EDISON.

What a Correspondent Says of the Wizard and His Plans.

Again is public attention drawn sharply to Thomas A. Edison through the suit for $500,000, which Walter K. Freeman, late of Racine, Wis., has brought against him. Freeman claims to be the original inventor of the incandescent lamp, and that Edison stole it from him. But the dispatches have told you the story. I went down to Llewellyn Park, where the great inventor works and lives, to tell him about it the other day, and received his sweeping denial. Llewellyn Park is a half an hour's ride from New York, and there is not a livelier place in New Jersey. It is a part of West Orange, and you know the Oranges are famous for their picturesque scenery, beautiful homes and domestic scandals. Edison has enormous laboratories. The main one is three stories high, 150 feet long and 50 feet wide. Then there are four smaller ones of one story 100 feet long and 50 feet wide. It is not easy to see the Wizard. He is much engrossed in his work, and no end of people try to see him whom he hasn't time to see. But he was willing to talk about Freeman's claims and evidently about other things.

Edison's smooth, boyish face is beginning to have lines in it, but when he laughs he looks like a youth. His shock of straight, unruly hair is fast growing gray, and his waistcoats are larger than they used to be. He always wears a Prince Albert coat.

"I am working pretty hard," said he, "upon the talking doll. The first ones were not a success. They spoke only twenty-two words and not very distinctly. The new doll will be far better. It will speak 150 words so plainly that you would not know but that a child was talking. Then, too, it will sing, laugh and cry."

Edison is a most extraordinary worker. He told me that ten years ago he did not have $1,000 to his name. Now he is said to be worth $5,000,000 at a conservative estimate. Yet he works as hard as ever.

"I find I feel best with about four hours' sleep," he said. "When I am engaged in some problem I work continuously. Sometimes I don't leave the laboratory for two weeks at a time. Whenever I feel tired I lie down for an hour. I can go to sleep at any time or place. Often I just lean up against the wall and take a nap of half an hour. Nothing so rests me as noise. When I heard that they were going to build a boiler factory over there it made me happy. I often go over there for a rest and a snooze."

Imagine a man going to sleep in a boiler factory!

Edison selects men to work with him who are capable of great strains like himself. But none can equal him. He is relentless during this working stage. He has no mercy for his men. At Menlo Park he used to kill them by the dozens, so his present employes say. But then he pays them like princes and sometimes they have nothing to do for weeks.

The reporter asked Mr. Edison if it was true that he had invented a machine by the aid of which a man in New York would be able to see everything that his wife was doing in Paris.

"I don't know," said Mr. Edison laughing, "that would be a real benefit to humanity. The women certainly would protest. But, speaking seriously, I am at work on an invention which will allow a man in Wall street not only to telephone to a friend in the Central Park, but to see that friend while talking telephonically with him. This invention would be useful and practical, and I see no reason why it should not soon become a reality. I have already obtained satisfactory results in reproducing images at a distance. It would be ridiculous to dream of seeing any one between New York and Paris. The round form of the earth, if there were no other difficulty in the way, would make the thing impossible."

Speaking of the phonograph, the reporter asked if it had reached its highest degree of perfection.

"Almost, I think," said Mr. Edison, "in the last instruments turned out of my workshops. You must know that the ordinary phonograph employed in commerce does not begin to compare with the latest machines that I use in my private experiments. With the latter I can obtain a sound powerful enough to reproduce phrases of a speech that can be heard perfectly by a large audience. My last ameliorations were with the aspirate sounds, which are the weak points of the graphophone. For seven months I worked from 18 to 20 hours a day upon the single sound 'specia.' I would say to the instrument 'specia,' and it would always say 'pecia,' and I couldn't make it say anything else. It was enough to make me crazy. But I stuck to it until I succeeded, and now you can read 1,000 words of a newspaper at the rate of 150 words a minute, and the instrument will repeat them to you without an omission. You can imagine the difficulty of the task that I accomplished when I tell you that the impressions made upon the cylinder are not more than one-millionth part of an inch in depth, and are completely invisible even with the aid of a microscope."

"And what new discoveries will be made in electricity?"

"Ah, that would be difficult to say. We may some day come upon one of the great secrets of nature. I am always on the lookout for something which will help me to solve the problem of navigating the air. I have worked hard upon this subject, but I am very much discouraged. We may find something new before that comes, but that will come."

Mr. Edison further stated that the great development of electricity will come when we find a more economical method of producing it. During his trip across the ocean last year he remained for hours on deck looking at the waves, and he said it made him wild when he saw so much force going to waste. "But one of these days," he continued, "we will chain all that—the Falls of Niagara as well as the winds—and that will be the millennium of electricity."

OBESITY.

Corpulence is Inconsistent With Perfect Health.

[From the Youth's Companion.]

Obesity, or corpulence, is inconsistent with perfect health. A decided tendency to superfluous fat conflicts with the tendency to muscle, and weak muscles mean a weak heart—for the heart is merely a hollow muscle—and weak organs generally. Every athlete gets rid of superfluous fat before meeting his antagonist. Every corpulent woman complains of being easily exhausted.

Sometimes obesity is a serious disease in itself, bringing the body to a monstrous size. Some people inherit a fat-forming tendency, as others inherit a tendency to excessive leanness. Both conditions are to a certain extent, independent of the food eaten, but in much the greater number of cases the cause of obesity may be traced to the person's habits.

The body needs fat no less than muscle and nerve. Fat serves as a protection against a too sudden lowering of bodily temperature. It contributes to roundness and beauty of form. It enters largely into the composition of various parts. It is a store-house of nourishment when the normal supply is cut off by destitution or disease; the system does not draw upon the muscular and other tissues until the fat is exhausted. Hence nature has made ample provision for its normal production.

The cells can elaborate fat from any kind of food, but far more readily from some kinds than from others. It should be understood that in the kind of food, rather than in the quantity, is the cause of the formation of excessive fat to be sought, and those who have a natural tendency to become corpulent can counteract it best by regular and vigorous exercise.

Those who are becoming alarmed by their growing obesity should seek the best medical advice, and follow rigidly the necessary rules as to food and exercise in the open air; but it is very important that the reduction of the superfluous fat should be gradual. Sad results may otherwise follow. The muscular tissues may themselves be wasted. As the fat diminishes, there will be a relaxation of the rules of diet; but unless they are still followed to some extent there will be a recurrence of the trouble.

The corpulent should avoid medicines that promise to reduce their obesity. Such drugs do their work only at the expense of the general health.

The Turkish bath is sometimes resorted to, and as the bather finds himself several pounds lighter on leaving the bath, he is confirmed in the idea of its value; but this is deceptive. In a few hours he is as heavy as before.

SHORTHAND TALK.

How It is Used in the Big Stores of Gotham.

[From the New York Sun.]

"One col," he brusquely announced, as he entered a gents' furnishing store on upper Broadway.

"Cert," replied the girl in attendance, as she took down a collar and wrapped it up.

"Much?" he queried, as he toyed with a silver piece.

"Quar dol," she answered, as she gave him the change.

"O. K." he answered, as he turned away.

"Tra-la," she replied, as she went back to finish waiting on an old man who had been looking at neckties.

"What sort o' language do you call that?" he asked.

"Shorthand, sir."

"Oh, that's it? Sort o' saves your breath, doesn't it?"

"Course."

"Well, I don't think I could ever get used to it at my age. It don't express enough.

"Why, land o' love, I want to say to you that I'll wear one of my suspenders around my neck for a tie before I'll pay fifty cents for such shoddy affairs as these. How could you express all that in three or four words?"

"I can do it one," she replied.

"How?"

"Git!"

And he ambled.

SLOW WORK.

The Corinth Canal Begun by Nero to be Finished in 1892.

One of the interesting canal enterprises now on foot is that which is to connect the Corinthian and Saronic gulfs of Greece. The canal across the Isthmus of Corinth, which is to render unnecessary the voyage around the Peloponnesus, will be four miles long—about the length of the Hoosac tunnel—but it will beat even that famous work in the lapse of time between its inception and completion. It was suggested by Periander, one of the seven wise men of Greece, nearly six hundred years before Christ, again by Demetrius Poliocretes in 300 B. C., and once more by Julius Cæsar in 50 B. C. It was actually begun by Nero, who employed, among other laborers, 6,000 Jews whom Vespasian had taken prisoners, and it is to be finished by General Tuerr, a Polish engineer, who was in the Italian service with Garibaldi, and who hopes to have it ready for use by 1892. He has carried on the work from the point at which Nero left off, following the latter's lines and making use of a double row, of thirty-two pits, some of them 130 feet deep, which had remained unchanged for 1800 years, except that they had become filled with debris. The excavation now reaches from sea to sea, and is in some places 225 feet deep. The canal is to be over 75 feet wide at the top and 260 feet in depth at the point where the isthmus is highest.

Man's Best Friend.

First and foremost, woman is man's best friend:

Because she is his mother.

Second, because she is his wife.

Because she is patient with him in illness, endures his fretfulness and "mothers" him.

Because she will stick to him through good and evil report, and always believe in him, if she loves him.

Because without her he would be rude, rough and ungodly.

Because she teaches him the value of gentle words of kindly thought and of consideration.

Because she can with him endure pain quietly and meet joy gladly.

Because on her breast he can shed tears of repentance, and he is never reminded of them afterwards.

Because when he is behaving like a fretful boy—and we all do, you know, at times—with no reason in the world for it, woman's soft word, touch or glance will make him ashamed of himself, as he ought to be.

Because without her as an incentive he would grow lazy; there would be no good work done, there would be no noble books written, there would be no beautiful pictures painted, there would be no divine strains of melody.

Because she has made for us a beautiful world in which we should be proud to live and contented to die.

Because—and this is the best reason of all—when the world has reached an unenviable state of wickedness, the blessed task of bringing it a savior for all mankind was given to a woman, which was God's way of setting his seal of approval on her who is mother, wife, daughter and sweetheart, and, therefore, man's best friend.—*Home Journal.*

From Meran we hear, says *The Lancet*, that H. R. H. Duke Carl Theodore of Bavaria has resumed the gratuitous treatment of eye diseases among the Tyrolese poor, and during the last four weeks he has carried to a successful issue 170 operations, of which fifty-three were for cataract. His Royal Highness is a duly qualified practitioner of the Munich school, whose curriculum he supplemented by the ciniques of Vienna and Berlin; and it is as no mere amateur, but as a surgeon whose skill goes hand-in-hand with his enthusiasm for the healing art, that he attracts to his hospital at Meran not only the Austrian, but the Swiss and the Italian poor, who travel long distances to benefit by his humane tendance and successful treatment.

At a hotel a waiter came out of the coffee-room and informed the manager that a man was raising a disturbance because he could not have his accustomed seat at the table. "Go in again," said the manager, "and propitiate him in some way." Back went the waiter and said: "If you don't like the way things is done here you can get out, or I'll propitiate you pretty quick."—*Lloyd's Weekly.*

THE record of cures accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla can never be completely written. The peculiar curative powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are successful when everything else has failed. If your blood is impure, your digestion out of order, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
SUFFERERS FROM
Nervous Debility,
Youthful Indiscretions,
Lost Manhood.
Be Your Own Physician!
Many men, from the effects of youthful imprudence, have brought about a state of weakness that has reduced the general system so much as to induce most every other disease, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever being suspected, they are doctored for everything but the right one. Notwithstanding the many valuable remedies that medical science has produced for the relief of this class of patients, none of the ordinary modes of treatment effect a cure. During our extensive college and hospital practice we have experimented with and discovered new and concentrated remedies. The accompanying prescription is offered as a certain and speedy cure, as hundreds of cases in our practice have been restored to perfect health by its use after all other remedies failed. Perfectly pure ingredients must be used in the preparation of this prescription.
℞—Erythroxylon ecca, 1-2 drachm.
Jorubebin, 1-2 drachm.
Helonias Dioica, 1-2 drachm.
Gelsemin, 8 grains.
Ext. ignatiæ amare (alcoholic), 2 grains
Ext. leptandra, 2 scruples.
Glycerine, q. s. Mix.
Make 60 pills. Take 1 pill at 3 p. m., and another on going to bed. In some cases it will be necessary for the patient to take two pills at bedtime, making the number three a day. This remedy is adapted to every condition of nervous debility and weakness in either sex, and especially in those cases resulting from imprudence. The recuperative powers of this restorative are truly astonishing, and its use continued for a short time changes the languid, debilitated, nervous condition to one of renewed life and vigor.
As we are constantly in receipt of letters of inquiry relative to this remedy, we would say to those who would prefer to obtain it of us, by remitting $1 a securely sealed package containing 60 pills, carefully compounded, will be sent by return mail from our private laboratory, or we will furnish 6 packages, which will cure most cases, for $5. Address or call on
New England Medical Institute,
24 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass.
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COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, June 21st.

FRUIT — Lemons — early #6 50@7 50 ⅌ box: California, $3@4. Limes, $7@8 ⅌ box, 75c@$1 ⅌ 100; Bananas, $3@3 50 ⅌ bunch for Island Cocoanuts, $6@7. Oranges—Riverside Navels, $4@4 50; Riverside Seedlings, $3 50@4; Los Angeles Seedlings, $2 50@3; Los Angeles Navels, $3@3 50 ⅌ box; Strawberries—Sacramento, 6@8c ⅌ lb; Santa Clara, 35c ⅌ drawer; Gooseberries, 3@4c ⅌ lb; Pineapples, 60c each, $7 ⅌ doz.

VEGETABLES—Onions, new, 1¾@2¼c. Cabbage, $1@1 25: Carrots, 50@60c ⅌ 100 lbs; Turnips, new, $1@1 25 ⅌ sack; bunch vegetables, 12½ ⅌ dozen; Parsnips, $1@1 50; Beets, 75c@$1; Horse Radish, 10c ⅌ lb; Garlic, new, 10@12c; Artichokes, 40c ⅌ doz; Dried Peppers, 15@18c; Green Peas, common, 3@4½c; do sweet, 4@5c; Rhubarb, 3@4c ⅌ lb; Asparagus, common, 3c; Boulder Island, 4c; Cucumbers, 15@20c ⅌ doz; New Potatoes, $1 50@1 85; Early Rose, $2@2 50; Peerless, $2@2 25; Burbanks, $2 25@2 50 ⅌ ctl; Oregon Burbanks, $2@2 25; Eastern, $1 25@2 25 ⅌ ctl; Spinach, 5c ⅌ lb; Red Cabbage, 90c ⅌ dozen; Winter Squash, 3c ⅌ lb; Schrives, 15c ⅌ bunch; String Beans, 4@5c; Wax Beans, 4@5c; ⅌ lb; Summer Squash, 3@4c Cauliflower, $1 ⅌ doz; Green Peppers, 20c ⅌ lb; Egg Plant, 25c ⅌ lb.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4 25 ⅌ bbl; Graham, 10-lb sack, 35 ⅌ lb, $3 80 100-lb sack; Cornmeal, white, $2 10 ⅌ 25-lb sacks, $2 25 ⅌ 10-lb sacks; yellow, $2 ⅌ 25-lb sacks, $2 15 in 10-lb sacks; Cracked Wheat, $2 50, 10-lb sacks; $2 30, 100-lb sacks; Hominy, $3, 10-lb sack; $2 85 ⅌ 100 lbs; Graham, $2 30, 10-lb sacks; $2 10, 100 lb sacks.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat Hay, $11@14 ⅌ ton; Alfalfa do, $10@12 ⅌ ton; Bran, $14 50 ⅌ ton; Middlings, $19 ⅌ ton; Barley, whole, paying $1 05; rolled, $1 25; Wheat (choice milling), paying, $1 30 ⅌ cwt; Rye, $1 15; Wild Oats, $1 25 ⅌ 100 lbs; Tame Oats, $2; Corn, paying $1 05 ⅌ cwt.

DAIRY PRODUCTS — Butter—Valley, 14@15c ⅌ lb; Fancy Petaluma, 17@18c ⅌ lb; Eastern Creamery Fancy, 14@16c; pickle roll, 16@18c; packed in firkins, choice, 15@17c; common, 8c. Cheese—California, 8@9c; Young America, 10@11c; Eastern Cream, 15@16c; Limburger, 18@20c; genuine Swiss, 20c; American Swiss, 21c; Martin's Cream, 17@18c; Eggs, 18@19c: California Ranch Eggs, 19@20c; California Store Eggs, 16@17c; Eastern Eggs, 15@16c.

POULTRY—Dealers prices: Live Turkeys, hens, 14@16c; gobblers, 13@15c; dressed, 17@18c; full-grown Chickens, $4@5 ⅌ dozen; young Roosters, $4@5 ⅌ dozen; broilers, $3@4; tame Ducks, $5@6; Pekin $5@7; Geese, $2@2 25 ⅌ pair.

MEATS — Beef, 5c; Mutton, 6c; Lamb, 9c; Veal, 7c; Hogs, 6c; dressed Pork, 8c; Hams — Eastern, 14@15c; California, 11½c; Bacon—Light medium, 9½c; selected, 11c; extra light, 12½c; extra light boneless, 13½@14½c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Seeds—Alfalfa, new crop, 9@10c; Timothy, Eastern, 6@7c ⅌ 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, 11@12½c; Peanuts, California, 6@7c; Eastern, 6@7c; Lard (California), cans, 8½@9c; Eastern, 10½@11c. Hides, salt, light, 5c; medium steers, 6c; heavy steers, 8c; heavy cows, 5c; dry, 9c. Tallow, 3½c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21st.

FLOUR—Net cash price for Family Extras, $4 10@4 25 ⅌ bbl; Bakers' Extras, $4@4 10; Superfine, $2 80@3 10.

WHEAT—Stationary at $1 27½@1 28¾ ⅌ ctl. The week has been a very dull one, there being no demand for export purposes and but light inquiry for milling uses.

BARLEY—The market is still very slow of movement. Prices, however, show fair strength, especially for the better class of stock. We quote prices as follows: No. 1 Feed, $1@1 01¼; choice, $1 02½@1 03¾; common grades, 97½c; Brewing $1 05@1 10 for fair to good and $1 12½@1 17½ for choice.

OATS—Arrival to-day of 1,000 ctls from Oregon. Steady tone to the situation. We quote: Surprise, $1 70@1 75; milling, $1 67½@1 70; good to choice feed, $1 57½@1 62½; fair, $1 45@1 50; Black, $1 25@1 35; Gray, $1 47½@1 52½ ⅌ ctl.

CORN—Offerings are liberal. We quote as follows: Yellow, $1 17½@1 22½ ⅌ ctl for large and $1 22½@1 25 for small; White, $1 05@1 07½ ⅌ ctl.

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

CORNMEAL—Millers quote feed at $26 50@27 50 ⅌ ton; fine kinds for the table, in large and small packages, 3½@4c ⅌ lb.

OILCAKE MEAL—Quotable at $25 ⅌ ton at the mill.

SEEDS—We quote: Mustard, Brown, $2 50@3 25; Yellow, $2@2 15 ⅌ ctl; Canary, 3½@3¾c; Hemp, 4½c; Rape, $2 50; Timothy, 5½@6½c; Alfalfa, 7½@8c ⅌ lb; Flax, $2 75 ⅌ ctl.

HAY—We quote new: Wheat, $8@14; Oat, $8 50@9 50; Barley, $8@10 ⅌ ton. We quote old: Wheat, ordinary grades, $9@13; choice, $15@16 50; Wheat and Oat, $8@14; Wild Oat, $9@12 50; Barley, $7@9 50 ⅌ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at 45@55c ⅌ bale.

HOPS—Quotable at 11@16c ⅌ lb.

BRAN—Active inquiry. Quotable at $14 50@15 ⅌ ton.

RYE—Quotable at 90c ⅌ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Nominal at a range of $1 25@1 50 ⅌ ctl.

GROUND BARLEY—Quotable at $22 50@23 50 ⅌ ton.

POTATOES—Quotable from $1 60 to $2 ⅌ ctl, with occasional sales of something fancy at $2 25 ⅌ ctl.

ONIONS—Quotable at $1 25@1 40 ⅌ ctl.

DRIED PEAS—We quote: Niles, $2 25 ⅌ ctl.

BEANS—We quote: Bayos, $4@4 20; Butter, $2@2 25; Pink, $2 75@3 02½; Red, —; Lima, $4 75@5; Pea, $2 25@2 45; Small White, $2 25@2 45 ⅌ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Trade active, with no change in values of consequence. We quote jobbing lots as follows: Green Corn, 50@60c ⅌ lb; Tomatoes, $1 50 to $2 ⅌ box; Green Corn, 75c@$1 25 ⅌ sack for common, and 150@180c ⅌ dozen for sweet; Summer Squash, 45@50c ⅌ box for Vacaville and $1@1 25 for Alameda; Wax Beans, 5@6c ⅌ lb; Cucumbers, 75c@$1 25 ⅌ box; bay do, $1 50@2 ⅌ box; Asparagus, $1 50@2 25 ⅌ box for good to choice; Rhubarb, 50@75c ⅌ box for common and $1 for choice; String Beans, 2½ @ 3c ⅌ lb; Fountain Beans, 5@6c ⅌ lb; Green Peas, 2@2½c ⅌ lb for garden; Turnips, 75c@$1 ⅌ ctl; Beets, $1 ⅌ sack; Carrots, feed, 50@65c; Parsnips, $1 25@1 50 ⅌ ctl; Cabbage, $1 25@1 50 ⅌ ctl; Garlic, 6@8c ⅌ lb; Cauliflower, 50@60c ⅌ dozen; Green Peppers, 8@10c ⅌ lb; Chile Peppers, 15c ⅌ lb; Dry Peppers, 12c; Dry Okra, 6@8c ⅌ lb.

FRUIT—We quote prices as follows: Figs, $1 25 to $1 50 per box; Plums, $1@1 50 ⅌ box; Peaches, 40@60c ⅌ box and 40@60c ⅌ basket. Cherry Plums, 30@40c ⅌ box; Apples, 40@75c ⅌ box; Pears, 40 @ 60c ⅌ box, and 40 @ 50c ⅌ basket; Apricots, Royal, 50 @ 60c ⅌ box, and 35 @ 50c ⅌ basket; Blackberries, $4 @ 6 ⅌ chest; Currants, $3 to $4 50 ⅌ chest; Cherries, 35 @ 45c for good choice white and red, 40@50c for black Tartarian, and 60@65c for Royal Ann; Gooseberries, 2@3c ⅌ lb for common, and 3@6c for English; Strawberries, $7@9 for Sharpless and $12@13 ⅌ chest for Longworth; Raspberries, $8@9 ⅌ chest; Oranges—Riverside Navels, $3@3 50; do, Mediterranean Sweets, $3 50@4; Tahiti Oranges, $3 ⅌ box; Mexican Limes, $5 @ 6 ⅌ box; Lemons, Sicily, $5@6; Riverside Lemons, $1 50@2 50 ⅌ box, San Diego Lemons, $1@1 50; Los Angeles Lemons, $1@1 50; Bananas, $1@3 ⅌ bunch; Pineapples, $3@5 ⅌ doz.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote: Sun-dried Apples, 4½@7c ⅌ lb for sliced and 3@6c for quartered; Apples, evaporated, 12@13c; Apricots, —@—c, for bleached; do, sun-dried, —@—c; do, evaporated, —@—c ⅌ lb; Blackberries, 10@12½c; Figs, 4@5c for pressed, 2@3c for unpressed; Smyrna Figs, 12½@14c for layers and 8@9c for sacks; Nectarines, sun-dried, 5@6c; bleached do, 12½@14c; Peaches, bleached, 14@16c; unbleached, 8@10c; do, evaporated, peeled, 20@22c ⅌ lb; Pears, 3c for whole and 5@5½c for sliced, machine dried, 7@8c; Plums, 6@6½c for pitted and 4@5c for unpitted; German Prunes, in sacks, 4@5c; French Prunes, 8@11c in sacks, and 9@12c ⅌ lb in boxes; Raisins, London Layers, $1 60@2 ⅌ box, with 25c to 75c advance for fractions; common, 85c@$1 40 ⅌ box; dried Grapes, 3@3¼ ⅌ lb.

HONEY—White Comb, 10@12c; Amber, 7@8c; white liquid extracted, 4@5c; Amber colored and candied, 4c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER—Quiet movement at old figures. We quote: Fancy, 16@17c; choice, 14@15c; fair to good, 12½@13½c; store lots, 8@11c ⅌ lb; Eastern, 7½@12c, as to quality.

CHEESE—We quote as follows: Choice to Fancy, 7@8c; fair to good, 5½@6½c; Eastern, ordinary to fine, 8@14½c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—Supply equal to all demands. Quotable at 20@22c ⅌ doz for ranch and 16@19c for store lots; Eastern, 16@17c ⅌ dozen.

POULTRY—The week closes on a steady market. We quote jobbing lots as follows: Live Turkeys—Gobblers, 17@20c; Hens, 12@15c; Roosters, $4 50@5 50 for old, $9@12 for young and $7@8 50 for Fryers; Broilers, small, $3@4 50; do, large, $5@6; Hens, $5 50@7; Ducks, $5 50@6 for old, $3@4; young, $4 @ 6 ⅌ dozen; Geese, old, $1@1 25; Goslings, $1 25@1 50 ⅌ pair; Pigeons, $2 50@3 ⅌ dozen.

GAME—We quote: Doves, 75c ⅌ dozen; Hare, $1 50@2; Rabbits, $1 50@1 75 ⅌ dozen.

PROVISIONS—We quote as follows: Eastern Hams, 13@13½c; California refrigerator-cured Hams, 12½@13c; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 13@13½c; California Bacon, heavy and medium, 9@10c; do light 12½@13c; do extra light, 14@14½c; do, clear sides, 9½@9½c; Pork, extra prime, $15@15 50; do prime mess, $16@16 50; do, mess, $17@17 50; do, clear, $18 50@19; do, extra clear, $19@19 50 ⅌ bbl; Pigs' Feet, $12 50@13 ⅌ bbl; Beef, mess, bbls, $7 50 @8; do, hf bbls, $4 @4 50; do, extra mess, bbls, $8 50@9; do, hf bbls, $5@5 50; do, family, $11 50@12 ⅌ bbl; do, smoked, 11½@12c ⅌ lb; Eastern Lard, tierces, 7¾@8¼c; do, 10-lb tins, 9@9½c; do, 5-lb tins, 9¾@9¾; do, 3-lb tins, 9½@9½; California Lard, tierces, 7¾@8¼c; do, kegs, 9¼@9½c; do, 10-lb tins, 10¼@10½c; do, 5-lb tins 10@10½c; do, 10-lb pails, 10¼@10½c; do, 5-lb pails, 11c; do, 3-lb pails, 11½c ⅌ lb.

WOOL—We quote:

San Joaquin and Southern, year staple, ⅌ lb	12½@15c
Do, seven months	12 @16
Choice Foothill	16 @19
Northern, Choice	19 @22
Nevada	15 @18
Humboldt and Mendocino	19 @22
Eastern Oregon and Washington	12 @18

HIDES AND SKINS—Quotable as follows:

	Sound.	Cul's.
Heavy Steers, 57 lbs up ⅌ lb	—@8½c	—@—
Medium steers, 46 to 56 lbs	—@6	4 @—
Light, 40 to 45 lbs	—@5	3½@—
Medium Cows, over 46 lbs	—@5	3½@—
Light Cows, under 46 lbs	—@5	3½@—
Kips, 17 to 30 lbs	—@4½	3 @3½
Veal Kips, 10 to 17 lbs	—@4½	3 @3½
Calf skins, 5 to 10 lbs	—@4½	3 @3½

Dairy Calf, 20@30c each; dry hides, usual selections, 9c; dry kips, do, 7c ⅌ lb; Calf Skins, do, 7c; Cull Hides, Kip and Calf, 5c; Pelts; shearling, 10@25c each; do, short, 30@50c each, do, medium, 65@90c each; do, long wool, 90c@$1 25 each; Deer Skins, summer, 30@32½c; do good medium, 25c ⅌ lb; do, thin, 20c ⅌ lb; Goat skins, 35c apiece for prime and perfect, 20@30c for medium, 10c each for small.

FRESH MEATS—Following are the rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers: Beef—First quality, 5½@6c; second quality, 5@5½c; third quality, 4½@5c ⅌ lb. Veal—Quotable at 4@6c for large and 5@8c ⅌ lb for small; Mutton—Quotable at 6@7c ⅌ lb. Lamb—Spring, 7½@8½c ⅌ lb. Pork—Live Hogs, on foot, grain fed, heavy, —@4c; light, 4½@4¾c; dressed Hogs, 6½@7c ⅌ lb.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 21st.

WHEAT—93¾c for cash, 95⅞c for June, 93¾c for July, 91¾c for August, 91c for September and 93⅝c for December.

SUGAR—Cuba Centrifugal, 5 7-16c.

CHICAGO, June 21st.

WHEAT—88⅝c for June, 86⅝c for July, 86⅝c for August and 87¼c for September.

CORN—84½@84⅝c for July.

LIVERPOOL, June 21st.

WHEAT—California spot lots, 6s 10d to 7s; off coast, 38s 3d; just shipped, 38s; nearly due, 38s 3d; cargoes off coast, steadier; on passage, quiet.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Postoffice at Sacramento on Monday, June 23, 1890:

Ladies' List.

Adams, Mrs Amanda		Karr, Mrs Geo L
Allen, Mrs M A		Keys, Mrs Harriet E
Amrouse, Mrs Cilvear		Klein, Miss Eva
Ashton, Mrs F A		Knox, Mrs A B
Baker, L M		Kollew, Miss Zora
Ballou, Miss Zosa		Loury, Mrs Eliza
Brannigan, Miss M		Magra, Mrs Ruth
Briggs, Miss Nina		Mason, Miss Clara
Butler, Mrs Amanda		Mahar, Mrs M J
Campbell, Mrs L		Mainland, Miss Marian
Caini, Kitt'e		McClain, Mrs Alma
Caswell, Miss Irene		McKimson, Mrs C A
Chase, Miss Alice		Miester, Mrs Agnes L
Clark, Mrs Jennie		O'Connell, Miss Nellie
Clayton, Mrs Mary J		O'Brien, Kate L
Cole, Mrs Elizabeth		Peck, Liteia
Cooke, Mrs Emma		Picket, Miss Nellie
Davis, Mrs Mary L		Pierson, Miss Jessie
Decker, Mrs Al		Porter, Mrs S P
Eaton, Mrs R		Randolf, Mrs Chas
Esqmen, Marie		Robertson, Mrs Lottie
Edwards, Miss May		Robinson, Mrs Frank
Fanen, Miss Rosa		Richardson, Mrs Laura
Farnham, Mrs F C		Sampsell, Miss Dora
Fenton, Mrs Emily J		Setadt, Miss Gussie
Fine, Mrs Louisa		Schmitt, Mrs M
Gifford, Mrs N		Slawson, Miss Elizabeth
Goronia, Mrs J		Shaw, Miss Eunice F
Gould, Mrs G E		Smith, Mrs H M
Griffin, Mrs		Smith, Mrs H
Halstead, Miss C		Smith, Miss
Halem, Sarah A		Sullivan, Mrs
Haight, Miss A B		Taylor, Miss Chriss
Hawks, Miss Lottie D		Taylor, Mrs Christy
Hill, Mrs Alice		Talf, Mrs Minnie
Housein, Mrs Lizzie		Waldrum, Mrs
Hulen, Sarah A		White, Miss Dithula
Johnson, Mrs M T		Wiseman, Mrs Laura
Jones, Mrs Will		

Gentlemen's List.

Acosta, Geo J	Grant, E O	Petterson, Y L
Ansbro, Jas W	Grener, A	Phelps, Dr J R
Astredo, Toney	Griffin, J S	Pinans, J
Baird, Andrew	Gulbranson, A	Pollard, A
Bailey, Geo	Harles, H D	Poist, Harry
Barney, Ben	Harbinson, I	Pendergest, J
Bean, Chas H	Haase, H	Prior, J P
Bell Bros	Hayter, B R	Rake, H W
Bell, J B	Heuser, Jno L	Reavy, Jno
Bernae, J J	Henderson & Son, P	Renwick, W
Berg, Aaron	Hertner, Fred W	Riley, Ed
Blanton, J S	Hill, Joe	Richardson, G W
Blanchard, H J	Hiedreth, J	Ronning, P
Blackman, H G	High, Geo B	Roberts, A H
Botting, H	Hoffelt, J	Roberts, J H
Brown, Ed	Hocking, Geo	Sakamoto, Ban
Burgoon, F M	Jennings, Z	Schmarte, Chas
Buck, W	Kavanaugh, P	Schmelzer, H F
Caen, G D	Kaufman, A	Schoemaker, G
Carney, John	Keaton, A B	Schmidt, C R
Cavanah, Thos	Keenen, Her	Shoup, W H
Cheatham, R	Kelley, R J	Slawson, D S
Clark, J L	Kinser, John	Smith, H M
Cogswell, W T	Knight Bros	Smith, J L
Comp, Ed	Koster, Leon	Smith, James
Cooke, T R	Lergusson, A A	Spinnmore, Jas M 2
Copeland, W	Leverone, A G	Summers, A
Corhells, F	Levinson, L I	Summers, J F
Cornell, D	Lindstrom, C	Sunol, D
Coyle, H F	Little, N	Svenson, Jno
Cox, T W	Lynn, Thos V	Swanlund, A-2
Couch, Geo W	Maddux, Thos	Tayler, C L
Cumming, J	Manger, Geo-6	Theller, F P
Dawson, ——	Manley, W C	Thumkeer, J
Decker, Capt	Markichevich,	Trideoff, L
Doan, Wm	Wm	Wallace, H F
Dutra, Joe	Masenor, D V	Warner, A J
Edgar, Sam'l	Martin, S A	Watts, Robt
Fenton, C E	McMartley, J F	Warford, Chas
Finn, F M	Macmilllan, J	Ward, Sam'l
Fitges, Groves	Meir, T	Wallace, Benj
Fitges, G F	Mennie, C W	Walker, Robt
Fitch, W L	Melione, T	Westfall, G H
Foley, Dan	Miester, A L	Williams, J S
Ford, J S	Miller, G P	Williams, C H
Foight, Toney	Miller, P	Williams, J R
Foster, Jas	Moore, Jno-2	Winslow, Thos
Frost, E	Morgan, Geo H	Young, R B
Fueke, Fred	Moles, C D	Zwald, Zah
Gilpin, J F	Nehell, H C	
Goff, T J	Page, A S	
Goss, F J	Paytavay, B	
Gomez, L		

J. O. COLEMAN, Postmaster.

It is related of the Czar that when he was staying at Gatschina a man working in the grounds of the castle, every time he saw the Emperor approaching, ran away and hid himself; this occurred so often that the man was taken to task and asked the reason why he did this. He replied: "I am so afraid that the Czar, if he sees me, will take a great dislike to me, when perhaps I should be sent off to Siberia, so I hide myself to keep out of danger." This ingenuous answer shows how the Great Father, as he is sometimes styled, is regarded by his subjects.

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