₱ lb; Pork, extra prime, $16; do, prime mess, $17@17 50; do, mess, $20@21 50; do, clear, $22@23; do, extra clear, $25@24 ₱ bbl; Pig's feet, $1 75@2 ₱ bbl; Mess Beef, $8 50@9 for bbls, $4 00@4 75 for hf bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $10@10 50 for bbls, $5 50@5 75 for hf bbls; Family Beef, $14@14 50 ₱ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 12@12½c ₱ lb; Eastern Lard, 10½@10¾c for tierces and 10¾@11c ₱ lb for pails; California do, tierces, 10@10½c; hf bbls, 10½@11c; 10-lb tins, 9½c; 5-lb tins, 10c; do; 10-lb pails, 11c; do, for 5-lb pails, 11½c; and 11½c ₱ lb for 3-lb pails.

WOOL—We quote spring:

Humboldt and Mendocino, ₱ lb	16@18c
Northern, choice bright	15@17
San Joaquin and Southern	11@15
Calaveras and Foothill	11@15
Eastern Oregon, heavy	10@12
Eastern Oregon, light	13½@16
Valley, Oregon	16@18

HIDES AND SKINS—Quotable as follows:

	Sound.	Culls.
Heavy Steers, 57 lbs up, ₱ lb	—@3½c	5c @—
Cows and Steers, 46 to 56 lbs	5 @7	4 @5c
Light, 40 to 45 lbs	5½@6	4 @—
Kips, 14 to 30 lbs	5½@—	4 @—
Veal Skins, 8 to 14 lbs	5½@—	4 @—
Calf Skins, 7 to 10 lbs	5½@—	4 @—
Dairy Calf, 25@30c each; Dry Hides, usual selections, 11c; Dry Kips, do, 9@10c ₱ lb; Calf Skins, do, 9@10c; Bull Hides, Kip and Calf, 8@3½c ₱ lb; Pelts, shearling, 10@25c each; do, short, 30@50c each; do, medium, 60@75c each; do long wool, 90c@$1 25 each; Deer Skins, summer, 38@40c; do, fall and medium, 30@40c ₱ lb; Goat Skins, 50@65c apiece for prime and perfect, 40@50c for medium, 10@20c each for small.		

MEAT MARKET—Following are the rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers: Beef—First quality, 7c; second quality, 6@6½c; third quality, 5@5½c ₱ lb. Veal—Quotable at 5@6c ₱ lb for large and 7@8c ₱ lb for small. Mutton—Quotable at 6@6½c ₱ lb. Lamb—Spring, 8@9c ₱ lb. Pork—Live Hogs on foot, grain fed, 6½@6¾c; soft, 6 @6½c; dressed Hogs, 8¼@9½c ₱ lb.

General Merchandise.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13, 1888.

BAGS—Wheat Bags have been advanced to 8¼c.

BREAD—Ship and Pilot, 3@4c; Soda Crackers, 4½@5½c.

CANDLES—Eastern brands are quoted as follows: Acme Stearic Acid, 11c; Star, 10c; Adamantine, 8¼c; Taper, 7c; Gross & Co.'s Adamantine, 14 oz., 12¼c; Harkness' Patent Wax,