CONJUGAL RESEMBLANCE.

TESTING OF A SOMEWHAT CURIOUS THEORY IN GENEVA.

Do Married People Grow Like One Another as Their Linked Lives Go On?—An Open Question.

[From the London Telegraph.]

A curious theory has just been tested, though not, we fear, in a very scientific way. It has long been asserted by physiognomists that married people grow like one another as their linked lives go on, so that after a series of years the husband will bear more resemblance to his wife in face and expression than he does to his own sister. The wife also will seem nearer in type to her spouse than to her brother. We do not know whether this fancy has any foundation in fact. If it has, how is the approximation worked out? Does the masculine element predominate in the eventual pair developed out of the distinct units? Or will a fine, clear-minded girl—"a little lower than the angels," and "above the Senior Wrangler"—compel the countenance of her mate take her lines and angles? Some people assert that fair hair and blue eyes are going out—not of fashion, but of the world—that every year the human race is becoming darker, and that if our beauties want gold in their locks they must buy it at the chemists or hairdressers—sometimes purchasing it too dear.

If, then, the brunette is destined to survive in the struggle for existence, will a dark wife gradually throw a shade over a blonde husband's pleasant face until he becomes rather swarthy, in order to keep her in countenance? Or would a dark-complexioned husband subdue to his own tint the white and red roses of a fair bride's cheek until she becomes as shady as himself? This kind of "shadowing" seems to us worse than that alleged to be practiced by the Irish police. Then, has character anything to do with it? Will the stronger mind carry the day? Will a weak woman married to a man of strong intellect come to resemble him in face even if she cannot aspire to his mental powers? Then, suppose the wife is pretty and the man ugly, will the result be an average—a plain elderly couple like each other, instead of the very different bride and bridegroom of the wedding day? Or has ugliness something in it more positive than beauty? We all know that some forms of rugged unbeautifulness carry with them a look and consciousness of power, so that, though wanting in the usual attractiveness, they have a kind of charm of their own. This is a serious matter for lovely woman when she stoops to man. Had this theory been fully explained to the merchant's youngest daughter she might have hesitated much longer before she allowed her pity to prevail on her to make the matrimonial alliance celebrated in the history of Beauty and the Beast.

The Photographic Society of Geneva has been testing this dogma of gradual and growing conjugal resemblance. It took photographs of seventy-eight old couples, and an equal number of adult brothers and sisters. On careful inspection it was found that the married couples were more like each other than the brothers and sisters of the same blood. Thus matrimonial approximation beat family likeness. We do not consider the experiment entirely decisive. We must remember that the years as they pass by are rather impartial in their treatment of the human race. They whiten the heads of both sexes in much the same way—although some women would rather dye than admit the fact. Then age has apparently as much pleasure in stealing the luster from a lady's eye as from that of her husband. Time equally blanches the once rosy cheek of the woman and the once ruddy countenance of the man. Not all the cosmetics in the world can hide lines and little touches, even in the face of the most craftily-prepared lady of fashion. We have thus one grave cause why, independent of matrimony, any lady and any gentleman of matured or advanced years should bear to each other a certain resemblance. Age has stamped both with certain marks visible to the naked eye, and common characteristics tend to diminish the original and distinctive individuality of each.

There are other reasons why man and wife should be like one another. They are generally of the same class in life, and the inherited traditions, usages and customs of a class have a certain effect in molding the face and in modifying its expression. The peasant, the town-trader, the well-to-do farmer, the professional man, the born pleasure-seeker, have all their types; and when, as generally happens, the husband and his partner are both of the same class, there is a certain conventional basis of resemblance. Then we must remember that in some rural or isolated districts, all over the world, men seek sweethearts from the families around them, and have done so for generations. In the old time in Ireland no wedding party was complete without the genealogical old lady who proved that the bride and bridegroom were cousins—perhaps only seventh or eighth, but still of the same blood. In these cases common ancestry would account for a certain resemblance. This intermarriage of neighbors' children also produces not only family, but distinct types. In some parts of Ireland, Scotland and Wales a hundred years ago all the men in a valley or village seemed chips of the same old block, and strangers could hardly distinguish one from another. To Europeans a Chinaman seems ludicrously like his wife, and Oriental eyes see the same kind of resemblance between Englishmen and Englishwomen. We should require much more searching and thorough experiments before we accept this theory of progressive conjugal approximation.

We should like to see photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Brown as they were fifty years ago, utterly unlike, and "pictures in little" of the same couple as they appear now, very like one another. We should also desire photographs of aged couples not united to one another, to compare their general likeness with the particular resemblance said to be developed by the matrimonial chain. It would be interesting, also, to find out how many years it takes for the approximation to develop. May a plain man catch the infection of loveliness from his pretty wife after ten years, or twenty, of companionship? Is there a beauty microbe that may be inhaled, so as to give lack-luster eyes a brilliancy not their own, to straighten a pug nose, and draw forward a retreating chin? This theory gives certainly a great advantage to the owners of feminine loveliness. Husbands will now fear more than ever to quarrel with their beautiful wives, for the proud being may say, "Mr. Jones, your only chance of being barely passable lay in another ten years' residence under the same roof with me. I now leave you to your native and irredeemable ugliness." This would be a terrific threat to a humble little man gradually growing good-looking under the fostering sunshine of a pretty woman's eyes.

There is something, of course, in common habits of mind and body that tends to produce likeness. Take a country rector of the old type living in a normal English village. He has a snug parsonage, a sufficient income, no worldly cares to speak of, his Sunday duties, and a few visits to his parishioners, who all like him. When a healthy, happy-minded Englishman settles down to such a life, he gradually becomes placid and easy-tempered. The years glide by without stress or strain. His wife shares his habits, his thoughts, his advantages. Like Dr. and Mrs. Primrose, their adventures are very few, and their principal migrations from the blue room to the brown. It would be strange if such a cosy couple did not bear the common marks of this identical existence. In fact, wherever there is isolation due to situation, necessity or taste, the people who bear the same lot do show similar results in gait, manner or countenance. As to the discovery by the photographers of Geneva, that the brothers and sisters taken were not so like one another as the old married folk, that means very little. Nothing is so remarkable in families as the unlikeness of brothers and sisters. Of the same parents, brought up in the same home, under the same rules, and lighted by the same love, each child shows at a very early period a marvelously distinct individuality.

Western thought and Darwinian science account for these things by telling us of hereditary traits cropping up in descendants by chance. Oriental philosophers attribute the distinction to re-incarnation. The being who comes into the world as the child of Smith lived before in another body and at another time. In the interval he existed somewhere, and was finally sentenced to another period of earth life, selecting—how nobody knows—a particular body for his reappearance. Some say that if he had led the life of, say, a wicked Earl in the eighteenth century, he resumes carnal existence as the child of a crossing-sweeper, and is cuffed as much as he was once caressed; thus justice is fulfilled. This theory, if proved, would fully account for the fact that Robinson's baby is sometimes not in the least like either Robinson or his wife, or their ancestors to the remotest generation. And thus commonplace people are the flesh-and-blood parents of immortal minds, who owe to them merely a little body. So the philosophers account for the sudden appearanee of an infant prodigy—a Mozart or a Shakespeare—in the world. We say nothing as to the truth or falsehood, the probability or improbability of this theory; but the fact remains that family traits are sometimes conspicuous by their absence, so that the non-resemblance of the brothers and sisters photographed at Geneva goes for nothing. The growing likeness of old married couples, therefore, remains to be proved.

A MEMORABLE DAY.

The trouble came just with the end of the racket.
One Fourth of July, as you'll presently learn.
'T was not a lopped finger, nor torn nor spoiled jacket,
I escaped from all harm—save a very slight burn.

But papa had provided a new silken banner,
Which swayed in the evening breeze, far out of reach,
And our guests were discoursing in happiest manner,
When, lo! someone called upon me for a speech.

Oh, never did heart beat to time that was faster
Than mine, as I stood there, not daring to flee!
For I would far rather have faced grave disaster
Than make an oration quite extempore.

How should I begin?—with my hands in my pockets
My thoughts seemed to take a precipitous flight;
I but knew that above me the arrowy rockets
Left beautiful arches of jewel-like light.

The words "Fellow-citizens" loomed up suggestive,
And somehow I managed the form to repeat;
And then from sheer fright at my voice I grew restive,
And felt I must suffer the shame of defeat.

At last in the kitchen I heard ice a-shaking,
And instantly roused from discomfiture's dream,
To say, 'midst applause—for the motion proved taking—
"I move that the speeches come after the cream."

—Jane Ellis Joy in St. Nicholas.

Give the Boy a Chance.

We mean your boy; the little fellow you left at home this morning when you started for the store or office. Don't forget he has wants, as real and tangible to him as yours are to you.

Remember he is no more a born saint than you were. And if you just reflect a little you will be ashamed to think how far from it you were. Don't forget him as soon as his "good-by papa" fades away behind you. Didn't he ask you for something? a jacknife or a hammer or a new slate or some pencils or something or other? If you love your boy and wish to show him that you do, you might better forget a business appointment down town than forget his request.

If he asks you for something your better judgment says he should not have, don't be content with simply ignoring the boy's wish, but take the time and trouble to explain your reasons. Boys, even pretty young ones, are quicker than you may think to see a point. Always give a reason for refusal of his request, even if it is the one you too often give, that you can't afford it. And be careful how you give that reason.

If he has lost or broken his jacknife, and asks you for a new one, don't scold him. Albeit you may give him a little lesson in carefulness, but don't tell him you can't afford to give him ten cents for a new one and then before you leave the house pull out your cigar-case and light a ten-cent cigar.

The boy will be drawing invidious distinctions before you know it.—*Business Chronicle.*

Rooster and Dog.

At Rockville, Conn., a rooster and a dog have become fast friends. For a week the bird had been beset by a fierce cock, both being members of the same flock, and the two roosters fought almost constantly not far from the dog's kennel. Finally the weaker bird, sick and friendless, having been completely knocked out in the ring, fled into the dog's kennel to escape its bloodthirsty foe, and, dropping in the straw, made eloquent signs, as if asking protection and shelter. Carlo had undoubtedly watched the combat between the birds with an intelligent and sympathetic eye, for not only did he permit the wounded rooster to tarry in his house, but when the other bird attempted to enter the kennel to glut its fury further he arose threateningly, growled, and just looked at the vindictive pursuer once, and that bird evidently made up its mind that the time for discretion had come. He went away sullenly. Since then the wounded rooster has dwelt with the dog, and the two inmates of the kennel seem to be warmly attached to each other. If any rooster challenges to mortal combat are forwarded to his friend, the dog attends to them promptly; so the other barnyard fowls have concluded that it won't do at all to monkey any more with the rooster that lives in a kennel.

James B. Swigert of Carlisle Springs, Pa., is the possessor of an old turkey gobbler which is now doing the duty of a fowl of the feminine gender. Mr. Swigert a few days ago missed the gobbler, but subsequently found him in a field hatching a nest of eggs. The old fellow sat very contentedly, and seems greatly pleased with doing the duties of a mother. The turkey hen which laid the eggs which the gobbler is hatching is now laying in another nest.

In 1804 there were thirty-five translations of the Scriptures in existence; since the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society in that year ten millions of money have been expended in the work of circulating the Bible, and there are now nearly 300 translations of the Scriptures.

The largest and heaviest building stone ever quarried in England was taken from the Plankington Quarry, near Norwich, in February, 1889; it was in one piece, without crack or flaw, and weighed over thirty-five tons; it was 15 feet long, 6 feet high and 5 feet wide.

For a disordered liver try Beecham's pills.

COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, July 24th.

FRUIT — Lemons — Sicily, $6 50@7 50 ⅌ box; California, $3@4; Limes, $7@8 ⅌ box, 75c@$1 ⅌ 100; Bananas, $2@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, 10@12½c ⅌ lb; Santa Clara, 50@60c ⅌ drawer; Gooseberries, 3@4c ⅌ lb; Pineapples, 60c each, $7 ⅌ doz. Peaches, $1@1 25 ⅌ box; Egg Plums, 75c@$1 ⅌ box; Apricots, 75c@$1 ⅌ box; Apples, red, $1@1 25 ⅌ box; Pears, $1@1 25 ⅌ box; Peach Plums, $1 25@1 50 ⅌ box; Blackberries, $1 25@1 50 ⅌ crate; Prunes, German, 75c@$1 ⅌ box; Prunes, French, 90c@$1 25 ⅌ box; Nectarines, $1@1 25 ⅌ box.

CANNED GOODS — Assorted, $1 70@1 80; Apples, $1 65@1 70; Apricots, $1 50; Blackberries, $1 90; Cherries $2@2 50; Currants, $2; Gooseberries, $1 75@1 80; Muscat Grapes, $1 50@1 60; Plums, $1 50; Quinces, $1 80; Raspberries, $2 75; Strawberries, $2 60.

VEGETABLES—Onions, Silverskins, $1 25@1 50 ⅌ box; Onions, Red, $1@1 25, Cabbage, $1 25@1 50; 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; Cucumbers, 60@80 ⅌ doz; Early Rose, 9 c@$1; Peerless, $1 10@1 25; Burbanks, $1 10@1 25 ⅌ ctl; Centennial, $1@1 25 ⅌ ctl; Celery, 75c ⅌ doz; Spinach, 5c ⅌ lb; Red Cabbage, 90c ⅌ dozen; Schrives, 15c ⅌ bunch; String Beans, 4@5c; Wax Beans, 4@5c ⅌ lb; Summer Squash, 3@4c Cauliflower, $1 ⅌ doz; Green Peppers, 8@10c ⅌ lb; Egg Plant, 6@8c ⅌ lb; Tomatoes, 50@75c ⅌ box; Okra, 15@16c ⅌ lb; Shell Beans, 8@10c ⅌ lb; Lima Beans, 12½c ⅌ lb; Watermelons, $1 2:@1 75 ⅌ doz; Cantaloupes, $1@1 50 ⅌ doz; Corn, $1 25@1 50 ⅌ sack.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4 40 ⅌ bbl; Oatmeal, 10-lb sack, 3¾c ⅌ lb, $8 55 100-lb sack; Cornmeal, white, $2 25 ⅌ 10-lb sacks, yellow, $2 10 ⅌ 25-lb sacks; Cracked Wheat, $2 50, 10-lb sacks; $2 80, 100-lb sacks; Hominy, $3, 10-lb sack; $2 80 ⅌ 100 lbs; Graham, $2 75, 10-lb sacks; $2 15, 100 lb-sacks.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat Hay, $9@13 ⅌ ton; Alfalfa do, $10@11 ⅌ ton; Bran, $15 ⅌ ton; Middlings, $19 ⅌ ton; Barley, whole, paying $1 15@1 20; rolled, $1 35; Wheat (choice milling), paying, $1 30 ⅌ cwt; Rye, $1 15; Wild Oats, $1 25 ⅌ 100 lbs; Tame Oats, $1 95; Corn, paying $1 20 ⅌ cwt.

DAIRY PRODUCTS — Butter—Valley, 15@16c ⅌ lb; Fancy Petaluma, 18@19c ⅌ 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, 29c; American Swiss, 26c; 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 $6@7; Geese, $2@2 25 ⅌ pair.

MEATS — Beef, 5c; Mutton, 7c; Lamb, 9c; Veal, 7c; Hogs, 5@5½c; dressed Pork, 7c; 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, 8½@10c. Hides, salt, light, 5c; medium steers, 6c; heavy steers, 8c; heavy cows, 5c; dry, 9c. Tallow, 3½c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24th.

FLOUR—Shows firm tone. Net cash price for Family Extras, $4 25@4 35 ⅌ bbl; Bakers' Extras, $4 10@4 20; Superfine, $2 90@3 20.

WHEAT—Market strong and active. Quotable at $1 35 for Sonora and $1 36¼@1 37½ for good to choice White Shipping.

BARLEY—From $1 17½ to $1 22½ continues to be the range for Feed, though there is little to be had at the lower figure even of inferior quality. Brewing is quotable at $1 24@1 27½ ⅌ ctl.

OATS—The market is stationary, the outlook being favorable for the selling interest. We quote prices as follows: Surprise, $1 70@1 75; milling, $1 65@1 67½; good to choice feed, $1 60@1 65; fair, $1 52½@1 57½; Gray, $1 52½@1 57½ ⅌ ctl.

CORN—Yellow, $1 25@1 27½ ⅌ ctl for large and $1 27½@1 30 for small; White, $1 12½@1 20 ⅌ ctl.

CRACKED CORN—Quotable at $27 50@28 50 ⅌ ton.

CORNMEAL—Millers quote feed at $27@28 ⅌ ton; fine kinds for the table, in large and small packages, 3½@4c ⅌ lb.

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.

MIDDLINGS—Quotable at $22@24 ⅌ ton.

CHOPPED FEED—Quotable at $24@25 ⅌ ton.

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

HAY—We quote: Wheat, $8@14; Oat, $8@10; Barley, $7@9; Clover, $8 50@10 ⅌ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at 45@55c ⅌ bale.

HOPS—Quotable at 16@20c ⅌ lb for good to choice.

BRAN—Movement fairly brisk. Quotable at $15@15 50 ⅌ ton.

RYE—Quotable at $1 ⅌ ctl.

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

GROUND BARLEY—Quotable at $27@28 ⅌ ton.

POTATOES—Sweets to-day sold for 5c ⅌ lb. Other kinds are in fair supply. We quote: Early Rose, 75c@$1 15; Garnet Chile, 75c@$1 15; Peerless, 75c@$1 10; Burbanks, $1@1 50 ⅌ ctl.

ONIONS—Silverskins continue to advance. We quote as follows: Red, 90c@$1; Silverskins, $1 60@1 85 ⅌ ctl.

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

BEANS—We quote: Bayos, $3 90@4 20; Butter, $2 @ 2 25; Pink, $2 75 @ 3; Red, —; Lima, $4 75@5; Pea, $2@2 15; Small White, $2@2 15 ⅌ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Rhubarb is still seen in the market, selling at 50@75c ⅌ box. River Tomatoes sell promptly at full rates. We quote prices as follows: Egg Plant, $1@1 25 ⅌ box; Green Okra, 10@12c ⅌ lb; Tomatoes, 30@50c ⅌ box for Vacaville; River do, 40@50c for small box and $1 25@1 50 for large boxes; Green Corn, $1@1 25 ⅌ sack for common, 12@15c for first quality, and 20@22½c ⅌ dozen for bay; Summer Squash, 40@60c ⅌ box for Alameda; Wax Beans, 2@2½c ⅌ lb; Cucumbers, 35@40c ⅌ box; bay 50@60c ⅌ box; String Beans, 1@2c ⅌ lb; Fountain Beans, 1½@2c ⅌ lb; Green Peas, $1 50@1 75 ⅌ sack; Turnips, 75c@$1 ⅌ ctl; Beets, $1 ⅌ sack; Carrots, feed, 50@65c; Parsnips, $1 25@1 50 ⅌ ctl; Cabbage, $1 ⅌ ctl; Garlic, 4@5c ⅌ lb; Cauliflower, 50@60c ⅌ dozen; Green Peppers, 50@75c ⅌ box; Dry Peppers, 12c; Dry Okra, 6@8c ⅌ lb; New Marrowfat Squash, $20@25 ⅌ ton.

FRUIT—The market is rather bounteously furnished. Some fancy Cantaloupes, from the river, sold as high as $3 ⅌ crate. Watermelons, $8@12 ⅌ 100; Cantaloupes, $1 25@2 25 ⅌ crate; Crab Apples, 40@75c per box; Grapes, 75c@$1 50 ⅌ box; Figs, 25@50c for black, and 20@35c per box for white; Plums, 1½@3c ⅌ lb; Peaches, 35@75c ⅌ box and 40@75c ⅌ basket; do Crawford, 50@75c per basket; Nectarines, Red, 75c@$1 ⅌ box; do White, 50@65c ⅌ box; Apples, 60c@$1 for common $1 25@1 50 for good to choice, and $1 65@1 75 ⅌ box for fancy; Pears, 50c@$1 ⅌ box, and 50@60c ⅌ basket; Bartlett Pears, 2½@4c ⅌ lb; Apricots, 2@2½c ⅌ lb; Blackberries, $4@5 ⅌ chest; Strawberries, $5@7 for Sharpless; Raspberries, $5 50@8 ⅌ chest; Mexican Limes, $7 50@4 50 ⅌ box; Lemons, Sicily, $5@6; Riverside Lemons, $2@3 50 ⅌ box, San Diego Lemons, $1@1 50; Los Angeles Lemons, $1@1 50; Bananas, $1@3 ⅌ bunch; Pineapples, $3@5 ⅌ doz.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, unpeeled, bleached, 16c; Apricots, bleached, 13½@14½c in sacks and 15@16c in boxes. We quote futures: Nectarines, 12@14c for white, and 9@12c for red; French Prunes, 7@10c ⅌ lb; Peaches, 16@17c; Apricots, 13½@15c ⅌ lb.

HONEY—We quote prices as follows: White Comb, 9@10c; Amber, 7@8c; white liquid, extracted, 4½@5c; Amber colored and candied, 4@4½c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER—Prices for the better qualities continue to advance. We quote as follows: Fancy, 20@31c; choice, 16@18c; fair to good, 13@15c; store lots, 10@12c ⅌ lb; Eastern, 7½@11c ⅌ lb as so quality.

CHEESE—We quote as follows: Choice to fancy, 8@10c; fair to good, 6@7½c; Eastern, ordinary to fine, 8@14½c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—Strong market for a choice article. Quotable at 22@24c ⅌ dozen for ranch and 16@19c for store lots; Eastern, 12½@15½c ⅌ dozen for common and 18c for choice.

POULTRY—Shows ease in price. Live Turkeys — Gobblers, 22@24c; Hens, 20@21c; Roosters, $6@7 for old, $7@8 for young and $4 50@5 for Fryers; Broilers, small, $2@3; do, large, $3 50@4; Hens, $5 50@7; Ducks, old, $3@3 50; young, $4@4 50 ⅌ dozen; Geese, old, $1@1 25; Goslings, $1 25@1 50 ⅌ pair; Pigeons, $1 75@2 ⅌ dozen for young and $2@2 50 for old.

GAME—Venison arrivals are quite small. We quote prices: Venison, 11@13c ⅌ lb; Doves, 75@90c ⅌ dozen; Hare, $1 50@1 75; Rabbits $1 25@1 50 ⅌ dozen.

PROVISIONS — We quote prices: Eastern Hams, 13@13½c; California refrigerator-cured Hams, 13@13½c; 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; 10-lb tins, 9@9¼c; do, 5-lb tins, 9½@9¾; do, 3-lb tins, 9½@9¾; California Lard, tierces, 8¼@9c; do, kegs, 9¼@9½c; do, 10-lb tins, 10@10½c; do, 5-lb tins 10½@10½c; do, 3-lb pails, 10½@10¾c; do, 5-lb pails, 11c; do, 3-lb pails, 11¼c ⅌ lb.

WOOL—We quote:

San Joaquin and Southern, year staple.	
⅌ lb	12½@15c
Do, seven months	12 @16
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.	Culls.
Heavy Steers, 57 lbs up ⅌ lb	—@8½c	6 @—c
Medium steers, 46 to 56 lbs	—@6	4 @—
Light, 40 to 45 lbs	—@5	3½@3¾
Medium Cows, over 46 lbs	—@5	3½@3¾
Light Cows, under 46 lbs	—@5	3½@3¾
Kips, 17 to 30 lbs	4 @5	3½@4
Veal Skins, 10 to 17 lbs	—@6	4 @—
Calf skins, 5 to 10 lbs	—@6	4 @—

Dairy Calf, 20@30c each; dry hides, usual selections, 8@9½c; dry kips, do, 6½@7c ⅌ lb; calf skins, do, 7c; Cull Hides, Kip and Calf, 5c; Sound Dry Salt Hides, 6@7c; Cull Dry Salt Hides, 4@4½c; Pelts, shearling, 10@20c each; do, short, 30@50c each, do, medium, 65@90c each; do, long wool, 90c@$1 25 each; Deer Skins, summer, 50c; do good medium, 22½@25c ⅌ lb; do, thin, 20c ⅌ lb; Goat Skins, 35c apiece for prime and perfect, 20@30c for medium, 10c each for small.

MEAT MARKET—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 7@8c ⅌ lb. Lamb—Spring, 8@9c ⅌ lb. Pork — Live Hogs, on foot, grain fed, heavy, 3¾@4c; light, 4½@4¾c; dressed Hogs, 7@7½c ⅌ lb.

General Merchandise.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25, 1890.

BAGS—Calcutta Wheat Bags, 6½@6¾c; Wool Bags, 33@36c; Potato Gunnies, 18@20c.

BARBED WIRE—Following is the revised list, as issued April 24th: California Wire, galvanized, 2 or 4 points, $4 65 per 100 lbs by the carload, and 4¾ cents ⅌ lb in smaller lots; same, painted, $4 05 and $4 15 respectively; Galvanized Staples 1¼ and longer, 5c ⅌ lb.

BRICK—Soft, $6; Red, $8 50; Hard, $10 per thousand.

CANDLES—Eastern brands are quoted at 6¾c to 13½c.

CANNED GOODS—Oysters, $1 10@1 65 for 1-lb tins and $1 90@2 65 for 2-lb tins; Clams, $1 50@2 90; Lobsters, $2 10@3 25; Chickens and Turkeys, $3; Green Peas, $1 25@1 40; Corn, $1 10@1 40; String Beans, $1@1 20; Lima Beans, $1 20@1 30; Asparagus, $2@2 25; Tomatoes, 87½@90c ⅌ dozen.

CHICORY—California, 5½@6c; German, 6½c to 7c.

CIGARS—Jobbing rates for California made are as follows: Seed, $15@40; Seed and Havana, $40@75; Clear Havana, $60@125 ⅌ M.

COAL—Foreign Steam Coals, $7 75@8 50 on the spot and $7 50@8 to arrive; Southfield Steam, $9; Wellington, $9; Puget Sound Coals, $7; Coos Bay, $6.

COFFEE—We quote Central American grades as follows:

Guatemala, good to prime washed	20½@22
Costa Rica, good to prime	19½@21
Salvador, good to prime, washed	19½@21
Guatemala, fair, washed	19 @20¼
Costa Rica, fair	19 @19½
Salvador, fair, washed	19 @19½
Guatemala, Costa Rica and Salvador, medium	17 @18¼
Same, ordinary	14¾@16¼
Same, very inferior to common	12 @14½
Salvador, good unwashed	19½@

CORDAGE—The Tubbs Cordage Company turns out three styles, which are quotable as follows:

	New Process.	Duplex.	Manila.
1¾ inch	9c	12½c	16½c
12 thread	9½	13	17
6 and 9 thread	10	13½	17½
Bale rope	...	12½	15

Other descriptions of Manila are quoted as follows: Whale Line, Hawser-laid Rope for well boring, Sand Pump Lines, 18c; Clothes Lines in hanks, 15½c; Sash Cord, 18½c; Lanyard and Tarred Rope, 16c; Bath Yarn, 16c; Hop Twine, in balls, tarred, 16c; Grapevine Twine, 16½c in coils and 16½c in balls; Spring Twine, 18c; Binder Twine, 650 feet to the lb, 16½c.

DESICCATED COCOANUT—Schepp's (Eastern) is quoted as follows: 1-lb papers (in cake boxes, 15 lbs), 30c; 1-lb papers (in bread boxes, 30 lbs), 30c; 1-lb tin canisters (in wood case, 30 lbs), 31½c, 1-lb pails (in wood case, 30 lbs), 32½c ⅌ lb. Pioneer (California) is quoted at 25c ⅌ lb in assorted tins, 24c in 1-lb tins and 19@12c in bbls.

DRUGS—We quote: Bi-Carb Soda, 2¾@3½c; Caustic Soda, 3½@4½c; Sal Soda, $1 10@1 15 for Pacific and $1 25@1 30 for English; Soda Ash, $1 80@2 25. California Crystals, 33@34c for refined and 34@35c ⅌ lb for powdered.

DRY GOODS—Prints are generally jobbing at 4½@7c; Ginghams and suitings, 7@12c; Lawns, 8½@12½c; Brown Cottons, 4½@9c; Bleached Cottons, 6@13½c; Brown Sheetings and shirtings, 11½@35c.

FISH—Codfish, 6½c; Canned Salmon, $1 30 on the river and $1 35 here; Alaska Canned Salmon, 90c@$1 10.

LEATHER—Sole, 25@28c for good heavy, 20@23c for good medium and light; Buff, 10@12c ⅌ foot; Side, 9½@10½c ⅌ foot; Calf Skins, 50@40c ⅌ lb; Kip Skins, $25@40 ⅌ dozen; Harness Leather, 27@30c ⅌ lb for heavy and 24@25c for No. 2.

LUMBER—Cargo lots of Pine or Fir at mill ports are quoted as follows: Rough merchantable, 40 feet and under, $10; above 40 feet and up to 80 feet, $11@14; above 80 feet, $18@25; dressed tongued and grooved, $18; Shingles, $2 25; Laths, 4 feet, $2.

MALT LIQUORS—Tennent's Ale, $3 50@4; Tennent's Stout, $3 25@3 50; Guinness' Stout, $3 25@4; Falk's Milwaukee Beer, $16 50 ⅌ cask for qts and $17 for pints; Conrad Seipp Brewing Company's Milwaukee Lager, $15 50 per 6 dozen quarts, and $16 per 6 dozen pints.

MATCHES—Eastern Parlor, $1 60; local percussion, 30@35c per gross.

METALS—Pig Iron, $24@28 to arrive and $30 for spot lots.

NAILS—Revised rates since April 24th are as follows:

	Card Rate.	200-keg lots.
Iron cut	$2 90	$2 80
Steel cut	3 10	3 00
Standard Wire	3 70	3 60

Less 2 per cent. cash.

OIL—China Nut, 67½@79c; Cocoanut, 55c in bbls and 60c in cases; California Linseed, 65c for raw and 67½c for boiled.

PAINTS—Pacific Rubber mixed, all house colors, $1 25@1 65; wagon colors, $2 60@3 65.

QUICKSILVER—Irregular, say $57 50@57 ⅌ flask.

RICE—Mixed China, $5; No. 1 do, $6 25@6 75 ⅌ two mats; Hawaiian, 5¾@6c ⅌ lb.

RUBBER GOODS—The net prices for three-ply and four-ply Rubber Hose are 7@19c for ½ inch, 7@23c for ¾ inch, 16@31c for 1 inch, 20@39c for 1¼ inch, 24@47c for 1½ inch, 32@62½c for 2 inch, and 40c@$1 for 2 inch; Suction Hose, 37@50c for 1 inch, 50@82½c for 1½ inch, and 75c@$1 50 for 2 inch; Steam Fire Engine Hose, 80c@$1 25. These are the prices of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company.

SALT—$15@25 will cover all brands of English factory made.

SOAP — Pale and Chemical Olive, 4@5c; fancy kinds, 7@8c; Castile, 7@7½c for brown and 12@13c for white.

SPICES—Sago, 4½c; Tapioca, 4½c; Citron, 25c; Ginger, 13@14½c.

STARCH—All kinds may be quoted at 6¼@8½c in bxs.

SUGAR—The revised lists are as follows for 25-bbl lots in bbls:

	American. July 11.	California. July 21.
Cube	6⅝c	6⅝
Crushed	6⅝	6⅝
Fine Crushed	6⅝	6⅝
Powdered	6⅝	.....
Extra Powdered	.....	6⅝
Extra Fine Powdered	6⅝	.....
Dry Granulated	6⅛	6⅛
XX Dry Granulated	6⅛	.....
Confectioners' Circle A	6	6
White Extra C	5	.....
Extra C	4⅞	4⅞
Golden C	4⅝	4⅝

SYRUP—Bbls, 20c; hf bbls, 22½c; kegs, 27½c; tins, 37½c.

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

TOBACCO—Plug, 33@72c; Smoking, 35c to 75c ⅌ lb; Fine Cut Chewing, in foils and pails, $6 25@9.

WHISKY—We quote: High-proof, $1 75 to $2, and low-proof, $2@2 50; various brands of Bourbon, $2 25@5 50 ⅌ gallon, according to age.

WINE—French Claret, $62@66 ⅌ cask; Champagne, $16@32 ⅌ basket; California bulk descriptions are quoted as follows: Angelica, $1 05@1 25; Claret, 50@75c; Port, $1@3 50; Sherry, $1 15@1 25; White, 45c@$1 50 ⅌ gal.

WOODENWARE—The Pacific Woodenware and Cooperage Company's price list quotes 3 hoop Painted Pails at $3; varnished do, black hoop, $3 25; varnished do, galvanized hoop, $3 75; white do, galvanized hoop, $3 75@5, and brass bound do, $7 50@9 per dozen.

YEAST POWDERS—Standard brands of full weight, 16-ounce cans, $4 50 per dozen and other sized cans in proportion.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25, 1890.

MORNING SESSION.

Ophir	5 30	Challenge	2 80
Mexican	3 55@3 60	Occidental	1 25
G. & C.	2 75	Lady Wash	35@25c
B. & B.	3 85	Andes	70c
C. C. Va.	3 90	Scorpion	25c
Savage	3 70	Baltimore	35c
Gholi