THE SAMOANS.

A CLASS OF KIND AND INTERESTING PEOPLE.

Description of the Nations that Germany is Trying to Absorb —Manner of Living.

Charles D. Almy, a traveler of experience, and now a resident of Grand Rapids, Mich., has the following story to tell of the Samoan or Navigator's Islands, in the South Pacific:

Not many years ago the United States steamer Richmond was pulling lazily at fifty fathoms of cable with its anchor imbedded in the soft bottom of the harbor of Apia, the principal port of the group. Diplomatic questions were then, as is the case now with other vessels of the navy, the cause of the Richmond's presence in that vicinity. Several little state matters required adjustment, and the American Consul wanted a vacation—wanted to get back to the civilized world again—and last, but not least; the coal bunkers of the ship needed to be replenished. All of these things required time and afforded an excellent opportunity to those who desired to keep their "weather eye open" and profit thereby.

Of the Samoan group the Savii, Upolu, Iutuila and Mauna islands are of the greater importance, and are distanced some 3,000 miles from Sydney and 5,000 from San Francisco. They are scattered over a space of about 400 miles, and are inhabited by people adhering to the same customes, believing in the same religion and governed by the same laws. It must be borne in mind, however, that the above statements apply to the people when they were Samoanese, pure and simple, and not after they became acquainted with the civilizing influences which have of late been thrown around them, and hence, in a great measure, obliterated their identity.

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

Geographically the islands are volcanic in nature, usually high and mountainous. There are several volcanoes, though long since extinct, which give to its scenery a picturesqueness like unto the Islands of Japan, with its grand Fusi Amya towering 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. Though its harbors are open, they are well protected by a coral reef which extends nearly the entire circumference of the group. The rocky foundation is generally covered by a rich earth, in which the bread-fruit, banana, cocoanut, nutmeg, sugar cane, pineapple and other tropical products thrive to a remarkable degree. These articles are the stock-in-trade of the 40,000 inhabitants, who in themselves are worthy of much more study than is generally accorded them by the outside world. They are models in physique. Tall, well proportioned, clean of limb, graceful in poise or movement, and, except the nose, of well-defined features, they stand physically without a peer in the great human family. Their nomadic life gives to their character a dignity often wanting in more advanced races. Kind, generous, thoroughly hospitable, they know but little of what is termed poverty. Their social system is semi-communistic; free to borrow, ready to lend. If a house is to be constructed members of the family or clan contribute their share gladly; if one is without a home he is a welcome guest at another's table as long as he wishes to remain. This freedom and want of responsibility has but little to do with their unprogressiveness. Their honesty and sense of duty prevents the abuse of such a social system. Theirs is largely a patriarchal form of government, the sovereignship resting in chiefs or clans and the common consent of a big chief. These titles are not hereditary, but often are bestowed in acknowledgment of valor or to win over a powerful leader of another family. The flowers of manhood are kept as body guard and drinking cups are waited upon and idionized by the rest of the family. Matting, war implements, canoes and native cloth are manufactured by artisans, and are the circulating medium of the Samoanese. The women occupy a higher position in the family circle than is generally customary with islanders.

THE PORT OF APIA.

Is situated on the northern cost of Upolu, and since the introduction of steamship lines in the South Pacific is recognized as the commercial center of the group. It boasts of a population of about 1,500, missionary chapels, schools and a printing house. There are several consular dwellings and tourist find rather comfortable quarters at a place which the inhabitants call a hotel. While the foreigners live in the modernly constructed house the natives, except a few of the more opulent, still retain the architectural styles established by the aboriginal man. These are circular in form, of from thirty to forty feet in diameter and are principally roof. Posts about four feet high and situated some four or five feet apart form the foundation. The roof is thatched, usually of sugar-cane leaves, and rises, cone-shaped, twenty feet above the ground. It is so constructed in four parts that it may be easily taken down and shipped to any destination without damage to it. The appertures between the foundation posts serve as doors and windows during the day and as walls and protection at night by dropping curtains of matting. The house has but one room, which serves well the purpose of drawing-room, sitting-room, bed-room and kitchen. For sleeping purposes for the several members of the family, tents of matting are put up and separate apartments are a condition and not a theory. The bed of a Samoanese is gotten up with due regard to expense, but at a total disregard of comfort. It consists of three or four layers of matting laid on the hard, smooth ground, on which none but a native could hope for rest. The pillow is a piece of thick bamboo about five feet long and supported by legs three inches high. On this instrument of torture the victim places his neck and divides his attention between attempting to sleep and thinking how long it will be before the knife descends and puts an end to the almost insupportable agony. This is from the standpoint of the man inured to the comforts of the four-poster.

It requires but little space to describe the clothing of this people. Apart from an habitual smile little else is worn, unless an apron of "Ti" leaves, suspended from the loin, be considered. The garb of the women differs from the men's in that it is a little longer. In rainy weather a large banana leaf passes well for an umbrella. This garb worn by both sexes was often made of plaited work which took months and sometimes years to construct, and when once washed was of no service. This necessitated careful and long usage and gave rise to an acquaintance with uncleanliness, which otherwise is not a characteristic of the people. In duties about the house they are particularly neat, also in personal habits. It is only in the instance named that ungodliness enters at all into a part of their everyday existence. Though usually the people go barefooted, sandals of plaited seaweed are sometimes worn, particularly when at work along the shell-lined beach. On state occasions the toilet is elaborated by rubbing the body with a highly and not pleasantly scented oil, often mixed with tameric, to give the skin a yellowish tint. The older custom of doing up the hair is still adhered to by those less advanced. This is a pompadour extending straight up from the head from twelve to eighteen inches and surrounded by a band at the center, which gives them the appearance of carrying on their head a sheaf of wheat. To give the hair an auburn or reddish hue, which is looked upon by the "400" as being the proper caper, it is bathed daily in a solution, of which lime is the principal ingredient. This makes the hair crisp and stiff, and helps the better to keep it in place. Before the westward trend of civilization gave them anything better, a tub of water was the nearest to a looking-glass they could boast of. In Pango Pango the tub is still doing duty for the mirror. Both men and women are very fond of jewelry. They delight in decorating themselves in strings of shells, which, considering their facilities, they succeed in bringing to a high state of polish. For amusement the dance takes first place. Their dress ball is generally a day-time affair, and, differing from the evening party, is indulged in by both sexes. The evening party is for men only, though women are always in attendance, as spectators only. The dance consists of an irregular series of evolutions more after the style of "Simon says thumbs up," for what the leader does so do they all. The music is produced by men and women pounding the ground with sticks and clubs and chanting, regardless of concert or time, a mournful, soulless dirge.

The custom of marriage is similar to that of China, the girl having little, if anything, to say about the matter, so long as the parents are satisfied with the would-be son-in-law. The festivities attending the ceremonies consist of eating, drinking and merrymaking and the exchanging of presents, the latter always of the greater moment. The divorce system is conducted strictly on the Chicago plan. If in a few weeks the parties interested become dissatisfied, the wife is at liberty to go home to her mother, and social circles find in the act little to excite its curiosity. If the bonds have held well for a few years and then become distasteful, the matter is quietly discussed, and, with an equal distribution of the property, the wife leaves the matrimonial roof, never, while her husband is alive, to marry another. If her husband was a chief or of high rank, she can, upon his death and with the consent of his family, join fortunes with another. A widow becomes the lawful property of her brother-in-law. If he is already married, no matter; she is number two. Before the introduction of Christianity, polygamy and concubinage were practiced.

The religion of the Samoans has many features largely in common with the Greek mythology. Particularly is this true in the deifying of heroes after death. Their cosmogony contains something of nearly every school. Christian, in that all things were created; Parsee in the prominence of fire as an original element, and so on, in a way that their crude philosophy accounts for the things that be, without the complicating theories which abound in the more enlightened schools of civilization. The advent of death is celebrated with rites in which exchanging of presents again is prominent. Not in a coffin, but wrapped in several folds of choice matting, the body is laid in the ground, and for a period of ten days is watched by sympathizing friends. The effects used by the deceased during sickness are buried with him. The chiefs and persons of rank are alone embalmed. This is done by puncturing the skull and body with a sharpened human bone, and the incisions filled with a native preparation; the hair, which has been removed from the skull, is glued on and the work is finished.

That the Samoanese are in every worthy of the fatherly protection of Uncle Sam is beyond all doubt, and that the American flag will continue to wrap them within its protecting folds is the hearty wish of every person who is at all acquainted with them.

THE NATION'S FORESTS.

The Steps Necessary for their Preservation—Some Practical Suggestions.

The first step in the effort to provide for the conservation of the forests on the national domain should be the withdrawal from sale of all forest lands belonging to the nation. It will not be necessary to preserve and maintain all these forests permanently, but the extent of forest-territory which will be required by a practical plan of forest-preservation and management for our Western mountain regions cannot be at once precisely determined. A thorough examination of these regions, and of the agricultural country depending upon them for its water supply, will be necessary, in order to show what forests must be retained, and what tracts of timber can be put upon the market without injury to the important interest involved. Until such an examination has been made, none of the forest lands now belonging to the United States should be sold.

The second step should be to commit to the United States army the care and guardianship of the forests belonging to the nation. There is in time of peace no other work of national defense or protection so important as this which the army can perform, and it is plain that under existing conditions the forests on the national domain will not be—indeed cannot be—adequately guarded and protected by any other means. The measures which have been tried, including those now in operation, or nominally in operation, have proved almost entirely ineffective. The forests on the public lands are pillaged by settlers, and by the employes of railroads and mining companies, without scruple or limit. Other instruments will have to be employed if the forests are to be preserved. Their complete and final destruction, with that of the soil which sustains them, is, under the present system, or want of system, only a question of time, and of a very short time.

The officers of the United States army are educated by the nation for its service, and they constitute a body of men not equaled by any other in our country in their equipment for guarding and protecting the great forest regions belonging to the nation. They possess every kind of fitness for this work in greater degree than any other class of men, and if authorized by law to undertake this service they would have the power and the means necessary for its performance, while everybody else is at present inevitably powerless and incapable. As there is likely to be very little work for the army hereafter in the care of the Indians, it will be available for this service of guarding the national forests. The work can be done well by the army, and it would cost nothing, or very little, while any other plan would necessarily be both ineffective and costly. This guardianship and defense of the nation's forests by the army of the nation should be continued and maintained until a sufficient number of adequately trained and equipped foresters has been provided by the National Government for the administration of a complete and permanent system and policy for the management of the forests on the public domain.

This brings us to consider the third step. This should be the appointment, by the President, of a commission to make a thorough examination of the condition of the forests belonging to the Nation, and of their relation to the agricultural interests of the regions through which the streams flow which have their sources in these forests, and to report, with the facts observed, a comprehensive plan for the preservation and management of the public forests, including a system for the training, by the Government, of a sufficient number of foresters for the National forest service.

The commission should determine what portions of the existing forests on the public domain should be permanently preserved, and in what manner the remainder should be permanently disposed of. The national forests can be so managed that they will be perpetually reproduced, and will yield forever an abundant supply of timber for the inhabitants of the adjacent country, and a revenue which will more than sustain the cost of the forest service. A National School of Forestry should be established at a suitable place in one of the great mountain forests on the public lands, and its equipment should be as thorough and adequate for its purpose as is that of the National Military Academy at West Point.—*Garden and Forest.*

Florida Fearing More Yellow Fever.

Our phenomenally mild winter is bothering our Southern health officials. It is believed by many that Florida will have another yellow fever plague this year, and the neighboring States should be prepared to act sensibly and harmoniously. Much can be done to prevent a panic next summer by taking the proper precautions. Last summer people were too badly scared to know what they were doing. Refugees rushed pell mell in every direction, to be fleeced in one place and met with shotguns in another. One day there would be an exodus from Jacksonville, and the next no one was permitted to leave the city. Everything was in confusion. Sick people died in camps not properly equipped, and female refugees were at the mercy of negroes and white tramps. Yellow Jack may not come this year, but it will do no harm to get ready for him.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The over-shoe business has been dull this winter, owing to lack of snow; but the rubber is still popular at the whist.—*Boston Gazette.*

OUR EASTERN LECTURERS.

Progress of the Maslin Party in Its Trip Through the West.

CHICAGO, January 28, 1889.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: I received advices the other day from Sacramento that unfavorable "comment had been made upon the mistake of going to the Northern States," meaning Wisconsin and Minnesota. I do not propose to rest quietly under such criticism. I endeavored to obtain from the committee an official plan of our tour, but everyone stated that it should be left to our judgment, which should be guided by investigation when on the ground, yet nearly everyone with whom I conversed said, "Of course you will go to Minnesota." We went to Minnesota simply to investigate and because it seemed the judgment of Sacramento people so to do. In any other year, possibly, that State would be a good field. This year, the winter not being normal and the Northern Pacific using every inducement for migration to the extensive Northwest, caused our visit to be fruitless. Mr. Brand, who has been East, knows well how unfavorable to our mission was the abnormally fine, as it is here called, winter.

But to our travels. At my last advices we had lectured at McGregor, on the Mississippi river. From there we went to Dubuque, as our funds had run low, and also for advices from home. At that city having received another remittance, and Dubuque not appearing to be a favorable place for our purposes, we started north, arriving at West Union, a town of about 3,000 people. The large opera house, although it was snowing sharply, was crowded with auditors, not less than 500 people being present. At this place we were favored by a press notice, the second one I have had the pleasure to see. The Fayette *Union* said that the speech of the writer was very moderate, and that nothing was said to induce any farmer to leave the rich and productive State of Iowa. And this, while I was talking, the snow was falling fast and furious and the mercury down nearly to zero. For once at least in my life I felt indifferent to press criticism.

And the editor was right in one sense. I have not indulged in hyperbole. Every statement that I have made can be more than substantiated. The fact is, to tell the whole truth about our section is to render one liable to the imputation of being a relative of Ananias. More than once when I have made a moderate statement about the climate or the profits of fruit culture, a gentle murmur would be heard in the audience, indicative of incredulous surprise. However, I was relieved at West Union by an old farmer, who had come in from his farm to hear us, rising in his seat and saying that he had been in California; that Sacramento valley was the best part of the State; that I had underestimated its merits, but had made two misstatements which he would correct as follows: He had to wear an overcoat in Capitol Park last July, and he bought black grapes that raisins are made from in Sacramento for one cent a pound! That gave me a peg to hang some remarks upon.

The next day we drove to Fayette in a sleigh, mercury 14° below zero, and lectured in the Congregational Church, which we thought of ample size, but it was not. The house was literally packed, and the aisles were filled with chairs to accommodate the hearers. From Fayette we went to Cresco, and held forth in Lyric Hall. Here the audience we estimated, by counting seats, at about four hundred. I always felt a little embarrassed when I began to speak, for fear that the people came to see the "show" and not to hear the talk. But as in no instance has even one person left the room while I have been speaking, and the strictest attention has been given, I am convinced that the interest arose from a simple desire to be informed about California.

As my remarks were those which I conceived should be addressed to a farmer or practical business man seeking a home and wishing to know "how he could make a living," and therefore largely statistical, occupying an hour or more in delivery, without any rhetorical flourishes, you can understand that the attention of people was held by the subject and not by the speaker.

You have no conception of the number of information about California, and especially our portion of the State, and I wish to reiterate my opinion that the citizens of Sacramento, Placer, El Dorado, Butte, Sutter and Solano counties, or at least Sacramento and Placer should advertise in the country press the resources of their respective counties. Southern California literature, as I once before wrote, is everywhere, and now that the opinion prevails here that land has reached the limit as to values, in that charming section, and efforts are now making to induce migration to Oregon and Washington Territory, is our golden opportunity to call attention to our more favored counties. I have no doubt that from the portion of Iowa we visited you will secure an addition to our population in 1889. But the northwest and central portion of the State has not been reached.

The soil of northern Iowa is indeed deep and rich, but the future of the farmer is not encouraging. Business is very dull and the drummers are selling very few goods. They report collections slow, and from some of them I gained the impression that many merchants would be unable to continue in business.

The chinch bug has utterly ruined wheat farming, and farmers have turned their attention to corn and stock-raising. The horses are exceptionally fine, but there does not seem to be much profit in stock-raising. Chicago or the "Dressed Meat Trust" fixes the price of live stock, and the farmer is compelled to sell at that price, less railroad freight.

The following table shows the average production in bushels per acre, and the average price per bushel received for the grains named, in the counties we visited:

COUNTIES.	Corn—Bushels	Corn—Cents	Wheat—Bushels	Wheat—Cents	Oats—Bushels	Oats—Cents	Barley—Bushels	Barley—Cents	Timothy Hay—Tons	Price
Fayette	25	33	15	65	25	25	...	...	1½	$5 00
Floyd	30	30	18	65	30	20	15	40	1½	5 00
Cerro Gordo	20	35	15	60	25	22	20	40	1½	5 00
Clayton	30	35	12	60	22	22	40	45	1½	7 50
Howard	25	25	15	50	40	22	30	50	1½	5 00

The highest return for wheat is $11 70 per acre in Floyd county, and for corn $10 50 in Clayton. A gentleman connected with a co-operative creamery told me that the net return to the dairymen was 12½ cents per pound for his butter; others placed it at 15 cents.

Can you wonder that men are anxious to move to a better land? I told them that I knew of a pear orchard near Sacramento city that produced on four acres as much as their 160 acres, and of one and three-fourths acres of raspberries in Placer county that yielded as much as a quarter section of their land did in corn or wheat.

The farmers are heavily mortgaged in the Western States. Much of the capital loaned on mortgages is derived from the East, and I noticed a report that Eastern capitalists are becoming alarmed, and hereafter intended to limit their loans.

Illinois has 310,277 mortgages, amounting to $402,053,118. On farms, $142,400,300; town lots, $238,922,039, and chattels, $20,730,779. The annual interest on these loans is over $27,000,000. When we learn that the assessed value of the real estate is $567,686,491, personal property $241,467,444, total $709,153,935, the amount of mortgage debt seems appalling.

Kansas is mortgaged to the tune of $250,000,000. I could not learn the mortgage debt of Minneseta. It is estimated to be nearly $150,000,000. Four counties, Grant, Polk, Marshall and Fillmore, showed an average of 22 per cent. of mortgages of the value of the land. Governor Larrabee of Iowa had unsuccessfully endeavored to ascertain the extent of the mortgage debt of his State. I learned, however, that the State is deeply mortgaged.

I feel loth to leave the work we have just begun here, but we must return; hoping that in the coming year some systematic step will be taken to thoroughly canvas the State of Iowa. The harvest is ripe. Put in your sickle. I have just finished writing a small folder of about ten or twelve pages, and proof will be ready in a few days. So soon as printed Mr. White will start to distribute them along Northern and Central Iowa.

If I was a despot I would make a law transporting alternately to Alaska and Africa every Californian who ever growled at our climate, be it ever so hot or cold. The worst we have is the best in the world, and it only needs travel to convince one that the sun shines on no more fruitful soil nor ideal climate than that with which California is blessed.

At Cresco, some pleasant praise, before the lecture, was indulged in regarding the present fine weather at Cresco. I read to the audience the report of the Signal Service officer of Cresco for 1885-6, which was not a blizzard season:

	Max.	Min.	Snow.
December, 1885	46	—14	7.5 inches
January, 1886	30	—33	33.5 inches
February	39	—30	9.0 inches
March	50	— 9	19.5 inches
April	80	—15	

Think of that! 9° below zero in March; in February the range of the mercury was 69°, and in April, when fruit has formed and grape canes are two feet long with us, the mercury was down to 15° and the monthly range was 65°. No wonder we sell climate. Yours truly,

E. W. MASLIN.

COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, February 8th.

FRUIT—Lemons—Sicily, $5 50@6 ₱ box; California, $3@4; Limes, $7 50@8 ₱ box, 75c@$1 00 ₱ 100; Bananas, $3@3 50 ₱ bunch for Island; Pineapples, $6 50@7 50; Cocoanuts, $7@8; Panama Oranges, $3 50@4; Los Angeles Oranges, $2@2 25; Riverside Oranges, $2 75@3; Riverside Navel, $4@4 50; Los Angeles Navel, $3@3 50; Apples, 75c@$1 25 ₱ box; Pears, $1@1 50 ₱ box; Cranberries, ₱ bbl, $9@10.

DRIED FRUITS—New crop Apples, sliced, 4@6c ₱ lb; evaporated, 8@9c; do quartered, 3@4c; Pears, peeled, 6@7c; Plums, pitted, 6½7c; Peaches, 5@6c; do peeled, 10@12c; Prunes, German, 6@7c; French, 8@9c; French Prunes, evaporated, 9@10c; Blackberries, 12@14c; Figs, California, 4@5c; Apricots, 11@14c; Nectarines, 8@9c; California Figs, ₱ 20-lb box, $1 25; per pound in sks, 5c; Smyrna Ovals, 15c; Flats, 14@15c; Tubs, 9@10c; Dates, Fard, 50-lb boxes, 9½@10c; Dates, Persian, 6@7c; Dates, Cartoons, 11@12c.

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

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, 20@25c; String Beans, 12@15c ₱ lb; Potatoes—Early Rose, 60@70c ₱ ctl; Onions, $1 25@1 50; Cabbage, 70@80c; Carrots, 50@60c ₱ 100 lbs; Turnips, new, 75c@$1 ₱ sack; bunch vegetables, 10c ₱ doz; Parsnips, $1 50@2 50; Beets, 75c@$1; Horse Radish, 10@12c ₱ lb; Garlic, 4@5c; Artichokes, 75c@$1 ₱ dozen; Cauliflower, 75@90c; Celery, 60@70c ₱ doz; Cucumbers, $2 ₱ doz; Tomatoes, $2@2 25 per box; Egg Plant, 15c ₱ lb; Green Peppers, 10c ₱ lb; Asparagus, 40c ₱ lb.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $5 ₱ bbl; Oatmeal, 10-lb sack, 3½c ₱ lb, $3 30 100-lb sack; Cornmeal, white, $2 15 ₱ 25-lb sacks, $2 30 ₱ 10-lb sacks; yellow, $2 ₱ 25-lb sacks, $2 15 in 10-lb sacks; Cracked Wheat, $2 70, 10-lb sacks; $2 40, 10-lb sacks; Hominy, $3 25, 10-lb sack; $2 ₱ 100 lbs; Graham, $2 60, 10-lb sacks; $2 30, 100 lb-sacks.

POULTRY—Dealers' prices: Live Turkeys, hens, 14@15c; gobblers, 13@14c; dressed, 16@18c; full-grown Chickens, $5 50@6 ₱ dozen; young Roosters, $3 50@5 ₱ dozen; broilers, $@4; tame Ducks, $5@6; Pekin, $6 50@7; Geese, $2@2 25 ₱ pair.

EGGS—California, 18@20c; Eastern, 12@14c ₱ dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter—Valley, 20@21c ₱ lb; Fancy Petaluma, 23@24c ₱ lb; Eastern, packed in firkins, choice, 21@22½c; common, 18c. Cheese—California, 14@15c; Young America, 14@16c; Eastern Cream, 15@16c; Limburger, 16@18c; genuine Swiss, 29c; American Swiss, 21c; Martin's Cream, 17@18c.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat Hay, $12@15 ₱ ton; Alfalfa do, $9@11 ₱ ton; Bran, $18 ₱ ton; Middlings, $19 ₱ ton; Barley, whole, paying 75@80c; rolled, $1; Wheat (choice milling), paying $1 40 ₱ cwt; Rye, $2 25@2 75; Tame Oats, $1 75; Wild Oats, $2 25@2 50; Corn, paying $1 10 ₱ cwt.

MISCELLANEOUS—Seeds—Alfalfa, 11@12½c; Timothy, Eastern, 6½@7½c ₱ lb; Pop Corn, Ear, 3@4c, shelled, 4½@5½c ₱ lb; Red Clover, 11@12½c ₱ lb; Red Top, 8@9c. Nuts—Chile Walnuts, new, 11@12c; California Walnuts, 9@10c; Almonds, new, 18@15c; Peanuts, California, 5½@6½c; Eastern, 6@7c. Lard (California), cans, 8½@9; Eastern, 10½@11c. Hides, salt, light and medium, 5c; heavy steers, 6½c; dry, 12c. Tallow, 6c. New Hops, 13@16c.

MEATS—Beef, 6½@7c; Mutton, 6½@7c; Veal, 7@9c; Hogs, 6@6½c; dressed Pork, 8½@9c; Hams—Eastern, 12½c; California, 13c; Bacon—Medium, 11½c; selected, 13½c; extra light, 14½c; extra light boneless, 14½c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 8th.

FLOUR—Net cash price for Family Extras, $4 50@4 80 ₱ bbl; Bakers Extras, $4 50@4 60; Superfine, $2 65@3.

WHEAT—To-day there was a slight lull in the demand, and prices were a shade easier. Shippers as a rule were not inclined to pay over $1 37½, though there was some little buying at $1 40 per ctl, but trade at the latter figure was exceptional. Holders are taking matters easy, and there is no forcing of business.

BARLEY—Movement is slow. Variable weather, with indications of rain, has checked whatever buoyancy may have existed, while the lack of speculative trading is among the reasons assigned for prevailing quietness. We quote: No. 1 Feed, 83½c; common grades, 77½@80c; Brewing, 87½@90c for fair to good, and 95c@$1 ₱ ctl for choice.

OATS—Nothing of interest to report. The market continues to drag under the burden of large supplies. Some 1,500 ctls arrived to-day from Oregon. Surprise, $1 15@1 17½; milling, $1 12½@1 15; choice feed, $1 10; No. 1, $1 05; lower grades, $1@1 02½; Black, $1@1 05; Gray, $1 02½@1 05 ₱ ctl; Brown, $1 ₱ ctl.

CORN—Little attention is given to offerings. Prices easy. Quotable at $1 05 for large Yellow, $1 10@1 12½ for small Yellow and $1 05@1 07½ ₱ ctl for White.

CRACKED CORN—Quotable at $24 ₱ ton.

CORNMEAL—Millers quote Feed at $24 ₱ ton; fine kinds for the table, in large and small packages, 2½@2¾c ₱ lb.

OILCAKE MEAL—Quotable at $30 ₱ ton.

SEEDS—We quote as follows: Mustard, Brown, $2 50@3 25; Yellow, $1 75@2 ₱ ctl; Canary, 3½@4c; Hemp, 3½@4c; Rape, 1½@2½c; Timothy, 6½@7c; Alfalfa, 11c ₱ lb; Flax, $2 25@2 75 ₱ ctl.

MIDDLINGS—Demand fairly active. Quotable at $16@17 ₱ ton.

HAY—Wheat, $10@15 50; Wheat and Oat, $8@12; Wild Oat, $10@11 50; Oat, $8 50@11; Barley, $9@11; Barley and Oat, $9@11; Alfalfa, $9@10 25 ₱ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at 70@85c ₱ bale.

HOPS—Quotable at 12@16c ₱ lb.

BRAN—Regular custom at steady prices. Quotable as follows: $14 50@15 50 ₱ ton for the better grades, and $14@14 50 for other quality.

RYE—Quotable at $1 60@1 65 ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—None offering. Nominal at $2 75 ₱ ctl.

GROUND BARLEY—Quotable at $19@20 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—New descriptions sell slowly. Old stock is well represented, with prices favorable to consumers. We quote: New, 1½@2c ₱ lb; Peerless, 30@50c; Burbank Seedlings, 50@75c; Garnet Chile, 50@65c; River Reds, 35@40c; Early Rose, 35@40c ₱ ctl; Jersey Blues, 50@70c; Tomales, 60@75c; Cuffey Cove, 65@75c; Sweet, $1 25@1 75 ₱ ctl.

ONIONS—Good product is in request at 75c@$1 ₱ ctl.

DRIED PEAS—We quote: Blackeye, $1 50@1 65; Niles, $1 50@1 75; Green, California, $1 50@1 75 ₱ ctl.

BEANS—We quote: Bayos, $2 40@2 50; Butter, $2 50@2 75; Pink, $2 25@2 35; Red, $2 25@2 30; Lima, $3 35@3 50; Pea, $1 75@1 85; Small White, $1 75@1 85 ₱ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes are cheaper, being in more liberal receipt. We quote prices as follows: Cucumbers, $1 50@2 ₱ doz; Egg Plant, 15@20c ₱ lb; String Beans, 25@35c ₱ lb; Green Peas, 10@12½c ₱ lb; Los Angeles Tomatoes, $1@1 25 ₱ box; Marrowfat Squash, $10@12 ₱ ton; Turnips, 50@60c ₱ ctl; Beets, 50@60c ₱ sack; Carrots, feed, 30@50c; Parsnips, $1@1 25 ₱ ctl; Cabbage, 40c ₱ ctl; Garlic, 50c ₱ sack; Cauliflower, 50c@$1 ₱ dozen; Peppers, 10@15c ₱ lb; Dry Okra, 15@18c ₱ lb; Green Peppers, 6@8c ₱ lb.

FRUIT—Choice Apples are wanted at full rates. Oranges are in heavy supply. We quote prices: Apples, 75c@$1 50 ₱ box; Eastern Apples, $3 50 to $4 25 ₱ bbl; Mexican Limes, $12@14 ₱ box; Riverside Navel Oranges, $3 50@4 50 ₱ box; common do $2@2 50; Los Angeles Navels, $1 50@2 50; common Los Angeles Oranges, 75c@1 25 ₱ box; Lemons, Sicily, $4 50@5; California Lemons, $1 75@2 ₱ box; Bananas, $1 50@2 75 ₱ bunch; Pineapples, $4@5 ₱ dozen; Cranberries, $7 50@9 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote as follows: Sun-dried Apples, 3@4c ₱ lb for sliced and 2½@3½c for quartered; Apples, evaporated, 6@7c; Apricots, 10@12c for bleached; do, sun-dried, 5@7c; Blackberries, 12@13c; Figs, 4@5c for pressed, 2½@3c for unpressed; Smyrna Figs, 14@16c for layers, and 7@8c for kegs; Nectarines, sun-dried, 4@5c ₱ lb; bleached do, 6@10c ₱ lb; Peaches, 7@10c for peeled, and 2@4c for unpeeled; Pears, 4c for whole and 5@5½c for sliced; machine-dried, 7@8c; Plums, 4@5c for whole, and 1½@2c for unpitted; German Prunes, 3½@4½c; French Prunes, 4@5½c ₱ lb; Grapes, 2@2½c ₱ lb; Raisins, London Layers, $1 50@1 75 ₱ box, with 25@75c advance for fractions; common, $1@1 40 ₱ box.

HONEY—We quote: White Comb, 9@10c; Amber, 6½@7c; Extracted, white liquid, 6@6½c; Amber, colored and candied, 4½@5½c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—Prices still shape downward. We quote prices: Fancy, 23@24c; good to choice, 19@21c; fair, 17@20c; store lots, 10@15c; pickled roll, 18@20c; firkin, 18@20c; Eastern creamery, 15@16c in tubs; other kinds, 10@15c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—We quote: Choice new, 12½@13½c; good to choice old, 10@12c; common grades, 6@8c; Eastern ordinary to fine, 10@15c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The situation is wholly against sellers. We quote: California ranch, 20@22c; store lots, 16@18c; Eastern, fresh, 15@17c; cold storage, $2 50@4 ₱ case.

POULTRY—Turkeys continue cheap, the demand being slow. We quote: Live Turkeys—Gobblers, 13@15c; Hens, 13@15c; dressed Turkeys, 13@16c; Roosters, $5@5 50 for old and $7@8 for young; Hens, $6@7; Broilers, $5 50@7 50; Ducks, $5 50@8; Geese, $1 75@2 ₱ pair; Pigeons, $1 25 ₱ dozen for old.

GAME—The market went off to-day, nearly all kinds selling at reduced figures. We quote: Rabbits, $1 25; Hare, $1@1 25; Sprig, $1 50@1 75; Quail, $1; Teal, $1; Brant, $1@1 25; Mallards, $3@3 50; Canvasbacks, $3@3 50; Gray Geese, $1 75@2; White Geese, 75c@$1; Widgeon, $1 25; Small Ducks, 75c@$1; English snipe, $2@2 50; common do, 50@75c; Honkers, $3@4 ₱ doz.

PROVISIONS—Eastern Hams, 14½@15c; California refrigerator-cured Hams, 13@13½c; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 13½@14c; California Bacon, 12@12½c for heavy and medium, 12@13c for light medium, 13@13½c for light and 14@14½c for extra light; do Clear Sides, 12@12½c ₱ lb; Pork, extra prime, $18@18 50; do, prime mess, $19@20; do mess, $20@21; do, clear, $22@23 50; do, extra, clear, $23 50@24 50 ₱ bbl; rigs' fect, $12@12 50 ₱ bbl; Mess Beef, $8 50@9 for bbls, $4 50@4 75 for ½ bbls. Extra Mess Beef, $10@10 50 for bbls, $5 50@5 75 for ½ bbls; Family Beef, $14@14 50 ₱ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 12½@13c ₱ lb; Eastern Lard, tierces, 10@11c; do for pails, 11@11½c ₱ lb; California do, tierces, 10½@11c; ½ bbls, 11½c; 10-lb tins, 10c; 5-lb tins, 10½c; do, 10-lb pails, 11½c; do, for 5-lb pails, 11¾c and 12c ₱ lb for 3-lb pails.

WOOL—We quote spring:

Eastern Oregon, heavy	12@14c
Eastern Oregon, light	15@20c

We quote fall:

Mountain, free	10@15c
Humboldt and Mendocino	16@19c

HIDES AND SKINS—Quotable as follows:

	Sound.	Culls.
Heavy Steers, 57 lbs up, ₱ lb	—@8½c	6c @—
Cows and Steers, 46 to 56 lbs	6½@7	5 @ 6c
Light, 40 to 45 lbs	5 @5½	4 @4½
Kips, 14 to 30 lbs	5 @5½	4 @4½
Veal Skins, 8 to 14 lbs	5 @5½	4 @4½
Calf Skins, 7 to 10 lbs	5 @5½	4 @4½
Dairy Calf, 20@35c each; Dry Hides, usual selections, 11@12c; Dry Kips, do, 10c ₱ lb; Calf Skins, do, 10c; Cull Hides, Kip and Calf, 6@7c ₱ lb; Pelts, shearing, 10@25c each; do, short, 30@50c each; do, medium, 60@75c each; do long wool, 90c@$1 25 each; Deer Skins, summer, 40c; do, fair and medium, 37½c ₱ lb; Goat Skins, 50@65c apiece for prime and perfect, 40@50c for medium, 20@25c each for small.		

MEAT MARKET—Following are the rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers: Beef—First quality, 7c; second quality, 6c; third quality, 5c ₱ lb. Veal—Quotable at 7@7½c ₱ lb for large and 7@9c ₱ lb for small. Mutton—Quotable at 7@8c ₱ lb. Lamb—Spring, 13@20c ₱ lb. Pork—Live Hogs, on foot, grain fed, 6½@6¾c; soft, 6@6½c; dressed Hogs, 9@10c ₱ lb.

General Merchandise.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 8, 1889.

BAGS—Wheat Bags, 7¼c for spot lots and 7¾c for June delivery; Wool Bags, 29@32c; Potato Gunnies, 15c.

BREAD—Ship, 3c; Pilot, 3½@4c; Soda Crackers, 5½@6½c.

CANDLES—Eastern brands are quoted as follows: Acme Stearic Acid, 11c; Star, 10c; Adamantine, 8½c; Taper, 7c; Gross & Co.'s Adamantine, 14 oz., 12½c; Harkness' Patent Wax, 12c; Cornwall & Bros.' Adamantine, 12c for 14 oz. and 10½@11c for 12 oz.; Grant's Philadelphia made, 12½c; Merriam & Morgan's Paraffine Wax, 16c; Werk's Stearic Acid, 17½@17¾c for 16 oz. and 15½c for 14 oz.; Sperm, 25@28c.

CANNED GOODS — Oysters, $1@1 50 for 1 ₱ tins and $1 65@4 for 2 ₱ tins; Clams, $1 50@2 75; Lobsters, $1 85@3 10; Chickens and Turkeys, $8; Green Peas, $1 15@1 30; Corn, $1 10@1 30; String Beans, $1 40@1 50; Lima Beans, $1 20@1 30; Asparagus, $1 75@2 25; Tomatoes, $1 10 ₱ dozen.

COFFEE—R. Hochkofler's circular of February 1st quotes as follows: 17½@17¾c for Guatemala good to prime; 16½@16¾c for Guatemala fair; 15½@16c for Guatemala medium; 12@15c for Guatemala inferior to ordinary; 17@17¾c for Costa Rica good without black beans; 16@16½c for Costa