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MISCELLANEOUS.

LOVE'S REVELS.

I close my eyes—thy form I see;
I sleep—'tis but to dream of thee;
I wake—thy presence still is near;
I listen—'tis thy voice I hear;
The rosebud's deepest hues but speak
The blushes that suffuse thy cheek;
Italian skies are overhead;
I see thy soft blue eyes instead;
The tints of harvest I compare
To the bright radience of thy hair;
In the vast ocean's depths I see
An emblem of my love for thee:
The winds that kiss thy lips each day
A message from my heart convey:
And though the plains may us divide
And mountains rise thy form to hide,
Yet all that's fair to hear or see
Bring to me visions blest of thee.

T. J. RICHARDS.

CRITICISING THE MINISTER.

It may be wise to state at the very outset that this article does not "mean anybody," is not aimed at any one parish, but is rather the fruit of many year's observation of the ways of parishes with their ministers—ways by no means peculiar to one denomination.

When the minister is first settled, everything was "heavenly"—too heavenly to last. Wherever two or three of the parish meet together, felicitations are exchanged upon their good fortune, and the new minister's praises are loudly chanted.

The new minister introduces some innovations in the service, the parish work, etc., whose novelty pleases; and every one seconds all his ideas with enthusiasm.

Let not the minister, however, deceive himself by dreaming that this ideal state of things will last. His trial hour has not yet come. But it will. Generally, in the second or third year of his pastorate, the reaction sets in. The novelty has worn off; and his people, having become accustomed to his special gifts and graces, accept them as a matter of course. The wave of enthusiasm has subsided; and a cold wave of criticism sets in, swelling as it rolls.

The time is always to be dreaded when, at the sewing society, Mrs. Brown first ventures to remark that Mrs. Robinson told her that Mrs. Colonel Smith said she thinks Mr. Blank's sermons are too long and dry, or that his gestures are so awkward, or what not. It seems a little thing; but it is the beginning of the end, the

"Little rift within the lute,
That by and by will make the music mute."

Mrs. Brown's remark invariably calls forth corroborative testimony from other ladies, who do not wish to appear deficient in critical acumen. Each adds her little drop of depreciation to help make the "mighty ocean" which will, perhaps, eventually sweep the minister from the pulpit. The wife goes home and entertains her husband with the comments of the sewing circle or the gossip she had picked up in a round of calls. And the next day, in store or bank or wherever male gossips most do congregate, the husband says:

"People don't seem to like Mr. Blank as well as they did at first. My wife says," etc., etc.

Then each of the male gossips pluck a feather or two from the plumage of the minister's once admired virtues, until he is, so far as character goes, literally picked to pieces.

People now go to church in a critical mood instead of an admiring one, which makes a deal of difference how a sermon sounds to one. It is so much easier to criticise a sermon than to write one! More often, however, it is not the minister's sermons which give dissatisfaction. I have seen—every one has—able men of excellent character criticised out of their pulpits for the most trivial nothings. It might be some insignificant personal eccentricity, some peculiarity of dress or bearing or manner. It might be because he was considered to slight his sermons, and spend too much time running about the parish calling, or in working in outside charities and town matters. Or it might be because he spent too much time in his study, writing indeed most admirable sermons, but "it is three months since he has called on Mrs. Jones."

A wise old physician of my acquaintance, used to say that nothing insured a young doctor's success so certainly as "a good how d'ye do." This is pre-eminently true of the minister. He may possess all the virtues, be a St. Francis and a St. Augustine blended in one; but, if he has not a "good how d'ye do," woe unto him! If, however, he has the social graces in a marked degree, when the wave of criticism sets in, the parish will look askance upon his suavity and wonder if he is quite sincere.

Whatever the special ground of complaint, the period of criticism is certain to come, and the minister may as well be mentally prepared to undergo it. If, however, he be a good man and true, "let nothing him dismay." Let him go straight on, doing his duty conscientiously as God gives him to see it, and ten to one he will come out like Christian of "Pilgrim's Progress," when he espied "two lions" in the narrow way he needs must go. And, the period of criticism once out-weathered, the minister may consider himself well settled in the saddle for a long trip.

Two or three things it would be well for us of the parish to remember. First, because we pay the minister a small sum for services faithfully rendered, we do not own him. He is not a teetotum to be spun at our pleasure. He is an independent soul, accountable not to the parish, but to God alone, for his opinions and the conscientious use of his powers. If the minister's idea of his duty and his people's are so radically opposed to each other that compromise is impossible, then there is but one remedy. Let them "part in peace," in mutual dignity and self-respect.

Secondly, we must remember that the minister is human—indeed makes no pretensions of being otherwise. First-class angels are almost as rare in the pulpit as in the pews. The secret of his power lies in the very fact that he speaks to us from the level of our common humanity. Being human, he will necessarily have imperfections. But do not let us look at him through a microscope, exaggerating each little roughness into a mountain. Let us stand far enough off for the proper perspective, take the large view, and get the "all-together" of him. If, on the whole, seen thus, we find him to be earnest, sincere, faithful to the best he knows, doing his duty as in God's sight, do not let us block his way with our petty criticisms. Let us accept him "for better, for worse," just as he is. If there be some points we wish were different, let us remember it is often wiser to "bear those ills we have" than "fly to others that we know not of." Instead of standing coldly off and criticising him, take hold and help him.

Beware always of the first beginning of criticism. Don't begin it yourself, and, if some one else does stifle your natural human impulse to hear and to tell some new thing, stamp it out then and there, as you would a little fire on the edge of a sun-dried prairie.

If a minister really has faults that it seems to you may seriously impair his usefulness, then it is for you to have the courage of your convictions, and tell him of them between him and you alone. Tell him and no one else. It may be giving him "the faithful wound of a friend," but better this than the secret stab in the back, the whispering it all about the parish in confidence.

How often, when

"Hosannas languish on our tongues,
And our devotion dies,"

when we seem wholly given over to the world and the flesh (if not the third member of that noted copartnership), a word from the minister has awakened the higher nature, that was not dead, only sleeping, and lent our lives again the delight and inspiration of the consecrated aim, the upward look! Can we not remember single sermons, possibly a single sentence of a sermon, from which we date a new life impulse? When the waves and the billows of unbearable sorrow have gone over us, and we lie prone and hopeless, often it is the Christian consolation brought us by the minister that first give us strength to take up the burden of living again. He christens our little ones, speaks the word that makes our child not ours any more, but another's, and stands with us by the open grave of our dead. His ready sympathy is always ours in our dearest joys, our heaviest sorrows. Probably we shall never realize what we owe to his influence until we reach that other world where the minister, too, will first know all the good he has done. A peculiar tenderness and consideration would seem naturally to mark relations at once so intimate and so solemn; at all events, a great breadth of the charity that "sullereth long and is kind," that "thinketh no evil," that "beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things."

Christian Register.

IMPURE ICE.

Pond Ice Is Liable to Contain Disease Germs.

The danger of an impure ice supply has been the subject of a very thorough investigation by the Massachusetts State Board of Health, which attributes many cases of typhoid fever occurring in cities in autumn, to bad water and the results of bad drainage or none at all, in the summer resorts. The board, therefore, urges upon people who are considering the question where to spend the summer, the importance of selecting places which have proper drainage and pure water supply. In places where ponds are made for the purpose of collecting water for a supply of ice, it is almost certain to be contaminated with sewage, as freezing does not kill but only conceals bacteria. A most mysterious case of wholesale poisoning at a summer hotel was finally traced to the impure ice which had been secured from neighboring shallow ponds. Upon analysis the melted ice was found to contain, in suspension, a large quantity of decomposed vegetable matter. The organic matter mostly settled at the bottom of the vessel, but the lighter matter remained diffused through the water. The pond, the source of supply, was examined and found stagnant, and at one end a putrescent mass omitted an intolerably offensive odor. It was reasonably supposed that the ice was the cause of the sickness, and upon its disuse the epidemic abated. Professor Raphael Pumpelly, who made investigations for the National Board of Health, has no doubt that ice can carry any disease that the water from which it is frozen, can convey, and that there is even more danger from the ice than there is from the water itself, since sewage is more easily decomposed in summer than in winter. While in cities the greater part of the ice received is pure, in towns where the supply is taken from shallow ponds, both the water and the ice may be a source of danger.—*American Analyst.*

California Raisins Ahead.

"We handle exclusively American fruit," recently said a large dealer to a *Mail and Express* reporter.

"You don't mean to say that these raisins are a product of native industry?"

"Yes, sir, I do. They come from the West. The California raisin industry is growing into greater prominence every year. The Muscat grape is generally used for making raisins. When the grapes are sufficiently ripened Chinamen go into the vineyard with wooden trays five feet square and three inches deep, cut off the branches and lay them in the trays, being careful that the grapes do not lie upon each other. The trays are then laid in the sun and left there. Ten days later the Chinamen go into the vineyard again, each one with an empty tray. They find the exposed side of the grapes cured, and of a rich purplish color. The empty trays are now laid bottom up on the filled ones and they are turned over together, so that the uncured side is exposed in the new trays. They are left thus in the sun for another ten days, and are then taken to the cool ng house, where they are kept for about two weeks. They are then packed in boxes for the market in what is known as the 'London layer' style. There are no better raisins in the world; indeed there are few that equal them. The production last year was 800,000 boxes. In 1873 it was only 6,000. This year it is expected the figures will reach nearly one million."

Work With Grapes.

Grapes should be most thoroughly cultivated this month, carefully suckered and pruned and sulphured. There are two methods of sulphuring advocated. One is to dust the sulphur into the leaves when they are wet with dew. The other is to dust the sulphur into the ground under the vine on the windward side, so that the rising fumes caused by the heat of the sun will rise through the vine, permeating all parts of it. As sulphur is cheap, and there is no danger of using too much, both methods might safely be adopted. Sift a little over the vines and a little under. This would make a sure thing of it. Where there is any danger from mildew we would recommend two or three times during the season, say in May, June and July. My motto for summer pruning is little and often. Never shock the vine by cutting off too much of the leaves, which are the lungs of the plant. When the vines have attained a few leaves beyond the last bunch of grapes, go through with a sharp sickle or butcher knife and clip the ends of the vines. This will deflect the flow of the sap into the fruit arteries. When the laterals have attained a few feet in length treat them in the same way. Go through your vineyard several times during the season, clipping the ends of the vines.—*Rural Californian.*

An Expert on Wines.

"Does wine get seasick?" asked a reporter of a champagne expert.

"Certainly it does," he answered, "and it does not recover from it until it has laid a month undisturbed in a cellar where the temperature does not vary. In warm weather it requires longer rest. This is why our firm imports as little as possible during the summer months. Frost is also a great enemy of pure champagne, and it is dangerous to import it during very cold weather. When touched by frost wine becomes flaky, and it often takes months for it to recover. The facilities for protecting wine from frost while in transit from Reims to the seaboard are very poor, even if the wine was not affected by the voyage. Clarets and Burgundies should rest a month to recover from the effects of a sea voyage. Rhine wine cannot be imported at all in summer except in glass, and even then it needs rest. Englishmen imagine that champagne is not fit to drink until it becomes mellow with age and has lost its sparkle. This is an absurd idea. In this condition it is really a kind of Chablis. Clarets, with rare exceptions, are unfit to drink after becoming ten years old."—*New York Evening Sun.*

No Drug to Cure Insomnia.

I have recently met with several cases of insomnia due to over-taxation of the American nervous system, and have been requested to prescribe some drug that should be effective to produce sleep and be at the same time harmless. No such drug exists.

There is not one medicine capable of quieting to sleep voluntary life that has been working ten hours at high pressure, except that it be more or less poisonous. Consumption of chloral, bromine in some form, or opium, has increased in this country to an incredible extent, is still growing, and a large number of Americans go to bed every night more or less under the influence of poison. Sleep thus obtained is not restful nor restorative, and nature sternly exact her penalties for violated law, more severe in these cases than in most others.

Digestion suffers first—one is rarely hungry for breakfast, and loss of morning appetite is a certain sign of ill health. Increasing nervousness follows until days become burdens and poisoned nights the only comfortable parts of life.—*Dr. Wm. F. Hutchinson.*

What a Democrat Says.

Much has been said about removing taxes on necessities and imposing them upon luxuries. What does this Mills bill propose? It gives free olive oil to the epicures and taxes castor oil 97 per cent; it gives free tin plates to the Standard Oil Company and to the great meat canning monopolies, and imposes a duty of 100 per cent. on rice; it gives the sugar trust free bone black, and proposes prohibitory duties on grocery grades of sugar; it imposes a duty of 40 per cent. on the poor man's blanket and only 30 per cent. on the Axminster carpet of the rich; it admits free of duty the fine animals imported by the gentlemen of the turf; makes free the paintings and statuary of the railway millionaire and coal baron.—*Samuel J. Randall.*

COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, July 20th.

FRUIT—Lemons — Sicily, $7@7 50 ₱ box; California, $3@4; Limes, $4 50@5 ₱ 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, 50c@$1; Peach Plums, $1@1 25; Grapes, $1@1 25; Figs, 4@5c ₱ lb; Prunes, French, $1@1 25; Nectarines, 75c@$1.

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, 4@5c; Apricots, 9@10c; Nectarines, 8@9c; California Figs, ₱ 20-lb box, $1 25; per pound in sks, 5c; Smyrna Ovals, 15c; Flats, 15@17c; Tubs, 9@10c; Dates, 50-lb bxs, 7½@8c; Dates, Cartoons, 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 65; 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; Green Peppers, 6@8c ₱ lb; Cucumbers, 50@8c ₱ dozen; Summer Squash, 2@3c; Potatoes—Early Rose, 50@60c; Centennials 6@75c ₱ 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, 2@3c; Artichokes, 30@50c ₱ dozen; Cauliflower, 75c; Egg-plant, 5@6c; 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, 14@15c; gobblers, 12c@14c; 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, 24@25c; Eastern, 20@21c ₱ dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter—Valley, 25@26c ₱ lb; Fancy Petaluma, 28@30c ₱ 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 do, $8@10 ₱ ton; Bran, $17 ₱ ton; Middlings, $20 ₱ ton; Barley, whole, paying 75@80c; rolled, $1; Wheat (choice milling), paying $1 30@1 32½ ₱ cwt; Rye, $2 25@2 75; Tame Oats, $1 75; Wild Oats, $1 35@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, 8@9c; Ham—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 20th.

FLOUR—No changes reported. Net cash price for California Extras, $4@4 25 ₱ bbl; Superfine, $2 90@3 25.

WHEAT—A softer tone prevailed to-day in Wheat circles. The demand was less positive, and sellers found it impossible to realize at the figures of yesterday. Buyers would not pay over $1 35 ₱ ctl for No. 1 grade, and it was useless to submit offerings that were held at any higher figure.

BARLEY—Most offerings of first-class feed are held at 80c, but buyers decline to advance their bids above 77½c ₱ ctl, no matter how attractive the parcel. Trade is quiet and of light proportions. We quote No. 1 Feed, 72½c; common grades, 70c; Brewing, 75@80c for fair to choice.

OATS—Values undisturbed. Trading is not of brisk character. We quote: Surprise, $1 50@1 55; milling, $1 45@1 47½; choice feed, $1 35@1 37½; No. 1, $1 30@1 32½; lower grades, $1 25@1 27½; Gray, $1 20@1 25 ₱ ctl.

CORN—Prices remain stationary under light business. We quote as follows: Small Yellow, $1 25 @ 1 27½; large Yellow: $1 30; 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@2½c ₱ lb.

OILCAKE MEAL—Quotable at $25 ₱ ton.

SEEDS—No movement. Mustard, Brown, $2 50@3; Yellow, $1 75@2 ₱ ctl; Canary, 3½@4½c; Hemp, 3½@4c; Rape, 1½@2½c; Timothy, 8c; Alfalfa, 7½@8c ₱ lb; Flax, $2 25@2 75 ₱ ctl.

MIDDLINGS—Quotable at 18@19 ₱ ton.

HAY—Weak under liberal supplies. We quote: Wheat, $10 50@14 50; Wheat and Oat, $10@13 50; Wild Oat, $11 to $11 50; Barley, $8@10; Alfalfa, $7@10 ₱ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at 35@50c ₱ bale.

HOPS—Nominal at 4@6c ₱ lb.

BRAN—Steady demand. Quotable at $16 50@17 50 for the best, and $16 ₱ ton for lower grades and outside brands.

RYE—Reported sale of a carload of choice at the higher figure. Quotable at $1 45@1 50 ₱ ctl.

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

GROUND BARLEY—Quotable at $18 @ 19 ton.

POTATOES—We quote: Peerless, 35@50c; Burbank Seedlings, 60@75c; Garnet Chile, 45@50c; Early Rose, 25@40c ₱ ctl.

ONIONS—We quote: Red, 45@50c; Silverskins, 65@75c ₱ ctl.

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

BEANS—We quote as follows: Bayos, $1 90@2; Butter, $3 25@3 65; Pink, $2@2 25; Red, $1 75@2; Lima, $3 25@3 75; Pea, $2 25@3 40; Small White, $3 25@3 40 ₱ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Receipts were late to-day. We quote: Green Corn, 25@50c ₱ sack and 20@75c ₱ box; Green Peas, 3c ₱ lb; String Beans, 1@3c ₱ lb; Lima Beans, 3@4c ₱ lb; Summer Squash, 25@40c per box; Marrowfat Squash, $15 ₱ ton; Tomatoes, 25@50c ₱ box for Vacaville, and $1@1 25 ₱ box for river; Egg Plant, 50@75c ₱ box; Green Peppers, 20@65c ₱ box; Green Okra, 75c@$1 per box; Cucumbers, 40@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@1½c ₱ lb; Cauliflower, 40@60c ₱ dozen; Dry Peppers, 6@8c ₱ lb.

FRUIT—Trains and boats were all behind today and early trade was lost. Receipts of Peaches were large, footing up 13,000 packages. We quote jobbing lots as follows: Watermelons $8@16 ₱ hundred; Cantaloupes, $1 50@2 50 per crate: Crab Apples, 40@60c ₱ box; Grapes, 25@60c ₱ box for common kinds, and $1@1 50 for Rose of Peru and Muscats; Apples, red, 75c@1 25 ₱ per box and 25@60c ₱ basket; Pears, 25@75c ₱ box for common, and 50c@$1 ₱ box for Bartlett; Strawberries, $4@6 ₱ chest; Raspberries, $5@7 ₱ chest; Blackberries, $3@5 50 ₱ chest; Plums, 1@2½c ₱ lb; Apricots, 2@3c ₱ lb; Figs, 25@40c for white and 35@60c ₱ box for black; Currants, $1 50@2 50 ₱ chest; Black Currants, 75c @ $1 per drawer; Peaches, 50@60c ₱ box, and 25 @ 50c ₱ basket; do, Crawfords, 35@60c ₱ box; Nectarines, 40c@$1 ₱ box; Mexican Limes, $2 50@4 ₱ box; Lemons, Sicily, $6@6 50; Bananas, $1 50@2 50 ₱ bunch; Pineapples, $4 50@6 ₱ doz.

DRIED FRUIT — We quote prices: Sun dried Apples, 5½c ₱ lb for sliced and 4½c for quartered; Alden, 7@8c; Apricots, 12@13c for bleached; do, sun-dried, 8@9c; Blackberries, 12@13c; Figs, 5@6c for pressed, 3@4c for unpressed; Smyrna Figs, 13@18c 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 tractions; Common, $1@1 25 ₱ box.

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

BUTTER — Higher prices are obtained for fancy offerings. Other stock drags. We quote prices as follows: Fancy, 29@30; good to choice, 26@28c; fair, 27@25c; store lots, 18@22c; pickled roll, 25½@28½c; firkin, 22@25c; Eastern, 14@19c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Firm market. We quote prices: Good to choice, 11@12½c; common grades, 8@10c: Eastern, ordinary to fine, 10@15c ₱ lb.

EGGS—No change in the situation. We quote: California ranch, 26@28c; store lots, 18@24c; Salt Lake, 20@21c; Eastern, 16@18c; Farallone, 21c ₱ dozen.

POULTRY—Demand and supply about balanced. We quote: Live Turkeys — Gobblers, 18@20c ₱ lb; Hens, 17@18c: Roosters, $6@6 50 for old, and $5@7 for young; Hens, $6@6 50 for ordinary stock, and $7@7 50 for choice; Broilers, $2 50@4; Ducks, $4@4 50 for old and $4@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 prices as follows: Venison, 8@12c ₱ lb; Rabbits, $1 25@1 50; Hare, $1 50@1 75; Doves, 40@75c ₱ dozen.

PROVISIONS — Trade is lively. 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, $23@24 ₱ bbl; Pigs' feet, $12@12 50 ₱ bbl; Mess Beef, $8 50@9 for bbls, $4 50@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, 10@10½c for tierces and 10½@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	9@12
Eastern Oregon, light	13½@16
Valley, Oregon	16@18

HIDES AND SKINS—Quotable as follows:

	Sound.	Culls.
Heavy Steers, 57 lbs up, ₱ lb	—@8½c	6c @—
Cows and Steers, 46 to 56 lbs	8 @6½	4 @5c
Light, 40 to 45 lbs	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, 10@11c ₱ lb; Calf Skins, do, 10@11c; Cull Hides, Kip and Calf, 8@9c ₱ lb; Pelts, shearling, 10@20c each; do, short, 30@50c each; do, medium, 60@75c each; do long wool, 90@$1 25 each; Deer Skins, summer, 38@40c: do, fair 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@9c ₱ lb for small. Mutton—Quotable at 6@6½c ₱ lb. Lamb—Spring, 8@8½c ₱ lb. Pork—Live Hogs on foot, grain fed, 6¼@6½c; soft, 6@6½c; dressed Hogs, 9@9½c ₱ lb.

General Merchandise.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20, 1888.

BAGS—The principal holders of Calcutta Wheat Bags are asking 8¾c, but we do not hear that they are making any sales, though sales are reported by small holders at 8¼@8½c.

BREAD—Ship Bread, 3c; Pilot, 3½@4c; Soda Crackers, 4½@5½c.

BRICK—California building descriptions, $6 50@12; English Fire, $30@32 50 from ship; jobbing at $37 50@40 ₱ thousand; English Bath, 42½@40c ₱ dozen.

BROOMS—Spiral Brace, $3 50 for No. 1, $3 25 for No. 2, and $3 for No. 3 and Ladies' Delight; Patent Brass Cap (Eastern Brush), $4 75, $4 50 and $4 25 respectively for Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Patent Tin Lock, $4, $3 75 and $3 50 for the three numbers; Mill and Stable, ash handles, $4 50 and $4 for the two numbers; Ship, $3, galvanized bands, 50c per dozen extra; Wisp and Toy Brooms, $2@2 25.

CANDLES—The product of the local Candle factories is quoted as follows: San Francisco Crystal Wax, 15½c for 16 oz, and 13½c for 14 oz; Stearic Acid, 14 oz, 13c; Star, 14 oz, 12½c; Eureka, 14 oz, 12c; Eagle, 12 oz, 10½c; Cincinnati, 12 oz, 9c; Mission Chemical Wax, 14 oz, 16c; do 16 oz, 17½c; Solar Sperm, 14 oz, 14c; do 16 oz, 16c; Adamantine, 12 oz, 12c; Eastern brands vary from 8c to 17c; Sperm, 26c; Paraffine, 14@16c ₱ lb.

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