SELLING LOCKS OF HAIR.

SCHEME TO LURE THE SENTIMENTAL AND GATHER IN DOLLARS.

Clippings from Famous Heads—Mustache Wisps from Well-Known Men—Locks from Ladies.

"How is business?" asked a newspaper man as he took his seat in a barber's chair to have a three-days' old stubble of beard removed from his face. The little man addressed happened to be the proprietor of the shop, which is in one of New York's swellest hotels. "Oh," replied the tonsorial artist, as he began to lather the scribe's countenance, "it's pretty fair, but it's going to be better for me in a little while. I've got a splendid scheme for raking in a good many cold dollars, and I intend to work it for all it's worth."

"What is the scheme?" asked the newspaper man innocently. "Will it require a syndicate to boom it?" "Oh, no," said the boss of the shop, with an almost disdainful shrug of the shoulders; "I'm my own syndicate in this scheme, which I've had in mind for a long time. I don't mind telling you what it is. I am going to open in connection with this shop a line of business that I believe has never before been attempted. I shall keep a large stock of locks of hair cut from the heads of distinguished customers, also parts of mustaches grown on the upper lips of great men who come here to be barbered."

"A novel and beautiful idea," murmured the newspaper man.

"Yes," continued the confiding barber, as his razor began to glide down the left cheek of his motionless auditor. "I have been saving choice locks of hair from the heads of big guns for over a year, and you would be surprised with my collection. You see, I have instructed my eight men to save the hair of every famous man they get a chance to use the scissors on. At odd times we take these locks of hair, tie a bright ribbon round them, label them with the name of the man on whose head they grew, and then we wrap them up neatly in tissue paper and lay them away. I have over a thousand locks of hair, and I am getting more every day, for there's never a day passes that there are less than three celebrities who come in here."

"Who suggested this idea to you?" was asked.

"Well, a year ago last fall the Knights of the Razor, a protective organization to which I belong, gave a ball. I was on the Reception Committee, and among those I got acquainted with for the first time was a Miss Anna Ridley, a beautiful young heiress whose home is in Connecticut. I had the pleasure of taking her to supper. After we had eaten we went back to the dancing hall, and were promenading like a hundred other couples, when Miss Ridley suddenly looked up in my face and asked, 'Mr.——, where is your shop?' I told her in what hotel I had my shop. Then she asked: 'Tell me, does —— (and she mentioned a famous writer), ever patronize you?' Sometimes, I said, he did—when he was in the city. 'Oh, Mr. ——,' says she, 'I want you to do me a favor. I dote on him and his books. Promise me that the next time he comes into your shop to get his hair trimmed you will save a lock of it and send it to me.' I promised her that I would do so. It was over six months before the gentleman came in, and during that time the young lady wrote me twice not to forget what I had promised her. One afternoon the writer came in. He preferred me to any of my assistants, and ordered me to trim his hair a very little around the edges. I managed to clip out a nice fat lock and slip it in a drawer without his noticing it. That same evening I mailed the lock of hair to Miss Ridley. Three days later I got a letter containing a check for $25, which she begged me to accept as a small return for my trouble. That is how the scheme originated with me," concluded the barber, as he dashed some magnesia powder in his listener's face.

The newspaper man being interested in this new enterprise, and wishing to learn some further particulars concerning it, said he guessed he would have his hair cut. "But," he added, with rather a pretty smile, "don't save a lock of my hair to sell."

The barber laughed at this sally, as he reached for his scissors.

"You are really indebted to the Connecticut heiress for the idea? And are you certain that other young ladies will be equally anxious to gain possession of some of your capillaceous souvenirs?"

"You mean locks of hair, I suppose. Yes, I think young ladies will be my principal buyers."

"How do you propose to introduce your wares before the public?"

"By means of circulars at first. If the business proves a success I shall advertise extensively in the papers. The other day I wrote down about what I want the circular to say. I will show it to you."

The boss of the shop opened a drawer and took therefrom a sheet of paper, which he handed to the newspaper man, who read to himself the following:

——— HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY.

To the Public: I, Mr. ——, the proprietor and manager of the tonsorial parlors connected with the above-mentioned hotel, am about to offer for sale a large stock of locks of hair and mustache wisps, taken from the heads and upper lips of the most eminent statesmen, scientists, actors, poets, journalists, painters, etc., of the age. This is the only place in the world where these precious keepsakes, everyone of which is warranted to be genuine, can be found. Here are the names of a few of the gentlemen from whom locks of hair have been procured, and which will be sold:

N. B.—These locks the gentlemen mentioned are not aware that I possess.

Henry Clews,	Wong Chin Foo,
Noah Davis,	P. T. Barnum,
William Winter,	James Gordon Bennett,
Cornelius Vanderbilt,	Augustin Daly,
E. Berry Wall,	Stuyvesant Fish,
Elliott F. Shepard,	Steele Mackaye,
M. P. Wilder,	Thomas F. Ochiltree,
Sheridan Shook,	Chauncey M. Depew,
Theodore Roosevelt,	Grover Cleveland,
Ward McAllister,	Elbridge T. Gerry,
Inspector Thos. Byrnes,	Frederick Gebhard.

Besides the above, a thousand other gentlemen might be named from whom locks and parts of, or entire, mustaches have been procured. Ladies, here is a grand opportunity to purchase a sentimental token at a bargain. This stock will sell like hot cakes, and if you would be in time to make the selection you want, you must come early. You will be cordially waited, upon, either by myself or my assistants.

Having in wonder perused the circular, the newpaper man ventured to ask if the barber was not afraid that he would make some of his steady customers mad by trying to sell their hair.

"Oh, I guess not," was the response. "Most of them will be tickled to learn that anybody thinks enough of them to come and buy what they pay to get rid of. If any of the gentlemen kick because I sell their hair, I'll offer to divide profits with them—that is, with some of them."

"What will you charge for a lock of hair?"

"That will depend on how much the buyer wants it. I have made no schedule of prices thus far. I expect to get the highest prices for mustaches, and most of the buyers, as I said before, will be young, unmarried ladies."

"How do you intend to distribute your circulars?"

"I thought of getting a blue book, and addressing my circulars to the ladies whose names are in it. Then I shall get other names from reading suburban correspondence in the city papers. I shall probably distribute all of 50,000 circulars."

"When do you open this new department?"

"Not before fall. I had thought I would open this month, but every one is getting ready to go away for the summer, and I have concluded that it will be better to wait, now, until October before I open. I desire to get the mustaches of several society actors who shave their upper lips in hot weather, and, with that addition to my stock, I shall be in a pretty fair way to do a thriving business next season."

"How will you obtain the mustaches of these society actors you speak of?"

"By writing to them as I have already done to several. I offer them $10 apiece for the privilege of taking off their mustaches. I generally tell them I want to mount their mustache on a piece of cardboard, label it, and hang it up in my shop as an advertisement. It brings them around here, I notice, and by 'it' I mean the $10 bill."

"Now," pursued the scribe, "young men are nearly as sentimental as young women. Why wouldn't it be a good idea to procure locks of ladies' hair to sell to young men?"

"I've arranged to do that, too," said the barber in a tone of delicious suavity. "I have made out a list of the women to whom I shall write openly for locks of their hair. Most of them, of course, are actresses, who will be glad to oblige me if they see any advantage in the way of free advertising to themselves. The female hair will be placed in a separate showcase, and every lock will have its admirers, because I shall be very fastidious in my selection."

At that instant the barber shouted "Next," and the dazed newspaper man threw half a dollar down and staggered out into the fresh air—which he needed.

STANTON'S KNOWLEDGE OF WAR.

The Character of the Orders Given General McClellan.

I frankly admit that, when dealing with this fatuous folly, General McClellan did not behave with the meekness of an amiable schoolboy under discipline. I think he was unjust to Mr. Stanton in supposing that he (Mr. Stanton), had any personal hostility to him. Mr. Stanton really believed that the orders he gave were transparently sound and wise, and that any one who differed from him must be wrong. I do not know, however, that, placed in General McClellan's position, most Generals could have possibly realized this. In order to understand Mr. Stanton, it is necessary to read General Pope's account of his interview with that gentleman. One of my friends assures me that in reading it he literally "laughed till he cried," and never fully understood what the expression meant before doing so. I can quite understand it. Laughter is said to be due to our being impelled by two contradictory feelings at the same time. That certainly is the condition under which one reads those pages. There is scarcely any folly possible in relation to the command of any army which Mr. Stanton does not propose with the gravest face to General McDowell. At the same time, the man is evidently sincere, and convinced that, being a clever politician and holding the position of War Minister, every principal of war—as he understood war—which he enumerated must be right, and therefore ought to be obeyed without question. It is difficult to pronounce whether the image that rises before us is that of the ignorant stage charlatan who, because his legs are decked with military boots, thinks himself every inch a soldier, or that of a grave Minister who is charged with the solemn responsibility of a great nation's destiny and with the lives and fortunes of thousands of his fellow-citizens—*Lord Wolseley, in North American Review for July.*

The Bonding Privilege.

[San Francisco Call, July 3d.]

The Canadian Pacific Company has notified the Treasury Department that it desires to withdraw the application it made a few weeks ago to have the bonding privilege granted to its short line through the State of Maine. It is also intimated in the same dispatch that the Canadian Pacific will take out an American charter for the Maine connection. The bonding privilege, as it is called, evidently needs legislative revision. The law-making power of the United States has declared that the carrying trade between American ports should be done in American vessels. No bonding privilege should be permitted which violates this law. There is no subject upon which the law has been more consistent than upon this. All parties agree that our coastwise commerce should be preserved for our own people. Even the advocates of free ships admit the necessity of a limitation of the employment of such ships to the foreign trade. The Canadian Pacific has at one time and another obtained privileges which are incompatible with the preservation of our coastwise trade to our own people. In principle there is no difference between the transportation of goods by a foreign railroad company between two American inland points and the transportation of goods by a foreign steamship company between American seacoast points. But the one is prohibited and the other permitted.

Joseph Nimmo says in his "A Canadian Scheme of Aggression" that by dint of almost unremitting begging the Treasury Department has been coaxed into granting favors to Canadian railroads until dutiable goods may be transported through Canada with even less restraint of our customs regulations than is imposed upon American roads. The treaty of Washington appears to be the pretext upon which most of these favors have been asked. That treaty gives to Canadian railroad companies the right to transfer goods from one point in the United States through Canadian territory to another point in the United States without payment of duty. The treaty, however, omits to make this privilege reciprocal. As an instance the action of the Dominion Government in refusing to allow American fishermen to ship their fish across Canadian territory free of duty may be referred to as within the recollection of every one who gives any consideration to such matters. What the Canadian Pacific asks for now will, if granted, give them the free run of American ports and inland points about the same as if the Canadian Pacific were an American company, subject to our laws and unaided by subsidies.

Another Way to Make a Living.

"How much?" inquired a tall, stylishly dressed man, holding up a diamond scarf-pin, and addressing the principal of a Broadway wholesale jewelry firm.

"Thirty-five dollars—bottom price; it's cheap at that."

"Good until when?" queried the man.

"Not later than 2 P. M."

"Then she goes," and the stylishly-dressed man placed the pin carefully in his case, deposited it in his inside pocket, and walked out.

To a reporter the principal said:

"That's one of our many customers who take away jewelry to sell on speculation. At this time of year it is quite a common thing for such persons to buy articles on speculation in that fashion.

"I shall know that if he does not return that pin by 2 o'clock he has sold it, and will bring me $35. He may get $45 or $50 for it. That, however, is his affair."

"And a commission besides?"

"No, we don't allow any commission on such transactions. See here," and he brought out a memorandum book, "we have no less than fourteen transactions entered precisely of the same kind, varying in amounts from $25 to $150."

When asked if he lost any articles by letting them out in this way, the principal responded:

"It is so rare that I cannot tell you when the last case occurred."

Men like him make $2,000 and $3,000 a year quite readily.

Polite Doctor (cautiously)—"Your husband is suffering from overwork or excessive indulgence in alcoholic stimulants—it is, ahem, a little difficult to tell which." Anxious wife—"Oh, it's overwork. Why, he can't even go to the theater without rushing out half a dozen times to see his business partners."

If you are all run down, fagged out, take Simmons Liver Regulator and be spry.

"SHE" WAS A MAN.

What Happened in a Ladies' Swimming School Recently.

A German keeps a swimming school for ladies in the upper part of New York City, and enjoys the patronage of some of the most elegant as well as the loveliest girls in New York. He teaches these young creatures to swim by suspending them in a belt at the end of a swinging pole and making them count the movements of the arms and limbs. After this sort of treatment he sends them afloat with a life preserver, and then later on starts them off without any support. After they can swim fairly well he teaches them to dive from a springboard which projects over the bank. Being a quick-tempered man, this German gets very angry at an especially timid girl who refuses to obey him. An occurrence at the school recently was quite amusing.

The professor was trying to teach a beautiful young lady to dive, but she could not get up enough courage to shoot forward when he gave the word, and after a long time of trembling and objection the teacher began to lose his temper. There the girl stood at the end of the board with her pink arms raised above her head, her shapely limbs pressed together, and her little skirt bobbed coquettishly up behind. She made a sweet picture, but every time the teacher shouted "Go!" she would say in a frightened voice, "O, I can't." Finally the German could not control himself, and walking up behind the girl he pushed her headlong into the tank. There a cry, a flash of uncontrolled limbs, a loud splash, and a general churning of the tank. No sooner had this happened than a big, broad-shouldered girl who had been standing near by came bounding toward the professor. She raised her fist and struck him a scientific clip on the side of the head, sprawling him off the board into the water. When he had recovered himself and got out of the water he looked aghast at the girl who had struck him.

"You hussy," he cried, "what for you haf struck me?"

"For luck," came the answer in good masculine tones. "I've been working your school for all the sport I could find in it for two weeks, but when you pushed that girl round like a bag of meal I had to declare myself. I'm a man."

There was a chorus of feminine cries and a scurrying of feminine feet. The Professor sputtered over the scandal, but the "girl" told him to go drown himself. He is a young and partially bad boy, otherwise he would not have done what he did. He declares that he only wanted to find out something about a certain young girl, the one the Professor shoved into the water. He says that he has found out all he desired, and now he is ready to offer the timid but genuine creature his heart, hand and fortune.

EXPERIMENT IN FISH CULTURE.

An Effort to Get an Early Run of Shad.

Last spring about half a million young shad were placed soon after hatching in a large pond in Washington, and were carefully tended and fed and protected from enemies during the whole of the period which the young shad spends in fresh water. The young fishes prospered and grew rapidly, and nearly all of them were still alive when the time for migrating to the ocean came in the fall. The gates of the pond were then opened one morning, and all day long the silver stream of young shad poured out through them and started on the long journey down to the sea. All naturalists will look forward with the greatest interest to the time when these fishes return, bringing back with them to the fishermen of the Potomac the wealth of food which they have gathered in the ocean. In the meantime we may indulge the hope that the strong constitutions which they have acquired during their carefully nurtured youth will enable them to excel their less favored brothers, and that when they reach our market they will have some of the excellence of our improved garden products.

But this is not all. These shad were reared from selected eggs. The adults which enter our waters first in the spring are most valuable to the fishermen, since they are put upon the market at a time when fresh fish are scarce and high priced. Our experience with garden vegetables justifies the expectation that the eggs of early shad shall themselves give birth to early shad. Now, all the young fishes which were put into the Fish Commissioners' pond were hatched from eggs taken from the earliest shad of the season, and, if this process of selection be pursued for a few years, we may feel confident that the Potomac river will soon abound in shad of extra quality at the time when fine shad are hardest to get and most valuable.—*Popular Science Monthly for July.*

Much-needed Postal Reform.

In order that the people might be well educated in matters of government, the early Congresses put periodicals at a rate of postage which is only one-quarter of that exacted for books. This curious distinction still exists, though the periodical is often heavier and more cumbrous than the book. But a copy of *Scribner's Magazine* will be sent by the United States to an outlying postoffice in Washington Territory at a quarter part of the price which a book of the same weight and the same size will be sent for. The time will be the publishing of the country is exactly the same which might be seen if a great shoe dealer were "boycotted" by all the express companies. If the express companies said they would carry Jones & Company's shoes for a quarter part of the price for which they would carry Smith & Company's shoes, they would say just what the general Government says when it carries the magazine weighing eight ounces for a quarter part of the price of a book weighing eight ounces.

Of this you see the consequences the country over. You shall go into a great Western book store and you shall see piles of magazines. You shall turn and ask for books, and you may find not so many books in the shop as they receive magazines from the *Century* office or from *Harper's*, or from the *Cosmopolitan*, or from the *Forum*, in a month. This is very well for the *Forum* and for the *Century*, but it is very bad for literature; and the greatest gift which any courageous Congressman can give to the authors and publishers of this country, and still more to the people of this country, will be a short amendment to the present statute which shall direct the carriage of all books as "second-class matter."—*Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale in the July Forum.*

Coming to Their Senses.

There is a marked increase in the rank and file of girls brave enough to go corsetless and bustleless, not only at home but along the promenades, and the rejoicing among dress reformers is correspondingly large. The emancipation from reeds, steels, straps, springs and bones is not without its drawbacks, for robbed of support the modern woman does not show any grace or ease in adapting herself to a seat. Formerly in a street car, carriage or armchair the girl of the period balanced herself on the edge of the seat, leaving the space between her own back and that of the vehicle for the accommodation of the wiry extension. Or she threw herself into the seat obliquely, sitting virtually on her side, in order to accommodate her skirt-like ladder of reeds and elastic bands. Both contrivances abandoned, she sits sideways from force of habit, as any cursory observation will show. In a public car containing fifteen women of fashionable tendency you will not find three squarely seated. Even in a vacant car the fair passenger on entering throws herself down rather than seats herself, and in a majority of cases on the left hip.

Of the 334 inmates in the Fulton, Mo., insane asylum, but one is a woman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF FOR PAIN

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD

Instantly stops the most excruciating pains; never fails to give ease to the sufferer: a few applications act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop

A CURE FOR ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Internally taken in doses of from thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will cure in a few minutes Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Colic, Flatulence, Heartburn, Languor, Fainting Spells, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, Sick Headache, Nausea, Vomiting, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Malaria, and all internal pains arising from change of diet or water or other causes. 50 Cents a Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

Pears' Soap
Fair white hands.
Bright clear complexion
Soft healthful skin.
"PEARS'—The Great English Complexion SOAP,—Sold Everywhere."

HUNTINGTON - HOPKINS COMPANY,
DEALERS IN GENERAL HARDWARE,
HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
IN PLAIN AND FANCY CARVING SETS,
POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,
SHOTGUNS AND RIFLES, ETC.
Sacramento.....[1ptfTuThS].....San Francisco

"Quick Meal" Gasoline Stove!
THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.
ROOFING, TINWORK AND PLUMBING.
CHAMBERLIN & COX,
613 K street.....Sacramento, Cal.

THE FIRST PRIZE AT MECHANICS' FAIR (SAN FRANCISCO) IN 1885.
The Peerless! The Unexcelled!
THE F. THOMAS
PARISIAN DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS—SILKS, VELVETS, WOOLENS, LACES, Gloves, Feathers, Ribbons, Rugs, etc. GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES REPAIRED. 707 J street, Sacramento, Cal. OUR PROCESS of doing up CURTAINS AND BLANKETS IS UNSURPASSED. Perfect Work Guaranteed. Goods Called for and Delivered. MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS, 27 TENTH ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. TTS

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

[REPORTED FOR THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.]

General Merchandise.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3, 1889.

BAGS—Within the past week two large invoices of Wheat Bags have arrived from Calcutta, but most of these were sold before arrival, and therefore the effect of the imports on the market was discounted. Another consignment, similarly fixed, is daily expected. We quote: Wheat Bags, in fair demand for immediate use, at 7¾@8c.

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, 25c; Paraffine, 14@16c ℔ lb.

CANNED GOODS—Local canners quote jobbing lots as follows: Apricots, $1 50 to $1 55; Plums, $1 35@1 45; Pears, $2@2 25; Peaches, $1 60@2 25; Cherries, $1 75@1 85 for Black and $2 25@2 35 for White; Grapes, $1 60@1 70; Quinces, $1 60@1 70; Strawberries, $2 25; Raspberries, $2 35.

CEMENT, PLASTER AND LIME—Jobbing rates for the above goods are as follows: Santa Cruz Lime, $1 50; Portland Cement, $8 50, $8 75 and $4; Rosendale do, $3; Newburg Plaster, Eastern, $3 25; do Casting, $3 50; Golden Gate Plaster, $3; Marble Dust, Newburg, $3 25; Fire Clay, English, $5; do, American, $3 50; Brick Dust, $3 50 ℔ bbl.

CHICORY—California, 5@6½c; German, 6½c to 7c.

CIGARS—Jobbing rates for California made are as follows: Seed, $16@40; Seed and Havana, $40@75; Clear Havana, $60@125 ℔ M.

COFFEE—Central American grades are quiet at 18½@19½c.

CORDAGE—The Tubbs Cordage Company makes three styles of 1½-inch, which are quotable as follows: New Process, 12c; Duplex, 13½c; Manila, 17c. These Prices indicate the values of other styles and sizes.

COAL—Puget Sound Coals are quoted from ship at $6; Coos Bay, $6; Southfield (British Columbia), $10; Wellington (British Columbia), $10. We quote as follows:

	Prices to Arrive.	Spot Rate.
Australian ℔ ton	$6 75	$6 62
Liverpool	7 25	7 00
West Hartley	8 00	7 50
Scotch Splint	7 75	7 00
Cardiff	7 50	7 00
Lehigh	16 50	18 00
Cumberland	14 00	17 00
Egg	15 00	15 50

English Foundry Coke is quoted at $20 on the spot and $15 50@14 to arrive; Puget Sound Coke, $14; San Francisco Gaslight Company is selling Coke at 80c ℔ bbl by wholesale and 90c by retail.

DRUGS—Alum, 2¾@2¾c; Acid, 12½@16c for Nitric, 2½@3c for Sulphuric, and 60@62½c for Tartaric; Borax, 6½@7c for concentrated and 7@7½c for refined; Blue Vitriol, 4¼@4½c; Caustic Potash, 10¼@11c; Chlorate of Potash, 20c; Chlorate of Lime, 3@3½c; Crude Ammonia, concentrated, 18c; Gum Camphor, 30c; Gum Shellac, 30@33c; Quinine, 60c; Saltpeter, English refined, 7¾@8c; Sulphur, 2¼@2½c for roll and 4¼@4½c for refined.

DRY GOODS—Prints are generally jobbing at 6c; Ginghams and Suitings, 8@12½c; Lawns, 9@10½c; Brown Cottons, 4¾@9c; Bleached Cottons, 6@13½c; Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, 11½@25c.

FISH—We quote as follows: Pacific Codfish, 5½c in 50-℔ bdls, 6c for selected in 100-℔ cases, and 7c for boneless; Eastern Codfish, 7@7½c ℔ lb; Canned Salmon, $1 27½@1 70; Eastern Mackerel, $2 25@2 50 for No. 1 in 15-lb kits and $3@3 25 for Mess in 15-lb kits; Smoked Herring, 50@55c for Eastern and 4½c ℔ box for Puget Sound; Dutch Herring, $1 50@1 75 ℔ keg; Alaska Smoked Halibut, 10@12½c ℔ lb.

LEATHER—Sole, 26@28c for good heavy, 20@23c for good medium and light; Buff, 11@13c ℔ foot; Side, 10@11c ℔ foot; Calf Skins, 25@35c ℔ lb; Kip Skins, $25@35 ℔ dozen; Harness Leather, 27@30c ℔ lb for heavy and 24@28c for No. 2.

MALT LIQUORS—Leading brands of English Ale and Porter are selling at $2 75@3 75 for quarts and $3@4 for 2 dozen pints.

MATTING—Common, $4 50; Contract, $5 to $6 50; Fine Contract, $7@8; Imperial, $9@10 roll of 40 yards.

MATCHES—Percussion, 25c; Telegraph, 55c; Eastern Parlor, $1 65.

METALS—We quote Pig Iron as follows:

	To Arrive.	On spot.
Eglinton, ℔ ton	$25 00	$25 00
Glengarnock	26 00	26 00
Shotts No. 1	27 00	27 00
Clay Lane White	24 00	24 50
American soft	29 00	29 00

We quote prices for other kinds: Tin Plate, $4 95@5; Yellow Metal, 20c; English Cast Steel, 14@16c; Sheet Zinc, 8½@9c; Pig Lead, 5c; Bar Lead, 5½c, Lead Pipe, 7c; Sheet Lead, 8c; Bar Copper, 19@20c; Pig Tin, 23c ℔ lb.

NAILS—$2 75 for 200-keg lots, $2 80 for 100-keg lots, and $2 90 for smaller quantities.

OIL—China Nut, 69@73c; California Castor, $1 30 for No. 1 and $1 20 for No. 2; refined cocoanut, 35@40c; Cal. Linseed, in single barrel lots, 67½c for raw and 70c for boiled; Petroleum, 11c, in cans, 16@25c; do 150°, 24@32c; pure winter strained Lard, 75c in barrels, and 80c in tins; Possel Olive, $4 50; Plagniol Olive, $6; Duret do, $6 25; extra fine kinds, $7@8 ℔ dozen pints.

PAINTS—Pioneer White Lead, 6@6½c; Collier White Lead, 5¾c; Red Lead and Litharge, each 6½c.

PAPER—California Straw Wrapping, 85c, 90c, $1 and $1 10 ℔ ream for the four styles.

QUICKSILVER—$47 50.

RICE—We quote: Hawaiian, 4¾@4⅞c; China, $4 25@4 27½ per two mats for mixed; $4 50@4 70 for No. 1, and $5@5 50 for Extra No. 1.

SALT—Liverpool from warehouse is quoted at $16@25; California, $9@12 for coarse and $15@16 for fine.

SOAP—Castile, 7@7½c for Brown and 12@18c for white; Chemical Olive, 4½@6c; Pale and other high grades, 7@8c.

SPIRITS—California Pure, $1 18 for No. 2 and $1 22 for No. 1.

STARCH—6½@8½c in boxes, according to variety and brand.

SPICES—Cassia, 5½@5¾c; Cloves, 19@20c; Nutmegs, 60@65c; Mace, 65@65c; Pepper, 14@14½c; Pimento, 9¾@10c ℔ lb.

SUGAR—Prices are as follows for 25-bbl lots:

	American. June 13.	California. June 29.
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Circle A Crushed	9⅜	9½
Fine Crushed	9⅜	9½
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Extra Fine Powdered	9⅜	.....
Dry Granulated	9⅛	9⅛
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Confectioners' Circle A	9	9
Extra C	7¾	7¾
Golden C	7⅝	7⅝
White Extra	7½	7½

SYRUP—Bbls, 15½@20c; hf-bbls, 18@22½c; kegs, 23@27½c; tins, 33@37½c.

TEA—Good medium grades of Japan are jobbing at 25@35c

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