A FAMOUS CONSPIRATOR DEAD.

Charles L. Lawrence Passes Away in Obscurity.

[New York Cor. Boston Herald.]

On Tuesday last, Charles L. Lawrence, unnoticed and unknown, died at an obscure residence at 638 West End avenue. Lawrence was the leading spirit in the most systematic, far-reaching and successful conspiracy ever organized to defraud Uncle Sam's Custom-house. He was the chief figure in a conspiracy which cost the United States Government nearly $1,500,000, which involved scores of people on both sides of the Atlantic, and which, for a time, threatened to involve this country and England in serious complications.

Charles L. Lawrence was a Jew, and was born in London. His surname was Lazarus, but several years after he came to this country he took the more American name of Lawrence, by permission of either the Courts or the Legislature, and married a daughter of Mordecai M. Noah, the founder of *Noah's Sunday Times* the *Courier and Inquirer*, and other less known New York papers. Lawrence got control of the *Sunday Times*, and for a time edited it. Later on he established himself as a Custom-house broker, made money, and began to dabble in politics. He became acquainted with William M. Tweed, joined the famous Americus Club, and became its Secretary. So well was he thought of by Tweed that he is supposed to have been the man to whom Tweed was said to have given $100,000 for the purchase of one or members of the jury which tried the author of the "What-are-you-going-to-do-about it" remark. About this time Lawrence invested heavily in real estate, and rumor has always had it that Tweed's $100,000 went for the purchase of real estate for Lawrence instead of the purchase of jurymen for Tweed. However that may have been, Lawrence continued to make money as a Custom-house broker, dressed well, lived high and altogether was regarded as a prosperous citizen. He maintained two establishments—one a fine residence for his wife and children on West Twenty-second street and the other a house no less pretentious, on the same street, occupied by a woman who was not his wife.

In February, 1875, there came an explosion. The real explosion must have been preceded by a premature, though noiseless, explosion, for when United States secret service agents went with a warrant to look for Mr. Lawrence he was not there, having started hurriedly for Canada. For six months or a year preceding this winter juant over the border the silk importers of New York had been annoyed by a mysterious competition, whereby they were undersold. They found out that somebody or other — nobody seemed to know just who, had been before them to their customers, offered goods of unquestioned value at reduced prices, and cut them out. The secret service men, after some three months' investigation, hit upon the fact that the consignees named in certain invoices did not exist. They seized eight cases of merchandise imported from Etienne, France, and consigned to mythical persons, and found that though all passed as "hosiery," seven of them really contained valuable silks.

It was found that in the preceding two years just eighty cases, consigned to fictitious persons and invoiced as hosiery, buttons, corsets, burlaps, etc., had escaped the watchfulness of the Deputy Collector, though they had really contained silks, alpacas, mohairs, laces and other goods subject to high duties. All these cases had been handled by Lawrence, who had represented the fictitious consignees by virtue of alleged powers of attorney which he had produced. Lawrence was hunted up in Canada and escaped from there to Queenstown, Ireland. The United States Government got extradition papers and had him brought back on the charges of forgery. After a good deal of trouble and much correspondence with the British Government, the District Attorney decided that he would either have to try Lawrence for forgery or let him go. It was impossible to secure a conviction on a forgery charge, so, after a long confinement, Lawrence was released. In the meantime a civil suit had been brought against him by the Government for the recovery of $1,336,400, out of which he was alleged to have defrauded the Treasury. When the officers went to levy on his property they found nothing to levy on.

ICE-MAKING AN OLD SCIENCE.

How the People in India Froze Water Many Centuries Ago.

[From the New York Ledger.]

The fact that it is now possible to supply artificial ice on a scale and at a price suited to the needs of a great city is a noteworthy example of the application of science to the exigencies of modern life. The notion once prevalent that noxious microbes were destroyed by congelation, and that no danger was incurred by using ice taken from rivers and ponds known to be contaminated by sewage, has long since been discarded. There is reason to believe that in the United States, where the consumption of ice-water is inordinately great, natural ice has been the medium of propagating a notable amount of disease.

To destroy those microbes, which are the germs of typhoid fever and other dangerous maladies, water should be boiled, or, better yet, distilled, before it is subjected to the distilling process. Of course, such precautions are only possible in the case of artificial ice, and if the public were once convinced that the manufacturers of that commodity were careful to provide such safeguards against disease, the use of natural ice would gradually be abandoned, that is to say, if the artificial product could be procured as cheaply.

It is an interesting fact that ice was artificially produced in India long before the invention of machines for the purpose. In the upper provinces water was made to freeze by exposing it during cold nights in porous vessels or bottles wrapped in a moistened cloth. In Bengal, shallow pits were dug and filled nearly full with dry straw, on which were set flat porous pans containing the water to be congealed. Exposed over night to a cool wind, the water evaporated at the expense of its own heat, and the consequent cooling took place with sufficient rapidity to overbalance the influx of heat through the cooled air above, or the badly conducting straw below. Ice made in this way, however, was costly, and when, in 1833, natural ice was shipped from the United States to Calcutta it was sold for half the price of the manufactured article. On the other hand, a machine shown at the Vienna Exhibition, in 1870, made thirty hundred weight of ice an hour, at a cost of twenty-five cents a hundred-weight, and it is now asserted that ice can be manufactured on a large scale for less than one dollar a ton.

There has certainly been a wonderful development of the ice trade since the pioneer, William Tudor, of Boston, shipped the first cargo of ice to Martinique, in 1805. At one time American ice was sent to England, but Norway now monopolizes the ice market of the Old World. It is said that Norwegian ice is superior in staying powers to the manufactured product.

Don't Drink Any More.

In declining wine a man said recently: "I have no prejudice whatever against the use of liquors. I think the question is purely personal, and I decided for myself years ago. I had always been in the habit of drinking, and had never found that I allowed liquor to interfere with business or duty. But once, when I was in Salt Lake City (that was years ago), I made a speculation in eggs. I bought up all I could, equipped a wagon train to take them to mining camps in Idaho, and prepared to start. It was fall and I had decided to start on a certain evening in order to lose no time in getting beyond the mountains, where there was danger of getting caught in a storm and losing all my eggs. But the prospect of a long wagon journey was not a cheerful one, and bidding farewell to comfortable quarters, I solaced myself with drinking. I did not get drunk. I have never been drunk in my life, but I came to the conclusion that one day more or less would make little difference. It made all the difference in the world. I was caught in a storm which I would have missed had I started on time. I lost every egg, was forced to abandon a valuable train, and when I again landed in Salt Lake City was 'broke.' Drinking had interfered with my business once. In fact it nearly ruined me, when I should certainly have turned a pretty fortune. It has never cost me a cent since that time." *New York Tribune.*

Only a Rose.

A few years ago a lady living in the city returned one evening from the country, where she had been spending the day, with a large basket of roses. As she approached her own house a ragged, dirty boy followed her with such wistful eyes that she gave him a rose. Before her door was opened he was beside her again with two other grimy boys.

"Ef you plaze, mem, ye'll not be havin' one to spare for them?" pointing to his companions.

"If they had been hungry and asking for bread," she said afterwards, "they could not have watched me with more eagerness. When I handed them the roses they all gave a shout and darted away. In fifteen minutes the steps were almost filled with children – pale, ragged, starved little creatures. I do not know where they came from; they seemed to swarm out of the earth. I gave them the roses and all the flowers in my little garden, ashamed to think how many I had and how little I had valued them, while they were such priceless treasures to these children. Most of the children ran 'home' with their flower as if it had been a rare jewel.

"Later in the evening another poor little waif rang the bell to know 'if this was the house where they gave away flowers.' I determined then that, with God's help, it always should be."

Out of this chance gift of a rose grew the flower mission of one of our great cities.

No one, who has not carried flowers or growing plants into the slums of our cities, can know the delight which a common field daisy or a bunch of clover can give to their wretched inmates.

A little incident which occurred this summer has a certain significant pathos of its own. A young girl one day bought from an old negro on the sidewalk a bunch of purple water-flags. Going into a small trimming shop, she observed that the saleswoman eyed them intently.

"What are those flowers, miss?" she asked. "I never saw them before, but I think they must be the flags my mother talks about that grew on the creek near her old home in Delaware. She's never seen any since."

"Give them to her," said the customer, kindly.

The woman tried to thank her, but the words choked her. "She's old and very sick," she said at last. "She won't be here long."

A month later the young girl went into the same shop again. The shop girl, dressed in shabby black, came to her.

"She kept them flowers by her for ten days—as long as she lived," she whispered. "She thought they came from her old home. When I put her in her coffin I laid them by her. There was a little color in them yet. They had given her so much pleasure I thought I'd like to have them go with her still."

It is not necessary to belong to a club or organization to join in this beautiful charity. Any child who lives in the country can send a box of field flowers to her friend in town, and these, if taken into the nearest court or alley, will become a missionary charged with God's message of goodwill and love.

Flowers are his free gift to man. Food, clothes, even knowledge, we must work for and buy, but flowers grow for the beggar on the wayside. Shall we not carry his gift to our poor brother imprisoned in city walls, who has not received it?—*Youth's Companion.*

True Benefactors.

Statesmen may be made, but genuine humorists are the product of nature alone. A great man or two will not be missed, but the man who makes healthful, innocent fun, who sets the heart to "crowing like a chanticleer," who makes two smiles where there was but one or no smiles before, is a benefactor of the race, a messenger of good straight from the hands of the goddess of laughter and pleasant thoughts. We bless him while he lives, we miss him when he leaves us, and philosophy itself, with Hamlet, mourns more over the Yoricks that it has lost than the more sovereign things that have perished from the earth.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Encouragement for the Feeble.

So long as the failing embers of vitality are capable of being re-kindled into a warm and genial glow, just so long there is hope for the weak and emaciated invalid. Let him not, therefore, despond, but derive encouragement from this and from the further fact that there is a restorative most potent in renewing the dilapidated powers of a broken down system. Yes, thanks to its unexampled tonic virtues, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is daily reviving strength in the bodies and hope in the minds of the feeble and nervous. Appetite, refreshing sleep, the acquisition of flesh and color, are blessings attendant upon the reparative processes which this priceless invigorant speedily initiates and carries to a successful conclusion. Digestion is restored, the blood fertilized and sustenance afforded to each life-sustaining organ by the Bitters, which is inoffensive even to the feminine palate, vegetable in composition and thoroughly safe. Use it, and regain vigor.

Drinking cups, tobacco boxes, jewelry cases and many other articles have been made of human skulls. Now a resident of Paris, Ill., has put the "gay recess of wisdem and of wit" to a more appropriate use. He has made a flower pot of a skull, and thus the casket from which the flowers of thought once bloomed is now filled with earth in which pansies, the emblems of thought, may grow.—*Chicago Herald.*

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 22, 1890.

MORNING SESSION.

Ophir	4 80@4 90	Caledonia	40c
Mexican	3 30	Silver Hill	25c
G. & C.	2 35	Challenge	2 25
B. & B.	3 40	Occidental	90c
C. C. Va.	4 80@4 90	Andes	1@1 05
Savage	4 15	Scorpion	2 10
Chollar	2 80@2 85	Iowa	50c
Potosi	5¼	W. Comstock	55c
H. & N.	2 55	Eureka	4 25
Point	2 75	Prize	30c
Jacket	3 25	Navajo	30c
Imperial	40c	Mt. Diablo	2 60
Kentuck	95c	N. B. Isle	1 05
Alpha	1 15	Holmes	3 00
Belcher	3 25	Com'wealth	2 50
Confidence	5¼	Queen	50c
S. Nevada	2 90	N. Com'weth	2 50
Utah	70@75c	Delmonte	1 10
Bullion	2 70	Bodie	1 30
Exchequer	90c	Bulwer	25c
Seg. Belcher	1 45	Mono	55c
Overman	2 25	Peer	10c
Justice	1 35	Crocker	15c
Union	2 90	Peerless	10c
Alta	1 15	Weldon	10c
Julia	25c		

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Ophir	4 70@4 75	Alta	1 15
Mexican	3 20	Julia	25c
G. & C.	2 25@2 30	Caledonia	40c
B. & B.	3 30	S. Hill	30c
C. C. Va.	4 65@4 70	Challenge	2 30
Savage	4 95@4 90	Occidental	90c
Chollar	2 95	Lady Wash	35c
Potosi	5¾	Andes	1 05@1 10
H & N.	2 55@2 60	Scorpion	20c
Point	2 75	New York	30c
Jacket	3 25	W. Com'wealth	50c
Imperial	40c	Prize	20c
Kentuck	1	Navajo	50c
Alpha	1 15	B. Isle	1 10
Belcher	3 25	N. B. Isle	1 10
S. Nevada	2 80	Mt. Diablo	3
Utah	75c	Queen	60c
Bullion	2 65@2 75	Com'wealth	2 90
Exchequer	85c	N. Com'wlth	2 50
Seg. Belcher	1 40	Bodie	1 30
Overman	2 30	Peer	15c
Justice	1 35	Peerless	15c
Union	2 85	Weldon	10c

COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, August 22d.

FRUIT — Lemons — Sicily, $10@10 50 ₱ box; California, $4@6; Limes, $6@7 ₱ 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, 10@12½c ₱ lb; Santa Clara, 65@75c ₱ 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 25@2 ₱ 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 table, $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 90@2 25 ₱ cwt; Onions, Red, $1 50@1 75, Cabbage, 50c@$1; Carrots, 50@60c ₱ 100 lbs; Turnips, new, $1@1 25 ₱ sack; bunch vegetables, 12½@75c ₱ 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, 6@8c ₱ doz; Potatoes—Early Rose, 85@90c; Peerless, 80c@$1; Burbanks, $1@1 25; Centennial, $1@1 25 ₱ ctl; Sweet Potatoes, $2 25@2 50 ₱ sack; Celery, 75c ₱ dozen; Spinach, 5c ₱ lb; Schrives, 15c ₱ bunch; String Beans, 4@5c; Wax Beans, 4@5c ₱ lb; Summer Squash, 3@4c Cauliflower $1 ₱ doz; Green Peppers, 5@7c ₱ lb; Egg Plant, 4@6c ₱ lb; Tomatoes, 30@50c ₱ box; Okra, 8@10c ₱ lb; Shell Beans, 6@8c ₱ lb; Lima Beans, 6@7c ₱ lb; Watermelons, 75c@$1 ₱ doz; Cantaloupes, 60@75c ₱ doz; Corn, $1 25@1 50 ₱ sack; Okra, 10@12½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4 40 ₱ bbl; Oatmeal, 15-lb sack, 3¾c ₱ 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 80, 100-lb sacks; Hominy, $3, 10-lb sack; $2 80 ₱ 100 lbs; Graham, $2 45, 10-lb sacks; $2 30, 100 lb-sacks.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat Hay, $9@13 ₱ ton; Alfalfa do, $10@11 ₱ ton; Bran, $18 ₱ ton; Middlings, $25 ₱ ton; Barley, whole, paying $1 35@1 45; rolled, $1 50, Wheat (choice milling), paying, $1 30 ₱ cwt; Rye, $1 10; Wild Oats, $1 25 ₱ 100 lbs; Tame Oats, $1 95; Corn, paying $1 30 ₱ cwt.

DAIRY PRODUCTS — Butter—Valley, 23@24c ₱ lb; Fancy Petaluma, 27@29c ₱ lb; Eastern Creamery Fancy, 14@16c; pickle roll, 19@20c; packed in firkins, choice, 15@17c; common, 8c. Cheese—California, 10@12c; Young America, 12½@13½c; Eastern Cream, 15@16c; Limburger, 18@20c; genuine Swiss, 29c; 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 $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, 8¾@10c. Hides, salt, light, 5c; medium steers, 6c; heavy steers, 8c; heavy cows, 5c; dry, 9c. Tallow, 3½c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 22d.

FLOUR—Is firm. We quote as follows: Net cash price for Family Extras, $4 40@4 50 ₱ bbl; Bakers' Extras, $4 25@4 35; Superfine, $3 05@3 35.

WHEAT—There was no change in the situation this morning. Trade was of fair volume and values showed good steadiness. We quote: Sonora, $1 35@1 36¼; No. 1 White, $1 37½@1 38¾; choice, $1 40@1 41¼; milling, $1 42½@1 43¾ ₱ ctl.

BARLEY—The market is held [well in position. Sellers insist on full rates for a choice article, and concessions are hardly possible at the moment. No. 1 Feed, $1 30@1 31¼; choice, $1 32½; common grade, $1 27½; Brewing, $1 35@1 37½ for new and $1 40 for old; Chevalier, $1 40@1 50 ₱ ctl, as to quality.

OATS—Values are a shade higher. We quote: Surprise, $1 67½ @ 1 70; milling, $1 67½@1 70, good to choice feed, $1 60@1 70; fair, $1 47½@1 57½; Gray, $1 50@1 55 ₱ ctl.

CORN—Shows good strength. White is scarce and wanted. We quote: Yellow, $1 30@1 32½ ₱ ctl for large and $1 32½@1 35 for small; White, $1 50 ₱ ctl asked.

CRACKED CORN—Quotable at $28@29 ₱ ton.

CORNMEAL—Millers quote feed at $28@29 ₱ ton; fine kinds for the table, in large and small packages, 3½@4c ₱ lb.

SEEDS—We quote: Mustard, Brown, $3 25@3 50; 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—Demand quite brisk. Quotable at $28@29 ₱ ton.

CHOPPED FEED—Quotable at $25@26 ₱ ton.

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

HAY—Good tone to values. We quote: Wheat, $10 50@15 50; Oat, $9@11 50; Barley, $8@11 50; Clover, $8 50@11 ₱ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at 45@55c ₱ bale.

HOPS—Quotable at 20@22½c ₱ lb.

BRAN—No surplus stock. Quotable at $20 50@21 ₱ ton.

RYE—Quotable at $1 40 for old and $1 50 ₱ ctl for new.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $1 65@1 75 ₱ ctl.

GROUND BARLEY—Quotable at $28 50@29 50 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—Prices have upward tendency. We quote: Early Rose, 80c@$1 10; Garnet Chile, 80c@$1; Peerless, 60@85c; Burbanks, 75c@$1 25; Sweet, $1 75@2 ₱ ctl.

ONIONS—A good demand gives steady tone to values. Quotable at $2@2 25 ₱ ctl.

DRIED PEAS—We quote: Green, 75c@$1 25; Niles, $2@2 25 ₱ ctl.

BEANS—We quote: Bayos, —@—; Butter, $2 15@2 30; Pink, $3 25@3 50; Red, $4@4 45; Lima, $4 50@4 75; Pea, $2 60@2 85; Small White, $2 60@2 85 ₱ ctl.

VEGETABLES — Choice Corn brought advanced prices to-day. Cucumbers show declining tendency, under heavy receipts. Tomatoes remain stationary. We quote as follows: Egg Plant, 50c ₱ box; Green Okra, 4@6c ₱ lb; Tomatoes, 75c@1 ₱ box; Green Corn, $1@1 50 ₱ sack for common and 25@27½c ₱ dozen for bay; Summer Squash, 40@50c ₱ box for Alameda; Cucumbers, 35@40c ₱ box; String Beans, 1@2c ₱ lb; Lima Beans, 3@3½c ₱ lb; Feuntain Beans, 1@2c ₱ lb; Green Peas, 2@2½c ₱ lb; Turnips, 75c@$1 ₱ ctl; Beets, $1 ₱ sack; Carrots, feed, 50@65c; Parsnips, $1 25 ₱ ctl; Cabbage, 75c ₱ ctl; Garlic, 5@6c ₱ lb; Cauliflower, 50@60c ₱ dozen; Green Peppers, 35@50c for Chili and 50c ₱ box for Bell; Dry Peppers, 12c; Dry Okra, 6@8c ₱ lb; Marrowfat Squash, $20@25 ₱ ton.

FRUIT—Green Apples are being shipped East, the crop in that direction being a failure. Figs drag and some carry-over stock can be bought under quotations. Peaches hold up well, while Bartlett Pears are likely to soon do better. We quote: Watermelons, $7@12 ₱ 100; Cantaloupes, 50c@$1 ₱ crate; Crab Apples, 60c@$1 per box; Huckleberries, 8@9c ₱ lb; Grapes, 50@80c for Muscats; 50@75c ₱ box for Rose of Peru, 50@65c for Black Malvoise, and 85c@$1 for Tokay; Figs, 35@75c for black, and 35@60c ₱ box for white; Plums, 1@2c ₱ lb; Peaches, 3@4c ₱ lb; Nectarines, Red, 60@90c ₱ box; do White, 50@65c ₱ box; Apples, 50@75c for common $1@1 25 for good to choice; Pears, 25@75c ₱ box; Bartlett Pears, 2@3c ₱ lb; Blackberries, $4@5 ₱ chest; Strawberries, $4 50@6 ₱ chest; Raspberries, $8@12 ₱ chest; Mexican Limes, $5@6 ₱ box; Lemons, Sicily, $8 50@9 50; San Diego Lemons, $4@5; Bananas, $1@2 50 ₱ bunch; Pineapples, $3@5 ₱ dozen.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote as follows: Apples, evaporated, 11½@13c; sliced, 8@9c; quartered, 7½@8c; Pitted Plums, 7@9c; Peaches, evaporated, 17½@19c; Apricots, bleached, 13@16½c in sacks and 16½@17½c ₱ lb in boxes; Nectarines, 14@16c for white, and 12½@13½c for red; French Prunes, 7½@10c ₱ lb; Grapes, 3½@3¾c ₱ lb. Raisins, September and October delivery, $1 75@2 25 ₱ box for London Layers.

HONEY—We quote: White Comb, 9½@11½c; Amber, 7½@8½c; white liquid, extracted, 5@5½c: Amber colored and candied, 4@4½c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—There are liberal receipts of everything except a fancy article. Prices for medium grades are quite weak. We quote: Fancy, 26@27c; good to choice, 23@25c; fair to good, 15@22½c; store lots, 11@13c ₱ lb; pickled roll, 19@20c; firkin, 16@18c; Eastern, 8@12c ₱ lb for ordinary and 17@19c for creamery.

CHEESE—We quote: Choice to fancy, 10@11c; fair to good, 8@9c; Eastern, ordinary to fine, 6@13c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Full prices are promptly obtained for choice product. Quotable at 30@32c ₱ dozen for ranch and 22@27½c for store lots; Eastern, 17@19c ₱ dozen for good and 20@22c for choice.

POULTRY—Market glutted, owing to free arrivals of Eastern fowl. We quote prices for California as follows: Live Turkeys—Gobblers, 19@20c; Hens, 17@18c; Roosters, $5@6 for old, $4 50@5 for young and $3 50@4 for Fryers; Broilers, small, $2@2 50; do, large, $3@3 50; Hens, $5@6; Ducks, $3@4 50; Geese, old, $1@1 25; Goslings, $1 50@1 75 ₱ pair; Pigeons, $1 50@1 75 ₱ dozen for young and $2 25 for old.

GAME—Arrivals come mostly in poor order, and sell at about anything buyers will pay. We quote: Venison, 11@13c ₱ lb; Doves, 50@65c ₱ dozen; Hare, 75c@$1 25; Rabbits, $1@1 25 ₱ dozen.

PROVISIONS—We quote as follows: Eastern Hams, 14½@14¾c; California refrigerator-cured Hams, 13½@13¾c; 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, extra mess, bbls, $8 50@9; do, family, $11 50@12 ₱ bbl; do, smoked, 11½@12c ₱ lb; Eastern Lard, tierces, 7¾@8½c; do, 10-lb tins, 9@9½c; do, 5-lb tins, 9½@9¾; do, 3-lb tins, 9½@9½; California Lard, tierces, 8¾@9c; do, kegs, 9¼@9½c; do, 10-lb tins, 10¼@10½c; do, 5-lb tins 10½c; do, 10-lb pails, 10¾c; do, 5-lb pails, 11c; do, 3-lb pails, 11½c ₱ lb.

WOOL—We quote spring:

San Joaquin and Southern, 7 months, ₱ lb	12	@16c
Northern, Choice	19	@22
Nevada	15	@18
Humboldt and Mendocino	19	@22
Eastern Oregon and Washington	12	@18
Valley do	18	@22

We quote fall:

San Joaquin and Southern, free	11	@11½
Do, defective	8	@10
Northern Lamb	12½	@15

HIDES AND SKINS—Quotable as follows:

	Sound.	Culls.
Heavy Steers, 57 lbs up ₱ lb	—@8½c	6½@—c
Medium steers, 46 to 56 lbs	6 @6½	4½@5
Light, 40 to 45 lbs	5 @5½	3½@4
Medium Cows, over 45 lbs	5 @5½	3½@4
Light Cows, under 45 lbs	5½@—	3½@4
Kips, 17 to 30 lbs	7 @—	5 @—
Veal Skins, 10 to 17 lbs	8 @9	6 @7
Calf skins, 5 to 10 lbs	8 @9	6 @7

Dairy Calf, 20@30c each; dry hides, usual selections, 10@11c; dry kips, do, 10@10½c ₱ lb; Calf Skins, do, 10@10½c; Cull Hides, Kip and Calf, 7c; Sound Dry Salt Hides, 7c; Cull Dry Salt Hides, 4½@5c; 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, 30c; do good medium, 22½@25c ₱ lb; do, thin, 20c ₱ lb; Goat Skins, 40@50c apiece for prime and perfect, 25@35c for medium, 10@20c each for small.

FRESH MEATS—The following are the rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers: Beef—First quality, 5c; second quality, 4½@5c; third quality, 4c ₱ lb. Veal—Quotable at 4@6c for large and 5@8c ₱ lb for small. Mutton—Quotable at 6½@7c ₱ 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, August 22, 1890

BAGS—Calcutta Wheat Bags were advanced to 8c on the 16th and California Jute Mill to 7½c; Wool Bags, 30@38c.

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, 6¼c to 7c.

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

COAL—Foreign Steam Coals, $8@8 50 on the spot and $7 75@8 25 to arrive; Southfield Steam, $9; Wellington, $9; Puget Sound Coals, $7; Coos Bay, $6.

COFFEE—Central American grades are quoted as follows:

Guatemala, good to prime washed	20½	@22
Costa Rica, good to prime	19½	@21½
Salvador, good to prime, washed	19½	@21½
Guatemala, fair, washed	19	@20½
Costa Rica, fair	19	@19½
Salvador, fair, washed	19	@19½
Guatemala, Costa Rica and Salvador, medium	17½	@18¾
Same, ordinary	15¼	@17
Same, very inferior to common	12	@15
Salvador, good unwashed	19½	@19¾

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

	New Process.	Duplex.	Manila.
1¼ inch	9c	12½c	16½c
12 thread	9½	13	17
6 and 9 thread	10	13½	17½
Bale rope	...	12	14

Other descriptions of Manila are quoted as follows: Whale Line, Hawser-laid Rope for well boring, Sand Pump Lines, 18c; Clothes Lines in hanks, 18½c; Sash Cord, 18¼c; Lanyard and Tarred Rope, 16c; Lath Yarn, 15c; Hop Twine, in balls, tarred, 16c; Grapevine Twine, 16¼c in coils and 16½c in balls; Spring Twine, 18c; Binder Twine, 650 feet to the lb, 15½c.

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@25c.

FISH — Codfish, 6½c; Canned Salmon, $1 20@1 25 on the river and $1 25@1 30 here; Alaska Canned Salmon, 90c@$1.

LEATHER—Sole, 26@29c for good heavy, 21@24c for good medium and light; Buff, 11@30c ₱ foot; Side, 12@14c ₱ foot; Calf Skins, 60@75c ₱ lb; Kip Skins, $36@60 ₱ dozen; Harness Leather, 27@30c ₱ lb for heavy and 22@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 80	3 70

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 $55 50@56 ₱ flask.

RICE—Mixed China, $4 90; No. 1 do, $6 75@7 ₱ two mats; Hawaiian, 5½@5¾c ₱ 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, 22@62½c for 2 inch, and 40c@$1 for 2 inch; Suction Hose, 37@50c for 1 inch, 56@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