# NATIONAL CAPITAL.

## Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson's Opinion of the Pacific Coast.

## LAND DECISIONS RENDERED.

### An Electric Voting Machine—Postal Telegraph Bill—Postoffice Matters—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

### THE TABLES TURNED.

#### Fate of a San Franciscan Who Thought to Pay a Joke on an Editress.

WASHINGTON, July 28th.—A handsome, well-dressed young man, giving the name of "Jack" Samuels, and his place of business at 123 Post street, San Francisco, had a lively experience during his brief sojourn of twenty-four hours in this city. He complained that Washington was a dull, sleepy village, whereat two correspondents on Newspaper Row suggested a pleasant diversion, and accordingly introduced to his notice Mrs. Charlotte Smith, the woman who has been annoying Mrs. Mackay.

Young Samuels conceived an idea that it would be a fine joke to impersonate Nathan Bijur, a detective lawyer of New York, who had Mrs. Mackay's case in charge, and who recently cabled that lady that the woman Charlotte Smith was crack-brained and should not be heeded.

This naturally aroused the ire of Charlotte, and she swore out a warrant for the arrest of Nathan Bijur, charging him with the larceny of one dollar and certain valuable papers. The existence of such a warrant was unknown to Samuel, and after he had parleyed with her for some time in a futile effort to "effect a compromise" between Mrs. Mackay and the editress, the latter lady withdrew from the company of the San Franciscan and his companions and rang for a policemen to arrest "Nathan Biefur."

The young man was forewarned, however, through a friendly agency and hied himself to his hotel, where he was secreted, all the while keeping up a vigilant outlook. At last he ventured out, but abated no prudent provisions against surprise. He managed to elude her, and towards dark to-night he boarded a Pennsylvania train which moved out just as the breathless Mrs. Smith, accompanied by policemen, appeared at the railing which separated the waiting-room from the railway tracks.

As she perceived the receding railway bearing away her Nathan Bijur, she gesticulated wildly with her umbrella and gave vent to several hysterical little screams, accompanied by facial contortions, which did not enhance her native beauty in the least. She returned disappointed and discomfited.

The woman is by no means a fool. Her mind is very bright and she is a woman of rare literary accomplishments, but is evidently a monomaniac on the subject of bettering the condition of womankind.

It is said that she applied to Mrs. Mackay for money in aid of her "scheme," and being refused, resorted to defamatory publications about Mrs. Mackay which were mailed to the crowned heads and nabobs of Europe. The last number of her triweekly paper contains more matter of the same sort.

Mrs. Smith says she has telegraphed to the "Montgomery baths," San Francisco, for a barber's chair which Jack Hungerford used in his tonsorial occupation. She thinks she will put the chair on exhibition and deliver a course of lectures throughout the country.

### THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

#### Wonderful Energy and Push of the People.

WASHINGTON, July 28th.—First Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson returned today from his six weeks' visit to the Pacific slope and resumed his duties at the Postoffice Department. To a representative of the California Associated Press who called upon him, the General spoke of his trip and treatment in the highest manner. He said he found the people of the slope to be a most progressive class, and he was really astonished at the wonderful energy and push they displayed. He had heard before his departure on his trip of this, but was inclined to doubt it. Now, after visiting that section he was almost prepared to believe anything that was told him. He said the Pacific slope was, indeed, a wonderful country, and its citizens were wide-awake and ready to take advantage of every opportunity that arose.

In regard to mail facilities, which he went to investigate, he said that he had noted a number of places where mail service could be improved and he would incorporate his views in a report to the Postmaster-General urging certain changes which he believed would be a benefit to all classes.

On the subject of a site for the San Francisco Postoffice, he was decidedly reticent. He stated that he had been requested to investigate various sites offered and report as to which one, in his opinion, was best suited for the needs of the Government. He had made this investigation, but as yet had been unable to report. He expected to have a conference with the Postmaster-General this afternoon and with the Secretary of the Treasury to-morrow, and would then give them his views on the matter. Until he reported to them he thought it inadvisable to give any indication as to what recommendation he should make.

### WASHINGTON PERSONALS.

#### Mrs. Senator Hearst and Party Leave for the Coast.

WASHINGTON, July 28th.—Mrs. Senator Hearst and Miss Eleanor Hillyer leave to-night for New York, where they will stay two days and then proceed to San Francisco, accompanied by W. R. Hearst, who is now in New York with the Senator. Mrs. Hearst expects to arrive in San Francisco on the morning of August 5th, to be present at the nuptials of Miss Christine Barreda and Charles Moon, who are to be married August 6th. Mrs. Hearst will afterwards spend two months at San Luis Obispo.

R. B. Mitchell, of San Francisco, arrived here to-day from New York city. He will remain several days.

Jonathan Austin, the deposed Minister of Foreign Affairs at Hawaii, is at the Ebbett House. Don Celso Cæsar Mareno says he is here to see Blaine about Minister Carter's scheme to annex Hawaii to the United States. Mareno insists that Carter has been recalled as Minister to the United States.

### WASHINGTON'S POPULATION.

#### The New State Estimated to Have 340,000 People.

WASHINGTON, July 28th.—Superintendent Porter has transmitted to Representative Wilson of Washington an estimate of the population of that State, based upon the reports of the enumerators and cards not yet received. According to this estimation the population is about 340,000. In his letter Mr. Porter says: "These postal cards show the names which the enumerators took each day. If there is no change in the estimates, and the cards not yet received hold good, the population will be about what is represented in the table. You will of course understand that it is not in any sense an official estimate, nor is it an estimate upon which you could absolutely rely. I might add, however, that the chances are that the population will exceed rather than lessen this."

### LAND DECISIONS.

#### Two Decisions of the Land Commissioner Reversed by Secretary Noble.

WASHINGTON, July 28th.—Secretary Noble has reversed the decision of the Land Commissioner of November 2, 1886, in holding that certain land in the North Yaquina District, Washington, on which Lucine Winder had made a homestead entry, was excepted from the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad. The Secretary holds that the land is within the said grant, and directs that Wilder's entry be canceled.

In the contest between the said company and Leigh R. Freeman over a quarter section in the same land district, involving the same point, Freeman has relinquished his claim. The Secretary therefore reverses the action of the Commissioner in holding that said tract is exempted from the grant.

### POSTAL MATTERS.

#### New Postmasters Appointed—Offices Established and Discontinued.

WASHINGTON, July 28th.—Postmasters have been changed as follows:

Arizona—H. C. Remlow, appointed at Juniper, Yavapai county, vice B. Moffitt, resigned.

California—A. N. King, at La Crescenta, Los Angeles county, vice A. P. Wilson, resigned.

Nevada—Miss E. Naylor, at Belleville, Esmeralda county, vice F. W. Smith, resigned; D. Casper, at Mountain City, Elko county, vice M. Schoen, resigned; L. Davis, Jr., at Sutro, Lyon county, vice J. M. Davis, removed.

New postoffices have been established as follows:

California—At Coopervale, Lassen county, with Ann E. Nanny as Postmistress.

Utah—At Henrieville, Garfield county, with Melissa A. Ingram as Postmistress.

The following Oregon postoffices have been ordered discontinued: At Ale, Marion county, to take effect July 31st; at Sidney, Coos county, August 15th.

At Burke, Idaho, and Spokane Falls, Wash., the railway postoffice will be discontinued in September.

### REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

#### They Will Arrange Matters So as to Tire the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, July 28th.—The Republican Senatorial caucus to-night was attended by about thirty members. Senator Sherman presided. His statement was that the caucus had determined to fix the hour of meeting of the Senate after to-morrow at 10 o'clock, and continue in session as long as possible, the tariff bill alone to be considered for several days, and then displaced, for a time at least, by the river and harbor bill. The object of this policy is to endeavor to force the Democrats to show their purpose toward the bill, whether or not it is to be one of delay. The Republicans hope to tire out the Democrats, who are to be left to do all the talking, except when necessary to answer some point.

The bill to transfer the revenue marine will be postponed until after the tariff bill is out of the way.

According to all reports the election bill will be discussed only incidentally. There was no announcement by any Senators whether or not they would support the bill in the Senate.

#### Electric Voting Machine.

WASHINGTON, July 28th.—The House Committe on Rules gave a hearing to John A. Enos, an inventor, who seeks to have an appropriation of $60,000 made to defray the cost of installing his patent electric voting machine in the House of Representatives. Enos explained the workings of his machine, and brought to the attention of the committee facts to demonstrate its probable utility and economy. He stated, for instance, that during this session there had been over three hundred roll-calls, each consuming thirty minutes, or an aggregate of thirty working days. He asserted that by the use of his machine twenty-five days could have been saved. The committee took the matter under advisement.

#### Postal Telegraph Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 28th.—At a meeting of the Senate Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads to-day, the postal telegraph bill prepared at the Postoffice Department was again considered. The proviso as to the eleventh section was stricken out. It was asserted by Dr. Green, President of the Western Union Company, in his argument before the House Committee, that the proviso would operate to shut out his company from bidding for Government business, and upon this being shown to the committee to-day it was voted that the proviso be stricken out.

#### Extension of Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, July 28th.—It has become necessary, in view of the failure of Congress to act finally upon all the regular appropriations, to provide for the further extension of appropriations on the basis of those made last year, and Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee, has been instructed to report to the House a suitable joint resolution. The bills that remain undisposed of are the sundry civil, fortification, Indian and District of Columbia appropriation bills.

#### Bill to Set Aside Public Park Lands.

WASHINGTON, July 28th.—Vandever today introduced a bill for the preservation of the mammoth trees of California. For this purpose township eighteen south, range number thirty, Mount Diablo meridian, is reserved and will be drawn from settlement, occupation and sale and dedicated and set aside for a public park or pleasure ground. Suitable rules are to be prescribed and enforced for the protection of trees, game, minerals and curiosities.

#### Appropriation for the Soldiers' Home.

WASHINGTON, July 28th.—The House this afternoon non-concurred in the Senate amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, increasing the appropriation for the Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica from $90,000 to $117,000. The California delegation hopes to have the matter fixed satisfactorily in the conference committee.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 28th.—The Senate bill to pension all the surviving officers and men of Powell's battalion of Missouri Mounted Volunteers, raised during the war with Mexico, was passed.

Aldrich offered a resolution fixing the daily hour of meeting at 11 A. M.

Ingalls suggested an understanding that the business of the morning hour shall be considered do osed at 1 o'clock.

Allison did not wish it implied that the Senate would devote two hours a day to morning business.

Ingalls said he did wish just such an implication. As soon as the tariff bill, the appropriation bills and the election bill had passed, Congress would undoubtedly adjourn promptly; therefore, whatever was to be done between now and the time of adjournment, in consideration of measures on the calendar, would have to be done in the morning hour. There were several hundred bills on the calendar entitled to consideration.

Cockrell asked what was the use of the Senate passing bills when the distinguished gentleman in charge of the House did not give any attention to them. There were now on the calendar of the House hundreds and hundreds of bills passed by the Senate and no attention paid to them. Among them was a bill refunding the direct tax, also two bills recently passed, and regarded on the other side of the Chamber as very important measures, the shipping bills, and they were being left to "sleep the sleep that knows no waking."

Hawley did not agree with Cockrell. He wanted his own ammunition in order, so he could go home with a clear record.

The resolution as to meeting at 11 was agreed to, with the understanding that the Senate shall adjourn at 6.

Aldrich moved to proceed to the consideration of the tariff bill. That motion was antagonized by Gray to proceed to the consideration of the House bill for the transfer of the Revenue Marine to the Navy Department. The latter motion was agreed to—ayes 26, noes 25.

Cockrell continued his argument in opposition to the bill. He had not concluded this speech when, at 2 o'clock, the presiding officer laid before the Senate the tariff bill as unfinished business.

Gray moved to continue the consideration of the revenue marine bill.

Frye said the friends of the revenue bill had occupied but an hour and a half upon it, all the rest of the time it was as evident to the Senate as if the purpose had been announced, that the time had been occupied for the purpose of preventing a vote on the measure. That only indicated (what he believed in) the necessity of the previous question in the Senate of some way to stop debate; of some way to prevent the Senator from getting up every morning for three or four mornings in succession and reading from the report of a clerk in the Treasury Department. Why should not a vote be taken on the bill? If there is a majority of the Senators in favor of it, why should it not be permitted to say so? The Senator from Ohio (Sherman) had made four speeches upon the bill, and in the course of them read the same identical articles which the Senator from Missouri had occupied the last three mornings in reading.

Finally Gray's motion was rejected—ayes 14, noes 34.

The tariff bill was taken up and Vest addressed the Senate in opposition to it. The advocates of high tariff taxation, he said, were confronted by a great peril. Depression in the agricultural interests and the emphatic demands of the farmers for something besides lying statistics and frothy declarations had caused President Harrison and Secretary Blaine to urge upon Congress legislation for subsidies to steamships and for reciprocity treaties with the South American States, in order to obtain a foreign market for American products. Very little was heard now of the home market, but a great deal of the South American market. So at least the protectionists had been driven from their pretentious humbug about the home market and were forced to adopt the principle of free commercial intercourse which they had so opposed and derided.

Vest went on to criticize the provisions of the pending bill that are supposed to be for the benefit of farmers, and said that what the farmers wanted was the opening and enlargement of the foreign markets for their surplus wheat, corn, cattle and pork, and a decrease of tariff duty on clothing, hardware, tin and other necessary articles of daily incessant use by the farmer and his family. The pending bill, he declared, was to repay the mill-owners their contributions to the campaign fund of the Republican party during the last Presidential campaign, and as the planters of the South were Democrats the duties on Northern manufactures were increased, while the duty on rice was diminished. The consumers of the United States were being systematically plundered under the pretense of protection to home industries. No further concealment was possible. The North was at last revealed. The manufacturers who were persistent in asking higher duties to exclude foreign competition, were availing themselves of a monopoly given by the exclusive tariff to charge the people of this country from 20 to 70 per cent. higher for their goods than they could sell the same articles for in the unprotected markets of the world. It was no paper protection, but simple plunder. The Americans boasted of their free institutions, of their liberty and equality; but who he asked, could call himself a free man save in mockery, when by the course of law the proceeds of his life and labor were unjustly taken to enrich another?

Turpie addressed the Senate then on McPherson's resolutions to recommit the bill, with instructions to report a bill to reduce the revenue and to equalize the duties on imports in which the average ad valorem rate of duty on all dutiable articles shall not exceed the average ad valorem war tariff rate of 1864. He declared himself not satisfied with the instructions. If there was a choice to be made between the pending bill and the Morrill tariff of 1884, he would choose the Morrill tariff. But as the proposed instructions were simply an expression of the opinion of that great leader of the people who polled a majority of the people for his re-election, the scheme would be an imposition of lower duties on things in general use, and of higher rates on articles of luxury and refinement, the total sum of the levy not to exceed the necessary expenses of the Government and interest on the national debt.

A vote was taken on the motion to recommit and it was defeated by a strict party vote—yeas 19, nays 29.

The reading of the bill by paragraphs for amendment was begun—the first schedule being that as to chemicals, oils and paints.

McPherson moved to reduce the duty on acetic or hyroligneous acid not exceeding a specific gravity of 147 one-thousandths, from 1½ cents to 1 cent per pound, and on acid exceeding that specific gravity, from 4 to 3 cents per pound. The vote was—yeas 15, nays 23. No quorum.

Plumb offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on Secretary Carr for information as to the rules established for admission to the Soldier's Homes, if any such admissions are based wholly or in part on the amount of pension, and whether exceptions to these rules were made, and in what cases and for what reasons.

The Senate bill appropriating $50,000 for a public building at Shoboygan, Wis., was reported and placed on the calendar.

The Senate then adjourned.

#### IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, July 28th.—The House went into Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the Senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill.

The recommendations of the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to without much friction, that bone of contention, the Senate irrigation amendment, being passed over until other matters were disposed of.

Cannon made a strong effort to throw into conference the Senate amendment increasing the appropropriation for the publication of the officials records of the war of the rebellion from $152,100 to $235,000, but was defeated, the House deciding to concur.

Without disposing of all the amendments, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

### A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

#### The American River Lumber and Water Company Getting Under Way.

[Folsom Telegraph, July 26th.]

Colonel George W. Cummings was in town on Sunday last, looking after his business interests here. He looks hale and hearty, and is head over heels in work. His camps are lively places. He has two mills in operation—a wood and saw-mill. The saw-mill has a capacity of about 15,000 feet a day. The saw-mill was shipped on the 3d day of July from San Francisco, and on the 15th of the same month cut the first log. The mill, it will be seen, was in working order within twelve days, including the day of shipment and delivery.

This is probably the quicker work in the saw-mill line of equal magnitude ever done in the State, and the Colonel feels proud of the achievement. The road over which the machinery was moved is known as the Mosquito grade. It descends into the canyon of the south fork of the American river, and crossing a suspension bridge, which bobs up at one end as the load enters on the other, then climbs the opposite side of the canyon to a hight of 1,200 feet.

The road is of the zigzag order. In making the turns with the heavily loaded wagons it was necessary to jack-screw the rear end in one direction and the front wheels in the other, while taking the load up the grade by means of ropes and pulleys. The capacity of the wood-mill is forty cords a day. A chute, half a mile long, with a descent of 980 feet in that distance, is used for taking wood to the river.

The Colonel is waiting for the lower stages of the river before driving the wood down to the boom. When they start sending the wood down here one thousand cords will be sent at one time, or at a drive, as it is called by the lumber men. The logs are hauled to the head of the chute, where they are cut into four-foot lengths by the use of a lightning drag-saw, and as fast as the plots are split, the wood is thrown into the chute.

The chute is V shape, and built of plank one and a half inch thick, lined with oak an inch thick. The wood goes like a shot out of a gun down the chute. That this is literally true is proven by an instantaneous photograph which we saw, and which was taken when the wood was coming down. The only resemblance to the stick of wood as it leaves the lower end of the chute is a long white streak.

There are thirty-two men employed in the lumbering operations—twenty in the wood camp and ten in the sawmill. The sawmill camp is about a mile west of the wood camp, which is about twelve miles from Placerville. At the sawmill there is also a chute three-quarters of a mile long, having the same perpendicular drop as the wood chute. This sawmill chute is designed to carry the railroad ties and like products to the river, down which they will be floated to the boom at this place.

The Colonel says the men who went with him from Folsom are all well, and that in a short time more men will be stationed at the boom here to look out for the wood and timber that will be sent down.

O'Grady—"Now, listen to the loikes av this, O'Quinn. Oi read here in the paper that McFudd, the candidate fer Congress, wur burned in effigy, last noight. Now, where in the divil is Effigy? I never heard of a town in McFudd's district by the name the loikes o' thet." O'Quinn—"Dedad, an' it's reeking wid ignorance, sure, thet ye are. Effigy is no town at all. The mon that printed the word made a miss-spelling av it. It means that McFudd wur burned in a jiffy. Ye see, he had been drinking, and his breath caught on foire from a torch."

### SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28, 1890.

MORNING SESSION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ophir | 5¼@5¾ | Caledonia | 45c |
| Mexican | 3 60 | Silver Hill | 30@35c |
| G. & C. | 2 75@2 70 | Challenge | 2 85@1 80 |
| B. & B. | 3 80 | Occidental | 1 30@1 40 |
| C. C. Va | 3 85@3 80 | Lady Wash | 30@35c |
| Savage | 4 20@4 10 | Andes | 65c |
| Gould & Curry | 3 40 | Scorpion | [illegible] |
| Potosi | 5¼@6 | Iowa | 60c |
| B. & S. | 2 70 | New York | 40c |
| Point | 2 85 | Hendricks | 40c |
| Jacket | 3 50 | W. Comstock | 45c |
| Imperial | 35c | Prize | 40@60c |
| Kentuck | 1 55@1 50 | Navajo | 70c |
| Alpha | 1 45 | Independence | 15c |
| Belcher | 3 25@3 20 | B. Isle | 1 20@1 25 |
| do...assessed | 50c | Mt. Diablo | 2 50 |
| Confidence | 6 00 | Holmes | 3 25 |
| S. Nev | 3 25 | N. Belle Isle | 1 35 |
| East S. Nev | 10c | Queen | 85c |
| Utah | 95c | Com'wealth | 3 50 |
| Bullion | 3 25@3 40 | Bodie | 1 25 |
| Exchequer | 90c | Mono | 65c |
| Seg. Belcher | 1 80 | Con. Pacific | 15c |
| Overman | 2 80 | Crocker | 25c |
| Justice | 1 40 | Peerless | 15@25c |
| Union | 2 85 | Weldon | 10@15c |
| Alta | 1 20 | Peer | 15c |
| Julia | 25c | Locomotive | 10c |

AFTERNOON SESSION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ophir | 5¼@5¾ | Julia | 25c |
| Mexican | 3 40 | Caledonia | 40c |
| G. & C. | 2 65@2 70 | S. Hill | 30c |
| B. & B. | 3 80 | Challenge | 3 85 |
| C. C. Va | 3 85@3 80 | Occidental | 1 30 |
| Savage | 3 90@3 95 | Lady Wash | 25c |
| Chollar | 3 40 | Scorpion | 25c |
| Potosi | 5¼@5¾ | Hendricks | 40c |
| H. & N. | 2 75 | W. Comstock | 45c |
| Point | 2 90@2 85 | Iowa | 60c |
| Jacket | 3 50@3 45 | Prize | 50@55c |
| Imperial | 33c | B. Isle | 1 20 |
| Kentuck | 1 50@1 45 | Mt. Diablo | 2 25@2 50 |
| Alpha | 1 35 | Queen | 85c |
| Belcher | 3 30 | Com'wealth | 3 25 |
| Confidence | 6¾ | N. Com'wealth | 2 85 |
| S. Nevada | 3 25 | Bodie | 1 25 |
| Utah | 95c | Bulwer | 30c |
| Bullion | 3 40@3 25 | Mono | 65c |
| Exchequer | 90c | Kennedy | 4 55 |
| Seg. Belcher | 1 70 | Con. Pacific | 30c |
| Overman | 2 25@2 40 | Peer | 15c |
| Justice | 1 50 | Peerless | 20c |
| Clifton | 2 85 | Weldon | 10c |
| Alta | 1 25 | | |

SCROFULA, boils, pimples, hives and other humors are liable to manifest themselves at this season. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all humors from the blood and vitalizes and enriches it.

"THIS IS AN AGE OF APOLLINARIS WATER." *Walter Besant.*

WHEN YOU ORDER APOLLINARIS

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

*The well-known Yellow Labels of the Apollinaris Company, Limited, are protected by Perpetual Injunctions of the Supreme Court.*

*Beware of bottles bearing the genuine Apollinaris labels but refilled with a spurious article.*

LOOK AT THE CORK,

*which, if genuine, is branded with the name of the Apollinaris Company, Limited, and the words "Apollinaris Brunnen" around an anchor.*

FOR SALE BY

JONES, MUNDY & CO.,

61 Front street...[TuF]...San Francisco, Cal

## COMMERCIAL.

### SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, July 28th.

FRUIT — Lemons — Sicily $6 50@7 50 ⅌ box; California, 88@4. Limes, 75@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, 50c@60c ⅌ drawer; Goose berries, 3@4c ⅌ lb; Pineapples, 60c each, $7 ⅌ doz. Peaches, $1@1 25 ⅌ box; Egg Plums, 75c@$1 ⅌ box; Apricots, 75c@$ ⅌ 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@12½; Artichokes, 40c ⅌ doz; Dried Peppers, 15@18c; Green Peas, common, 3@4½c; do sweet, 4@5c; Rhubarb, 3@4c ⅌ lb; Cucumbers, 60@8c ⅌ doz; Early Rose, 90c@$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 2½@1 75 ⅌ doz; Cantaloupes, $1@1 50 ⅌ doz; Corn, $1 25@1 50 ⅌ sack.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4 40 ⅌ bbl; Oatmeal, 10-lb sack, 37½ ⅌ lb, $3 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 30, 100-lb sacks; Hominy, $3, 10-lb sack; $2 50 ⅌ 100 lbs; Graham, $2 55, 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 ⅌ ctl; Rye, $1 15; Wild Oats, $1 25 ⅌ 100 lbs; Tame Oats, $1 95; Corn, paying $1 20 ⅌ ctl.

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, 26c; 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; Rice 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, 8¼@10c. Hides, salt, light, 5c; medium steers, 6c; heavy steers, 8c; heavy cows, 5c; dry, 9c. Tallow, 3½c.

### SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28th.

FLOUR—The tendency is to higher figures. We quote prices as follows: Net cash price for Family Extras, $4 25@4 35 ⅌ bbl; Bakers' Extras, $4 10@4 20; Superfine, $2 90@3 20.

WHEAT—Is stronger under active inquiry. Quotable at $1 35@1 36½ for Sonora and $1 37½@1 38½ for No. 1 White. Some parties are holding at $1 40 and will listen to no lower figure. Choice milling cannot be bought under $1 42½ ⅌ ctl.

BARLEY—Feed descriptions hold up firmly in price, quotable at $1 17½ to $1 22½ ⅌ ctl. A small lot of choice feed changed hands at $1 25. Brewing is quotable at $1 20@1 33½ ⅌ ctl, the latter being the asking price for something fancy.

OATS—Market in fairly good shape for the selling interest. We quote: 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—There is buoyant tone to prices. We quote: Yellow, $1 27½@1 30 ⅌ ctl for large and $1 27½@1 30 for small; White, $1 15@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, 5¾@6¼c; 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—Quotable at $15@15 50 ⅌ ton.

RYE—Quotable at $1 05@1 10 ⅌ ctl.

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

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

POTATOES—Are lower, under larger supplies. Early Rose, 65c@$1; Garnet Chile, 75c@$1; Peerless, 65@85c; Burbanks, 75c@$1 10 ⅌ ctl; Sweet, 3½@4c ⅌ ctl.

ONIONS—Higher, being in scarce and in demand. Quotable at $1 90@2 ⅌ ctl.

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

BEANS—We quote: Bayos, $3 90@4 20; Butter, $2 60@2 25; Pinks, $2 75@3; Red, —; Lima, $4 75@5; Pea, $2@2 15; Small White, $2@2 15 ⅌ ctl.

VEGETABLES — No changes. We quote prices as follows: Egg Plants, 8@12½c ⅌ box; Green Okra, 10@12c ⅌ lb; Tomatoes, 30@50c ⅌ box for Vacaville; River do, $1 25@1 50 ⅌ large box; Green Corn, 50@65 ⅌ $1 ⅌ sack for common, 10@12c for first quality, and 20@22½c ⅌ doz for bay; Summer Squash, 40@60c ⅌ box for alameda, Wax Beans, 2@2½c ⅌ lb; Cucumbers, 35@40c ⅌ box; bay 40@60c ⅌ box; String Beans, 1c ⅌ lb; Fountain Beans, 1@1½c ⅌ lb; Green Peas, 2@2½c ⅌ sack; Turnips, 75c@$1 ⅌ ctl; Beets, $1 ⅌ sack; Carrots, feed, 50@65c; Parsnips, $1 25@1 50 ⅌ ctl; Cabbage, 40@50c ⅌ 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—Warm weather causes good demand. Apricots have been on the decline in price all the week and dealers believe they have now touched their lowest point. Watermelons, $8@12 ⅌ 100; Cantaloupes, $1@1 50 ⅌ crate; Crab Apples, 40@75c per box; Grapes, 65c to $1 for small White or Black, $1@1 25 for Muscats, and $1 25@1 50 ⅌ box for Rose of Peru; Figs, 35@50c for Black, and 20@25c per box for white; Plums, 15@30c ⅌ lb; Peaches, 35@75c ⅌ box and 40@75c ⅌ basket; do Crawford, 40@75c per basket; Nectarines, Red, 75@$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, 1½@2½c ⅌ lb; Blackberries, $4 50@5 ⅌ chest; Strawberries, $3@7 for Sharpless; Raspberries, $5 50@8 ⅌ chest; Mexican Limes, $3 50@4 50 ⅌ box; Lemons, Sicily, 3@6c; Riverside Lemons, $2@3 50 ⅌ box, San Diego Lemons, $@$1 50; Los Angeles Lemons, $1@1 50; Bananas, $1@3 ⅌ bunch; Pineapples, $3@5 ⅌ doz.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, unpeeled, bleached, 15c; Apricots, bleached, 14@14½c in sacks and 18@16c in boxes. We quote Nectarines, 12@14c for white, and 9@12c for red; French Prunes, 7@10c ⅌ lb; Peaches, 16@17c; Apricots, 13½@15c ⅌ lb; Grapes, 3½@3½c ⅌ 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—Good tone to prices for the better qualities of Fresh Butter. We quote: Fancy, 20@21c; choice, 16@18c; fair to good, 13@15c; store lots, 10@12c ⅌ lb; Eastern, 7½@11c ⅌ lb as to quality.

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

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

POULTRY—We quote prices as follows: Live Turkeys — Gobblers, 20@21c; Hens, 18@19c; Roosters, $5 50@6 50 for old, $7@7 50 for young and 4@4 50 for Fryers; Broilers, small, $2@3; do, large, $3 50@4; Hens, $5 50@6 50; Ducks, old, $5 50@4; 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—Receipts are light. Hunters are acting wisely by not shipping during the warm weather. We quote: Venison, 11@13c ⅌ lb; Doves, 75@90c ⅌ dozen; Hare, $1 50@1 75; Rabbits, $1 2½@1 50 ⅌ dozen.

PROVISIONS — We quote prices: Eastern Hams, 13½@13¾c; California refrigerator-cured Hams, 13@13½c; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 13½@15c; California Bacon, boxed, light 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. Lard, Pacific Pride, $2 50@2 