# EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

## Statement of the Supreme Council Concerning the Strike.

### SERIOUS CLOUDBURST IN TEXAS.

### The Connecticut Peach Crop a Total Failure—Races—Baseball Games—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

### THE NEW YORK STRIKE.

**Statement by the Supreme Council of Railroad Employes.**

TERRE HAUTE, August 25th.—At 6 o'clock this evening the following message was sent out by the Council of Railway Employes, signed by President Sargent and Secretary Sheehan, to Powderly at Albany: "The Supreme Council adjourned this afternoon, after carefully considering the strike in all its details. You will note the result of our deliberations in to-night's despatches, which it is hoped will meet with your approval. The Council was unanimous in considering your position and the Grand Executive Board now earnestly hopes that the right which you are championing in the great conflict on the New York Central may finally and fully prevail."

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

TERRE HAUTE, August 25th.—The official statement of the Council given to the Associated Press representative was as follows:

*To all Laboring Organizations:*—Men and Brothers: On the night of August 7th a strike was began on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, involving about eight hundred men in the employ of the same road who were members of the great labor organization knows as the Knights of Labor. The reasons set forth by Powderly, the Chief Executive of the order, may be summarized as follows:

The peremptory discharge of between fifty and sixty men, employes of the road and members of the Knights of Labor, without giving them any reason whatever for their discharge. Prior to the strike, the men involved sought, through representatives of the Order, to have their grievances adjusted, but their appeals being disregarded, the strike was inaugurated. At this juncture Powderly, Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, entered upon the task of adjusting the difficulty and making such arrangements as would result in an honorable peace between the employes and officials of the road, but his efforts were unavailing. Powderly, comprehending the purpose of H. Walter Webb, Third Vice-President of the company, to make war upon the Knights of Labor, and ultimately upon all organized labor on his road, sought a conference with the Supreme Council of the United Order of Railway Employes. The request of Powderly was granted, to the extent that members of the Council and chief executives of the federated Orders met in the city of Buffalo, as follows: F. Sargent, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and President of the Supreme Council; George W. Howard, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, and Vice-President of the Supreme Council; S. E. Wilkinson, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, and Vice-President of the Supreme Council; S. E. Wilkinson, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and Frank Sweeney, Grand Master of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association. At the conference with Powderly at Buffalo the members of the Supreme Council became satisfied that the officers of the road, by every consideration of fair and honorable treatment of labor organizations, should meet Powderly and adopt some just plan for adjustment of the grievance of the striking employes. This conclusion having been reached, the members of the Supreme Council, in response to the request of Powderly, extended their journey to New York to afford such aid as was in their power to bring about a settlement between Vice-President Webb, the official having full authority on all matters pertaining to the strike, and Powderly, having authority to negotiate such arrangements for the Knights as might end the dispute.

An interview having been secured, Powderly sought to have the men discharged heard in their own defense in the presence of Webb and himself. This fair and honorable proposition was refused. Powderly proposed arbitration, which was also refused with other propositions made, Powderly having for his object the honorable settlement of the existing difficulty, all of which were refused on the part of Webb. The members of the Supreme Council, while in Buffalo and New York, had ample opportunities to thoroughly inform themselves upon all matters concerning the strike. They saw and heard both sides. They appreciated the gravity of the situation, and comprehending the impending consequences to labor organizations, deemed it advisable to convene the Supreme Council for deliberation, and such conclusions as the facts should warrant. In response to the order of Sargent, the President of the Supreme Council, that body convened in Terre Haute last Saturday and remained in session until noon to-day.

In making their report to the Council the members who went to New York to confer with Powderly found all the statements made by him fully corroborated by facts. In an interview with Webb he refused to entertain any proposition looking to a settlement of the difficulty. He would not arbitrate any question, nor make any explanation or concession whatever with regard to the discharged employes. He claimed the right to discharge employes at will, without making an explanation or giving to the victims in his power any reason for his despotic action. He would manage his road to suit himself, without reference to any rights claimed by its employes, or any rights claimed by the labor organizations to interfere in the matter to protect their members.

The Council having heard statements of its members who had visited New York for the purpose of ascertaining the true condition of affairs, exhaustively dissected every important proposition, and arrived at conclusions as follows:

First—The position of the Knights of Labor as set forth by Powderly, General Master Workman, and the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, meets with our unqualified approval.

Second—The course pursued by Webb toward Powderly and the Knights of Labor, notwithstanding his declarations to the contrary, evinces a purpose to disrupt and destroy the labor organizations on the New York Central and Hudson River Railway, as done by Austin Corbin on the Philadelphia and Reading.

Third—The policy of Webb is despotic to the extent that he outrages every principle of American citizenship, and if generally adopted would, if successful, reduce American workingmen to a degraded condition of affairs.

Fourth—Webb, by the employment of Pinkerton thieves, thugs and murderers, vile wretches from the slums and brothels of New York and other cities, to kill the workmen because they dared to protest against his rule and strike for their rights, is a crime of such enormity as will associate the name of Webb forever with those who, dressed in a little brief authority, have used their money to secure power to degrade their fellow men.

Fifth—That the efforts, now being put forth by Webb to destroy the Knights of Labor would, were the circumstances changed in a like manner, be made to destroy the organizations of the engineers, firemen, conductors, train-men and switchmen, and if successful it is only a question of time when a similar effort will be made to seal the fate of other labor organizations.

Sixth—Webb, by the course he pursued toward the Knights of Labor, and representatives of the labor organizations, has shown a total disregard of those principles of citizen sovereignty desired by every American worthy the name, and considering only his money power and corporate power of the company he represents, his acts, which speak louder than words, say, in the language of W. H. Vanderbilt, once the autocrat of the New York Central: "The public be damned."

Seventh—Webb seeks to support this arrogant attitude towards the workingmen and labor organizations by assuming that the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad is private property, and that his acts in the treatment of his employes are in no sense matters of public concern; that he can with impunity discharge men and remand them to idleness and poverty, and render them homeless wanderers without giving any explanation whatever for his conduct, and disregarding the fact that the corporation for which he plays the autocrat is a thing created by laws, in the making of which the men he seeks to degrade have a voice which, once united, will bring his corporation to the bar of justice, where his millions and the other millions he represents cease to be potential in deciding questions of this kind.

In view of the foregoing facts the Supreme Council puts upon record its unanimous and unqualified approval of the strike on the New York Central and Hudson River Railways for the cause set forth by Powderly, as also the efforts made by Powderly to bring the strike to an honorable termination. In this general expression of approval of the action of the Knights of Labor, the course of Webb is as unequivocally condemned.

The power of the Supreme Council in the manner of a strike has been exerted to aid the Knights of Labor, through their representatives, to secure recognition of their Order by the officials of each of the powerful organizations; to secure for workingmen, the victims of autocrat power, a hearing, and to perform such other kindly offices as were proper under circumstances demonstrating sympathy and good-will, thereby aiding the Knights of Labor to bring the strike to a close upon the principles of right and justice. In this the Council met with a failure, owing to the autocratic attitude of Webb. It now becomes necessary for the Supreme Council to say that, owing to the fact that the Order of the Knights of Labor is not a member of the Federated Orders of Railway Employes, the laws of the Supreme Council do not permit it doing more than it has done to aid the Knights of Labor, and its inability to participate otherwise in the strike is now known and appreciated by Powderly.

Referring to the laws of the Supreme Council relating to strikes, the matter is concisely presented as follows: In the first place, if the members of either of the organizations or any railroad have a grievance it is submitted to the proper officers of the road by the local grievance committee. In the event of a failure to obtain satisfaction, the chief executive officer of the order having the grievance is called upon and in connection with the committee seek to amicably adjust the difficulty. If failure still attends the efforts to adjust the trouble, then the Supreme Council is convened at the headquarters of the railroad officials with whom conference is requested, and its influence is exerted to obtain a settlement alike just to all parties.

If a failure should follow the efforts to remove the cause complained of and the Council by a unanimous vote decides the grievance to be of such gravity as justifies a strike, it is promptly ordered, in which event all of the members of the various organizations employed on the road where the grievance exists, viz., firemen, conductors, trainmen and switchmen, abandon their work.

In conclusion, the Supreme Council places upon record its high appreciation of the manliness of the Knights of Labor employed on the New York Central in struggling to maintain a principle sacred to every workingman on the continent, and to all who love justice and hope for the triumph of right over wrong as flagrant as ever stained the pages of history.

FRANK P. SARGENT, President.
Attest: W. A. SHEEHAN, Secretary.

THE ALBANY MEETING.

ALBANY (N. Y.), August 25th.—General Master Workman T. V. Powderly and four members of the General Executive Board arrived this morning. Powderly and the General Executive Board will meet in joint secret session with District Assembly 246 this afternoon. District Assembly 246 comprises three delegates from thirty-nine local Assemblies who represent a membership of 18,000. Powderly, when asked the object of the joint session, said he did not know exactly what might come up for discussion, but he was sure the general situation of the strike would be the main question for consideration.

At the afternoon conference twenty of the discharged men were closely questioned by Powderly relative to the causes which they thought led to their dismissal. It is claimed that many facts were brought out which tended to show that the discharges were the results of a preconcerted plan to drop all the prominent leaders in the circle of the Knights of Labor.

A preamble and resolution was adopted calling on the State Board of Arbitration to order a prompt investigation of the existing difficulties, saying that the strikers were ready and anxious for one.

Before the meeting adjourned Powderly and Devlin addressed the delegates, outlining the course to be pursued in case the federation did not order a general strike. The conference then adjourned sine die.

SUPERINTENDENT WEBB'S OPINION.

NEW YORK, August 25th.—In reply to the question, "What do you think of the action of the Supreme Council of the United Order of Railroad Employes at Terre Haute?" Webb said: "Theirs was the only wise course to take. Whether the Knights of Labor will now take further steps will make but little difference. There are only a few Knights of Labor in the employ of the New York Central. It is a queer commentary that the Supreme Council of Federation can find no grievance upon which to order a strike, yet they censured the New York Central and its officers. They also decline to give any support to the strikers, but appeal to the public to furnish it."

### CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

**The Market for Canned Peaches Very Strong in New York.**

NEW YORK, August 25th.—The following queer story appears in the *Commercial Bulletin* of to-day and is given for what it is worth: New York dealers made quite a scoop in California canned peaches in the English markets a short time ago and left John Bull with very little of that class of fruit to fall back upon. At least 6,000 cases were picked up. It is rumored that even a larger quantity had actually been taken. About 4,000 cases have already been received here and the greater portion has been distributed at prices showing a handsome profit. The facts regarding these operations were kept secret. The goods have been moved into channels of consumption without affecting the market in the slightest degree. In point of fact, prices have steadily hardened during the time the goods were purchased and received here. It is not improbable that another 6,000 cases could be distributed without disturbing the values to any extent. The market for peaches continues very strong.

SALES AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, August 25th.—The Earl Fruit Company sold four carloads of California fruit at auction to-day: Bartlett pears, over-ripe and poorly packed, $2 10@$2 50; Beurre Hardy, $2 30@$2 45; Howell, $2 55; Susquehanna peaches, $1 75@$1 90; Yellow Clings, $1 65@$1 90; Tokay grapes, half-crates, poor order, $2 40@$2 80; some in bad order sold for less: Muscats, half-crates, poor order, $1 30@$1 70.

### ON THE DIAMOND.

**Results of Yesterday's Baseball Games Throughout the East.**

CHICAGO, August 25th.—Games of baseball were played throughout the East today, resulting as follows:

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

At Brooklyn—Buffalo 5, Brooklyn 5. Called at the end of the twelfth inning on account of darkness.
At New York—Pittsburg 9, New York 3.
At Philadelphia—Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 6.
At Boston—Chicago 1, Boston 5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At New York—Chicago 6, New York 5.
At Philadelphia—Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 5.
At Boston—Pittsburg 2, Boston 15.
At Brooklyn—Cincinnati 4, Brooklyn 1.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Toledo—Columbus 0, Toledo 8.
At St. Louis—Louisville 2, St. Louis 13.
At Rochester—Rochester 4, Athletics 5.
At Syracuse—Syracuse 5, Brooklyn 4.

### CONNECTICUT PEACHES.

**The Crop This Year Will Be a Total Failure.**

NORWICH (Conn.), August 25th.—Forty years ago the Connecticut peach orchards were the finest in the world. The fruit was as fair as that of California, and so immense was the yearly crop that the market was surfeited and farmers turned their hogs into their orchards. Then came "the yellows," an inexplicable disease, that killed every tree in the State. After that few peaches grew in Connecticut until a dozen years ago, when fruit-growers began to set up new orchards and learn to deal with the disease. They could not cure it, for at the end of three years it invariably kills an orchard; but they set out new trees each year, and in the second and third year, before the yellows attacked the orchards, the growers had two big crops. Then they let the trees perish. In this way the prestige of Connecticut peaches was revived. But this year more ill-fortune has befallen the peach-men. The trees did not bear at all, and the crop is a total failure. A big fruit grower at New London said a day or two ago that the crop in Connecticut will be less than 200 baskets. As there is no Southern crop, the outlook is dismal enough for preservers.

**Saratoga Races.**

SARATOGA, August 25th.—The first race, five and one-half furlongs, Gold Step won, Caprice second, Audit third. Time, 1:14¼.

Second race, one and one-sixteenth miles, Floodtide won, Outbound second, Marauder third. Time, 1:56.

Third race, one mile, Cecil B. won, Satisfaction second, Outbound third. Time, 1:49¼.

Fourth race, six furlongs, Gypsy Queen won, Ban Chief second, Salute third. Time, 1:19¼.

Fifth race, one mile and seventy yards, Birthday won, Major Tom second, Letretia third. Time, 1:54¼.

**Strike in Chicago.**

CHICAGO, August 25th.—The striking engineers and firemen at the stockyards returned to work this afternoon, the Switchmen's Association having accepted the modified terms offered by the strikers. To-night the switchmen, thinking the time propitious for a demand for an increase of wages, and hoping to profit by the victory of the firemen and engineers, struck, and the stockyards railway is once more tied up.

**A Long Tunnel Completed.**

PORT HURON (Mich.), August 25th.—The workmen engaged upon the two ends of the St. Clair River tunnel, between Port Huron and Sarnia, Ontario, shook hands with each other this morning under the St. Clair river, and made the great subterranean highway echo with their cheers. This marks the completion of the greatest river tunnel in the world, and probable the greatest piece of engineering in the country.

**South Carolina Democrats.**

COLUMBIA, August 25th.—Senator Butler will attend the straight-out Democratic conference to-morrow as a peacemaker. The report is that he will endeavor to prevent a split in the South Carolina Democratic party by proposing that the straightouts swallow the Sellman alliance candidate, on his promise that the Legislature will seat Hampton and Butler in the Senate.

**A Cloudburst.**

EL PASO (Texas), August 25th.—Between twenty-five and thirty houses were washed away last evening in Jaurez, and sixty families rendered homeless, by a cloudburst. Two persons only were drowned.

**Functions as a Catholic Priest Removed.**

NEW YORK, August 25th.—The *Journal* says that a rumor prevails that Rev. Dr. Richard L. Burtsell, the friend of Dr. McGlynn, has been removed from the exercise of the functions as a Catholic priest.

### BRAIN GRAFTING.

**Dr. Thompson Describes a Successful and Interesting Experiment.**

A paper on the above subject by W. Gilman Thompson, M. D., appeared in a recent number of the New York *Medical Journal*. Attempts have been made to graft nearly all the different tissues of the body. Skin, bone, teeth, muscle, nerves, glands, eyes, mucous membrane, etc., have all been grafted with more or less success, but successful brain grafting has not heretofore been performed. With the exception of skin grafting, and possibly mucous membrane grafting, the results of such experiments have been of little practical value. They are, however, of great scientific interest in demonstrating the relative vitality of different tissues and the histological changes which accompany degenerative processes. The laws of atrophy and final disappearance of disused organs, so ably advocated by Darwin, are equally striking with regard to individual tissues and cells, and it is a well-recognized fact that the higher the original development of a tissue or cell has been—i e., the more it has been differentiated or specialized from the amœba type—the more profoundly it is effected by alterations in environment or nutrition, so as to degenerate completely, or be replaced by some form of tissue like the connective, which is of lower development but stronger vitality. The result of nerve grafting and of nerve suture after complete section have varied greatly in the hands of different operators, but, despite many discouraging failures, there is no doubt that in man, as well as in the lower animals, nerve fibers may reunite when sutured, even after secondary degeneration has occurred, and they exhibit restoration of function. For this to occur, however, the nerves must be in communication with some trophic center.

Nerve grafting does not succeed so well as nerve sutures in favorable cases. It occurred to Dr. Thompson recently, while studying cerebral localization in the lower animals, that it would be interesting to graft a piece of brain tissue from one side of a dog's brain to the other, or from one animal's brain into another's, and study its vitality. Of course he had no expectation of being able to restore abolished function by the operation, but the question of vitality of the brain tissue, and the course of its degeneration is a subject which is of very wide interest. The first experiments were preliminary, made in order to ascertain whether the transplanted brain would be immediately absorbed or would slough away.

No microscopic examination was made in connection with these experiments, as it was intended only to determine the possibility of transplanted tissue adhering. Being satisfied in regard to the matter, Dr. Thompson secured a large dog and performed his experiment. A half-inch trephine was used and a button of bone was cut nearly through over the left occipital region, leaving a small attached margin so that the button could be elevated and then depressed like a little trap-door. Through the opening 2 c. c. of brain tissue were removed. A cat was simultaneously trephined and 1-5 c. c. of brain from her left occipital region were transferred in eight seconds to the opening in the dog's brain.

The features of interest of this experiment are the facts that: 1. There was complete union, through organized connective tissue, of the contiguous portions of the two brains. 2. After seven weeks the cat's brain still maintained enough vitality to be distinctly recognized as brain tissue. 3. Brains of animals of two very different species were thus made to unite. 4. The cat and dog parts presented perfect union as well. 5. There was a sympathetic degeneration of the corresponding convolutions upon the opposite side of the dog's brain. For this curious fact Dr. Thompson cannot account. He had never noticed it before, in as many as fifty operations upon this region of the brain of cats and dogs, although he had sometimes seen removal of a part of the occipital region result in extensive softening of the entire hemisphere of the same side. The opposite degeneration in this case may possibly be a mere coincidence; if so, it is a very unusual and remarkable one. There was no meningitis to favor it. 6. There was descending secondary degeneration of the dog's brain on the side of the graft, as is usual in cases of simple excision of brain cortex; hence the cat's cortex had not succeeded in acting as a nutrient center for the dog's brain.

Dr. Thompson thinks the main fact of this experiment—namely, that brain tissue has sufficient vitality to survive for seven weeks the operation of transplantation without wholly losing its identity as brain substance—suggests an interesting field for further research, and he has no doubt that other experimenters will be rewarded by investigating it.

At Mount Pleasant, on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, is a mill which makes wood flour out of white beechwood. The logs, stripped of bark, are forced against a cutting machine which makes 400 revolutions a minute. The thin shavings are dried and put into a hopper which grinds them into flour. The flour is bagged and sent to New York. Says a gentleman who visited the mill the other day: "A man told me there is a pretty big sale for the stuff. He said that part of it was used as paper stock and in the preparation of lincrusta walton. That is the ostensible purpose for which it is made, but the workman told me that a good deal of the stuff went into the hands of contractors for furnishing Indian rations, and that considerable of it also went into the cheap breads sold in the Italian and Hebrew districts in the lower part of the city.

The inhabitants of Heligoland have a strange custom on New Year's eve. They then perambulate the streets with broken pots and pans, which they place before their friends' doors, and the man who has the largest heap before his cottage is considered the most popular.

## COMMERCIAL.

### SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, August 25th.

FRUIT—Lemons—Sunny, $10@10 50 ₰ box; California, 5x6 Lemons, 16@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 20; Apricots, $1 75; Blackberries, $1 85; Cherries, $2 10@2 40; Currants, $2 10; Gooseberries, $1 75@1 80; Muscat Grapes, $1 45; Plums, $1 50; Quinces, $1 75; Raspberries, $2 50; Strawberries, $2 50.

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 ₰ 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, 85c@$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@75c ₰ 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, 10-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 50; 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, $4@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@13½c; 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, August 25th.

FLOUR—We quote: Net cash price for Family Extras, $4 40@4 50 ₰ bbl: Bakers' Extras, $4 25@4 35; Superfine, $3 75@3 85.

WHEAT—The market was a shade stronger to-day, and the week closes on a good outlook for sellers. We quote: Sonora, $1 36¼; No. 1 White, $1 38¾@1 40; choice, $1 41¼; milling, $1 42½@1 45 ₰ ctl.

BARLEY—Trade was not brisk. Prices show fair steadiness. We quote: No. 1 Feed, $1 30@1 31¼; choice, $1 32½; common grade, $1 27½; Brewing, $1 35@1 37½ for new and $1 42½@1 45 for old; Chevalier, $1 40@1 50 ₰ ctl, as to quality.

OATS—Were not in very general demand. 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—White sold to-day at $1 30, to arrive. A spot article of choice character would sell higher. We quote: Yellow, $1 30@1 32½ ₰ ctl for large and $1 32½@1 35 for small; White, $1 32½@1 37½ ₰ 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, 3¼@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—Keep steady in price. Quotable at $29@30 ₰ ton.

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

OILCAKE MEAL—Quotable at $25@27 ₰ ton from the mill.

HAY—Prices strong. 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—Firm at 20@25c ₰ lb.

BRAN—Stocks clean up with promptness. 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—We quote: Early Rose, 80c@$1 10; Garnet Chile, 85c@$1; Peerless, 60@85c; Burbanks, 75c@$1 25; Sweet, $1 75@2 ₰ ctl.

ONIONS—Brought higher prices to-day. Quotable at $2@2 35 ₰ ctl.

DRIED PEAS—We quote: Green, 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—Tomatoes are a shade lower. Corn of the better class is firm in price. Egg Plant, 50@75c ₰ box; Green Okra, 75c ₰ box; Tomatoes, 50@90c ₰ box; Green Corn, $1@1 50 ₰ sack for common and 27½@30c ₰ dozen for bay; Summer Squash, 25@40c ₰ box for Alameda; Cucumbers, 25@40c ₰ box; String Beans, 4@5c ₰ lb; Lima Beans, 3@3½c ₰ lb; Fountain 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—There was no variation of consequence in prices to-day. Market well supplied with all varieties. Figs were quite plentiful and late arrivals were hard to sell, there being much stock on hand at a late hour. We quote: Watermelons, $7@12 ₰ 100; Cantaloupes, 50c@$1 ₰ crate; Crab Apples, 75c@$1 per box; Huckleberries, 8@9c ₰ lb; Grapes, 25@50c ₰ box for small white or black, 50@60c for Muscats; 40@60c ₰ box for Rose of Peru, 40@60c for Black Malvoise, and 50@$1 for Tokay; Figs, 25@75c for black, and 35@50c ₰ box for white; Plums, 1@2c ₰ lb; Peaches, 3½@4½c ₰ lb; Nectarines, Red, 60@90c ₰ box; do White, 50@65c ₰ box; Apples, 50@75c for common and $1@1 25 for good to choice; Pears, 25@75c ₰ box; Bartlett Pears, 2½@3½c ₰ lb; Blackberries, $4@5 ₰ chest; Strawberries, $4 50@6 ₰ chest; Raspberries, $8@12 ₰ chest; Mexican Limes, 85c@ ₰ 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, 12@13c; sliced, 8@9c; quartered, 7½@8c; Pitted Plums, 7@9c; Peaches, evaporated, 17½@19c; Apricots, bleached, 14@17c in sacks and 17@18c ₰ lb in boxes; Nectarines, 14@16c for white, and 12½@13½c for red; French Prunes, 7½@10c ₰ lb; Grapes, 3½@4c ₰ 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, 4½@4½c ₰ lb.

BUTTER—Stocks are being pressed for sale, and values continue to soften. 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, 9@13c ₰ lb.

EGGS—Prices still tend upward. Sales in a jobbing way are reported as high as 33c ₰ dozen. Quotable at 31@33c ₰ dozen for ranch and 25@29c for store lots; Eastern, 17@21c ₰ dozen for good and 23@25c for choice.

POULTRY—We quote prices for California as follows: Live Turkeys—Gobblers, 20@21c; Hens, 16@17c; 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; Geese, old, $1@1 25; Goslings, $1 50@1 75 ₰ pair; Pigeons, $1 50@1 75 ₰ dozen for young and $1 75@2 25 for old.

GAME—Nominal, receipts being in poor order. 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, 13¼@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, extra mess, bbls, $8 50@9; do, family, $11 50@12 ₰ bbl; do, smoked, 11½@12c ₰ lb; Eastern Lard, tierces, 7¾@8¼c; do, 10-lb tins, 9@9¼c; do, 5-lb tins, 9½@9⅝; do, 3-lb tins, 9¼@9⅝; California Lard, tierces, 8¼@9c; do, kegs, 9¼@9½c; do, 10-lb tins, 10@10½c; do, 5-lb tins 10¼c; 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 @6½ | 3½@4 |
| Medium Cows, over 46 lbs | 5 @6½ | 3½@4 |
| Light Cows, under 46 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, 90@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 7@7½c ₰ lb. Lamb—Spring, 8@9c ₰ lb. Pork—Live Hogs, on foot, grain fed, heavy, 3¾@4c; light, 4½@4¾c; dressed Hogs, 7@7½c ₰ lb.

**Startling Discovery.**

The discovery by the inhabitants of a locality hitherto unvisited by the pestilent scourge of fever and ague, that it exists in their very midst, is decidedly startling. Such discoveries are made at every season, in every part of the Union. Subsequently, when it is ascertained, as it invariably is at such times, through the valuable experience of some one who has been benefited and cured, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a thoroughly efficacious eradicator of the malarial poison and a means of fortifying the system against it, a feeling of more security and tranquillity reigns throughout the whole neighborhood. Besides the febrile forms of malarial disease, dumb ague and ague cake are removed by the potent action of the bitters, to which science also gives its sanction as a remedy for rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, debility, kidney troubles, and all diseases impairing the organs of digestion and assimilation.