THE HYDROPHOBIA SCARE.

The Results Obtained Here Have No Scientific Value Whatever.

Every one who has studied the subject acknowledges that hydrophobia, if, indeed, it exists at all in the human subject, is at least a very rare disease, says the *Medical Record*. Compare this fact with the almost countless number of persons who are bitten from year to year by dogs supposed to be rabid. If statistics were collected on this point the results would prove that there is no more apparent relation of cause and effect between the bite of a dog and hydrophobia than between an accidental sneeze and a stroke of lightning.

And yet what do we read in the newspapers in connection with the present hydrophobia scare? Judging from these accounts it would be fair to assume that the community was as much exposed to hydrophobia as to typhoid fever, pneumonia or any other of the ordinary common diseases. Scarcely a day passes that some new cases of dog-bitten patients do not present themselves in the terrible plight of fear of a horrible death. It does not make any difference, apparently, whether or not it is known that the dog was mad; the patient gets the benefit of the doubt, and the so-called preventive does its perfect work. And the cry is still they come.

Scientifically speaking, it is still to be proved that this inoculation of hydrophobia virus has ever prevented an attack of hydrophobia or modified its course. And where are the cases of hydrophobia said to be dying or dead throughout the country? What has become of those which have been abandoned to their fate as beyond the reach of the preventive treatment? Surely such are interesting enough to warrant detailed records in scientific journals. And yet we never hear of them except in sensational reports connected with the booming of the inoculation theory, and the popularization of special hospitals in which the alleged wonderful treatment is practiced. We say this in no captious spirit of criticism, but in the true interests of hundreds who may become unnecessarily alarmed and may be in despair of timely assistance. All things being equal, they can, from the present outlook, afford to take the chances of treatment by the family physician. We can certainly hold him responsible for any marked increase in the mortality statistics from this dreadful disease in case he fails in the performance of his duty. Then, again, if any of the thousands of physicians may meet with a single case in a lifetime of practice we may obtain some impartial records of the etiology, symptoms, diagnosis, pathology and treatment, and thereby obtain a much-needed natural history of hydrophobia. Science always favors inquiry and honors the conscientious investigator. All praise, then, to the man who has done the most work in that direction. His theory is an admirable one, but it is still much too far above ground. The house is on stilts instead of solid rock. Until the foundation is more surely laid the country is reasonably safe. The man, woman or child who may be bitten by dog, horse, cow or hen may still live—at least he or she has a much better chance for so doing than the offending animals, even without further inoculation.

GAUTIER'S WORK.

The Book His Daughters Were Not to Read.

Judith Gautier says of her father that he had a fine, healthy appetite and liked to see people enjoy their meals.

When others were less hungry than himself he would be annoyed, and would say that this lack of appreciation of the good things of the table was an indirect way of blaming his own liking for them and of making him out a Gargantua and an ogre. He was passionately fond of talk; but it must be "causerie tout intime," among two or three. Indeed, he was happiest when he had only one friend with him. After dinner he would fall asleep over his newspaper, and would not wake up until about 11 o'clock; when he would be thoroughly refreshed and ready to sustain the most astonishing paradoxes. Thus he would go on until midnight, or even 1 in the morning. Then the family circle would show signs of lassitude, and there would be talk of going to bed. This always made him angry, and he would exclaim: "Since nobody wants to listen to me, I will hire an auvergnat and pay him eighteen pence an hour. He will at least listen, and now and then give some sign of approbation." When it was replied that even an auvergnat required sleep, and that his "marks of approbation" would be snores, he would exclaim, "Then I will pay him extra for night work, and I will pour out such esprit that he will keep as wide awake as a hawk."

Dressing was with Gautier a matter of serious moment. He spent much time over his toilet, delighted in perfumed baths and sweet odors, and detested the modern costume of man. The idea that he grew older was infinitely saddening to him. One day he took his daughter to the portrait of himself painted by Chatillon. "That is how I looked at 28," he said. "That is how I should like you to remember me; and if I could I would destroy all the other more or less hideous portraits which have been taken of me. Physically a man is truly himself at 30. After that he begins to descend the other side of the hill. Usually reputation comes late, and by that time there is nothing left of one but a body worn and deformed by the fatigues and troubles of life. After 30 a man should never have his portrait taken."

He had no fixed hours for work, and he wrote very irregularly. There were not even in the house any arrangements for writing. When he wanted to work he would place two books on the first table he came to, by way of making a desk, and his preparations were made. Often neither pens nor ink could be found, and he frequently had to send to the nearest shop for a quire of note paper. He needed neither silence nor solitude; indeed, he rather liked to be interrupted. When his daughter went in to see how he was getting on, he would show a number of half-sheets of note paper filled with his fine, neat handwriting. "See," he would say, "how nicely that is written. Notice how the e's are all carefully looped, despite that they are so small. There are no erasures; the sentences run off the end of my pen already shaped and corrected. The erasures are made in my head." One only of his books was unknown to his children. That, of course, was "Mademoiselle de Maupin." "I forbid you nothing," he said to his daughter when he placed the volume in the bookcase; "and I do not even lock up the book. I only ask you to please me by not reading it. I should feel awkward and constrained toward you if you had read it."

Shakespeare's Ghost.

We cannot doubt that Shakespeare, like his contemporaries, believed in ghosts, while we do not. How, then, can we say that he is true to nature, when he makes Hamlet or Brutus or Macbeth see ghosts, talk with them, and thereby in all respects believe in them? Skeptical arguments against the reality of ghosts were not unknown to Shakespeare's contemporaries. He must have read them himself in Plutarch's "Brutus," but we cannot suppose that those arguments had more effect on him than on Brutus himself. And we cannot escape from the difficulty by saying that the superstition being natural to the poet and to the men of his time, it was natural that he should make the personages of his plays subject to it. For the groundwork of all our study of Shakespeare assumes that he was not merely of an age, but for all time.

What we do say is that the men of Shakespeare's age believed in ghosts because they had seen them, and we for the same reason disbelieve in them. We have, like Coleridge, seen too many. Plenty of ghosts have been and still are seen, but the sight has been verified by investigators with habits of mind derived from the practice of the Baconian method of examining facts. Ghosts have been verified, and like many other phenomena once so mysterious as to be supposed to be of supernatural or preternatural origin, they have been found to have their place under known laws of nature. They have been ascertained to be, in metaphysical phrase, subjectively but not objectively real. They come not under the laws of the bodily eyes and of optics, but under those of the imagination; and it is imagination which can and does give the brain most of the impressions of bodily sight and sound when a ghost is seen. We say most of these, because among the distinctions between a real and a sham—that is, a pretended, dressed-up—ghost is this, that the real ghost does not strike such terror as does the sham, nor does it tell his hearers what he did not know before. It is true that in many well-authenticated ghost stories of our own time even, there is an element of unexplained coincidence, which still seems to give them a supernatural appearance; but these too, the friends of "Physical Research" believe that they shall one day bring under ordinary natural law.—*The Quarterly Review.*

Woman's Way of Tipping a Waiter.

Two ladies paused in their shopping in this city the other day, says the New York *Times*, and discussed the advisability of having a luncheon in a restaurant. One of the ladies was a resident of New York and the other was a friend from out of town. The New York lady was acting the part of hostess, and she was anxious to provide for her friend a luncheon that would be pleasing. After a little hesitation the ladies entered an attractive uptown restaurant and picked out a cozy seat by the window. They did not know exactly what they wanted, but they wanted something that would taste good and so informed the waiter. That important functionary was inclined to be a trifle indifferent, but the keen-witted New York lady quietly slipped fifty cents into his hand with the coaxing remark: "Now, won't you get us up a nice little luncheon?" The surprised waiter unbent at once, and after a few questions as to what the ladies liked, and did not like, he started kitchenward in a very amiable mood. The result was a very dainty and well-served luncheon, and the ladies experienced a delightful sense of comfort. "Now, that was a woman's way," said an observing gentleman, who sat at a table not far distant, to a friend. "Almost every man will tip his waiter in a restaurant, but nine out of ten will wait until they have finished their meal before they bestow the tip. A woman seldom tips a waiter, but when she does she generally does it beforehand in order to place her server under obligations to her from the outset."

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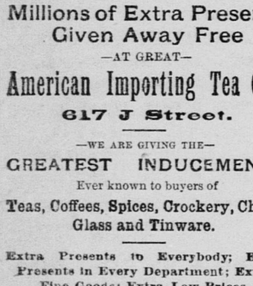

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Certificate of Co-Partnership.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT WE, THE UNdersigned, constitute a co-partnership firm, the name of which is PERKINS & SON, transacting business in the State of California; the principal place of business of such firm is at Perkins, Brighton Township, Sacramento county, State of California; that the residence of each of us is said town, township, county and State; and the full names of all the members of said co-partnership are THOMAS CALLEY PERKINS and CHARLES CALLEY PERKINS.

Witness our hands this 11th day of September, 1890. THOMAS CALLEY PERKINS. CHARLES C. PERKINS.

State of California, County of Sacramento, ss.—On this 13th day of September, in the year 1890, before me Hiram W. Johnson, a Notary Public in and for said county, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared THOMAS CALLEY PERKINS and CHARLES CALLEY PERKINS, known to me to be the persons described in, whose names are subscribed to, and who executed the within instrument, and they acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my official seal, at my office in the said county of Sacramento, the day and year in this certificate first above written.

[L. s.] HIRAM W. JOHNSON, Notary Public.

Indorsed: Filed, September 13, 1890. W. B. HAMILTON, Clerk. By L. P. Scott, Deputy Clerk. s15-1aW4w8tM

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COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, October 11th.

FRUIT—Lemons—Sicily, $10@10 50 ⅌ box; California, $5@7; Limes, 75c@$1 ⅌ box, 75c@$1 ⅌ 100; Bananas, $3@3 50 ⅌ bunch for Island; Cocoanuts, $6@7; Oranges, Mexican, $3@4 ⅌ box; Strawberries, Santa Clara, 65@75c ⅌ drawer; Pineapples, 60c each, $7 ⅌ dozen; Peaches, $1@1 25 ⅌ box; Egg Plums, 75c@$1 ⅌ box; Apricots, 75c@$1 ⅌ box; Apples, Spitzbergen, $1 25@1 75 ⅌ box; Rhode Island Greenings, $1@1 50 ⅌ box; mixed varieties, $1@1 25 ⅌ box; 1 25 ⅌ box; Pears, $1 25@2 ⅌ box; Peach Plums, $1 25@1 50 ⅌ box; 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, $2 75@3 ⅌ cwt; Onions, Red, $2@2 50, 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, 20@25c; Artichokes, 40c ⅌ doz; Dried Peppers, 15@18c; Green Peas, common, 4@6c; do sweet, 6@8c; Rhubarb, 3@4c ⅌ lb; Cucumbers, 60@85c ⅌ doz; Potatoes—Early Rose, 90c@$1; Peerless, $1@1 25; Burbanks, $1@1 25; Centennial, $1@1 25 ⅌ ctl; Sweet Potatoes, $1 25@1 50 ⅌ sack; Celery, 75c ⅌ doz; Spinach, 5c ⅌ lb; 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 50 ⅌ bbl; Oatmeal, 10-lb sack, 3¼c ⅌ 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, 10-lb sacks; Hominy, $3, 10-lb sack; $2 50 ⅌ 100 lbs; Graham, $2 45, 10-lb sacks; $2 30, 100 lb sacks.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat Hay, $9@13 ⅌ ton; Alfalfa, $10@11 ⅌ ton; Bran, $19 ⅌ ton; Middlings, $27 ⅌ ton; Barley, whole, paying $1 35@1 45; rolled, $1 60, Wheat (choice milling), paying, $1 30 ⅌ cwt; Rye, $1 10; Wild Oats, $1 75 ⅌ 100 lbs; Tame Oats, $1 95; Corn, paying $1 30 ⅌ cwt.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter—Valley, 28c ⅌ lb; Fancy Petaluma, 32@33c ⅌ lb; Eastern Creamery Fancy, 22@25c; pickle roll, 18@20c; packed in firkins, choice, 18@20c; common, 8c. Cheese—California, 10@12c; Young America, 12½@13½c; Eastern Cream, 15@16c; Limburger, 18@20c; genuine Swiss, 29c; American Swiss 27c; Martin's Cream, 17@18c; Eggs, 20@30c; California Ranch Eggs, 30@31c; Eastern Eggs, 20@24c.

POULTRY—Dollars prices. Live Turkeys, hens, 14@16c; gobblers, 13@15c; dressed, 17@18c; full-grown Chickens, $4@5 ⅌ dozen; young Spring Chickens, $4@5 ⅌ dozen; young Roosters, $4@5 ⅌ dozen; broilers, $3@4; tame Ducks, $5@6; Pekin $6@7; Geese, $2@1 50 ⅌ pair.

MEATS—Beef, 4@5c; Mutton, 7c; Lamb, 9c; Veal, large, 4@5c; small, 5½@6½c; Hogs, 4@4½c; 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, October 11th.

FLOUR—We quote as follows: Net cash price for Family Extras, $4 40@4 50 ⅌ bbl; Bakers' Extras, $4 15@4 25; Superfine, $3@3 30.

WHEAT—The week has not been an eventful one. It opened very quietly, but toward the close there was improvement in the situation, and the outlook is considered promising for next season. Sonora, $1 27½@1 30; No. 1 White, $1 31¼@1 32½; choice, $1 35¾; milling, $1 35@1 40 ⅌ ctl.

BARLEY—Market quiet, though steady in price. We quote: No. 1 Feed, $1 26¼@1 37½; choice, $1 38¾; common grade, $1 35; Brewing, $1 40@1 42½ for fair to good and $1 45@1 70 for choice; Chevalier, $1 40@1 52½ ⅌ ctl, as to quality.

OATS—Prices continue to advance. We quote: Surprise, $1 75@1 80; milling, $1 70@1 75; good to choice feed, $1 65@1 67½; fair, $1 55@1 60; Gray, $1 55@1 60; Black, $1 65@1 80 for common and $1 90@2 ⅌ ctl for choice for seed purposes.

CORN—Offerings are light. We quote prices: as follows: Yellow, 1 30 ⅌ ctl for large and $1 30 for small; White, $1 27½@1 30 ⅌ ctl.

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

OILCAKE MEAL—Quotable at $25@27 ⅌ ton from the mills.

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

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

SEEDS—We quote: Mustard, Brown, $2 50@3; Yellow, $2@2 25 ⅌ ctl; Canary, 3@3½c; clemp, 3½@3½c; Rape, $1@2; Timothy, 5½@5½c; Alfalfa, 8@8½c ⅌ lb; Flax, $1 75@2 ⅌ ctl.

MIDDLINGS—No change. Quotable at $24@25 ⅌ ton.

HAY—Strong one to the market. We quote: Wheat, $12@18; Wild Oat, $11@16; Barley, $9@13; Alfalfa, $13 ⅌ ton.

STRAW—In demand at 75c ⅌ bale.

HOPS—Quotable at 30@35c ⅌ lb.

BRAN—Active trading. Quotable at $18@18 50 ⅌ ton.

RYE—Firmly held. Quotable at $1 30@1 32½ ⅌ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $1 75@2 ⅌ ctl.

GROUND BARLEY—Quotable at $29 50@30 50 ⅌ ton.

POTATOES—We quote prices: Early Rose, 65@80c; Garnet Chile, 85@90c; Peerless, 60@90c; Burbanks, 75c@$1 25; Sweet, $1 ⅌ ctl in sacks and $1@1 25 in boxes.

ONIONS—Quotable at $2 25@2 50 ⅌ ctl.

DRIED PEAS—We quote: Green, $2@2 10; Blackeye, $1 50@1 60; Niles, $1 37½@1 50 ⅌ ctl.

BEANS—Steady in price. Bayos, $3 90@4; Butter, —@—; Pink, $2 25@2 30; Red, $2 50@2 75; Lima, nominal; Pea, $3 10@3 12½; Small White, $3 10@3 12½ ⅌ ctl.

VEGETABLES—The situation is quiet. We quote prices as follows: Egg Plant, 35@50c ⅌ box; Green Okra, 60@75c ⅌ box; Tomatoes, 20@40c ⅌ box; Green Corn, 50@75c ⅌ sack and crate for common to good and 17½@22c ⅌ dozen for choice; Summer Squash, 35@50c ⅌ box for Alameda; Cucumbers, 30@50c ⅌ box; small do, for pickling, $1 ⅌ box; large do, 60c ⅌ box; Lima Beans, 3c ⅌ lb; Turnips, 75c ⅌ ctl; Beets, $1 ⅌ sack; Carrots, feed, 50@65c; Parsnips, $1 25 ⅌ ctl; Cabbage, 65@75c ⅌ ctl; Garlic, 8@10c ⅌ lb; Cauliflower, 50@60c ⅌ dozen; Green Peppers, 25@40c for Chile and 40@50c ⅌ box for Bell; Dry Peppers, 12c; Dry Okra, 6@8c ⅌ lb; Marrowfat Squash, $8@10 ⅌ ton.

FRUIT—Both table and wine Grapes sell at irregular prices. Strawberries sold well to-day. We quote jobbing lots as follows: Persimmons, $1 25@1 50 ⅌ box; Raspberries, $7@9 ⅌ chest; Cantaloupes, 50c@$1 ⅌ crate; Quinces, 50@65c ⅌ box; Huckleberries, $@10c ⅌ lb; Pomegranates, 8c ⅌ lb; Grapes, 15@30c ⅌ box for Sweetwater; 20@40c for Muscats; 20@35c ⅌ box for Rose of Peru, 15@30c for Black Malvoise, 25@50c for Tokay, 40@50c for Cornichon, 20@40c for Verdel and 35@65c ⅌ box for Isabellas; Wine Grapes, Zinfandel, $10@14; other kinds, $8@10 ⅌ ton; Figs, 50@$1 ⅌ box for black; Plums, 30@50 ⅌ lb; Peaches, 3½@4½c ⅌ lb; Apples, 30@75c ⅌ box for common, to good, $1@1 25 for choice; Pears, 35@75c ⅌ box; Strawberries, $6@7 for large and $5@12 for Longworths; Mexican Limes, $4@5 ⅌ box; Lemons, Sicily, $7 50@8; Los Angeles Lemons, $2@2 50 ⅌ box; Riverside Lemons, $3@3 50; Bananas, $1 25@2 50 ⅌ bunch; Pineapples, $3@5 ⅌ dozen; Cranberries, $9 50@11 ⅌ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote prices: Apples, evaporated, 11½@12c; sliced, 7½@8c; quartered, 7@7½c; Pears, 9@10c for common and 11@13c for quartered unpeeled Bartlett. Figs, 2½@3½c; do, pressed, in boxes, 4@5c; Pitted Plums, 11@12c; Peaches, peeled, evaporated, 22½@27½c; bleached, 12½@14c; common sun-dried, 7@8c; Apricots, bleached, 13@18c in sacks and 18@19c ⅌ lb in boxes; Nectarines, 17@18c for white; California Prunes, 7½@9½c ⅌ lb; Grapes, 3¾@4c ⅌ lb; Raisins, $1 75@2 15 ⅌ box for London Layers.

HONEY—We quote prices as follows: White Comb, 10@13c; Amber, 8@9c; white liquid, extracted, 5¼@6¼c; Amber colored and candied, 4½@5c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER—Fresh qualities are rather easy in price. Good demand reported for pickled descriptions. We quote: Fancy, 25c; good to choice, 26@32½c; fair to good, 17@23c; store lots, 10@15c ⅌ lb; pickled roll, 20@22½c; firkin, 17@19c; Eastern, 12@16c ⅌ lb for ordinary and 20@23c for creamery.

CHEESE—We quote prices as follows: Choice to fancy, 9@10c; new, 10@11c; fair to good, 7@8c; Eastern, ordinary to fine, 9@13c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—Prices are strong for a desirable article. We quote prices as follows: 39@41c ⅌ dozen for ranch and 32@37½c for store lots; Eastern, 17@21c ⅌ dozen for cold storage, and 22½@25c for fresh.

POULTRY—Turkeys are in demand at better prices. We quote as follows: Live Turkeys—Gobblers, 20@22c; Hens, 17@19c; Roosters, $5@5 50 for old, $4 50@6 for young Broilers, small, $2@2 50; do, large, $3@3 50; Hens, $5@6; Ducks, old, $3 50@4 50; young, $3@6 Geese, old, $1@1 25; Goslings, $1 50@1 75 ⅌ pair; Pigeons, $1 75@2 25 ⅌ dozen for young and $1 25@1 50 for old.

GAME—Was in demand this morning. We quote: Quail, $1 25@1 50; Mallard, $3 50@4; Sprig, $1 75@2; Teal, $1 50@1 75; small Ducks, $1@1 25; Widgeon, $1 25@1 50; English Snipe, $3; Gray Geese, $2 50@3 ⅌ dozen; Venison, 6@7c ⅌ lb; Doves, 50c ⅌ dozen; Hare, $1 25@1 50; Rabbits, $1@1 50 ⅌ doz.

WOOL—We quote Spring:

Humboldt and Mendocino	20@23
Eastern Oregon and Washington	12@20
Valley do	20@23

We quote fall:

San Joaquin and Southern, free	10@14
Do defective	8@10
Northern Lamb	12@16
Do, defective	11@14

PROVISIONS—We quote as follows: Eastern Hams, 14¾@14½c; California refrigerator-cured Hams, 13½@13¾c; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 13@13¾c; California Bacon, heavy and medium, 9@10c; do light 12½@13c; do extra light, 14@14½c; do, clear sides, 9½@9¾c; 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 ⅌ b 1; Pigs' Feet, $13 50@14 ⅌ 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@9¾c; do, 3-lb tins, 9½@9½c; California Lard, tierces, 8¾@9c; do, kegs, 9¼@9½c; do, 10-lb tins, 10@10½c; do, 5-lb tins 10½c; do, 10-lb pails, 10¾c; do, 5-lb pails, 11c; do, 3-lb pails, 11½c ⅌ lb.

HIDES AND SKINS—Quotable as follows:

	Sound.	Culls.
Heavy Steers, 57 lbs up ⅌ lb	—@8½c	6½@—c
Medium steers, 46 to 56 lbs	6½@7	—@5
Light, 40 to 45 lbs	5½@—	4½c—
Medium Cows, over 46 lbs	—@5½	4½@—
Light Cows, under 46 lbs	—@5½	4½@—
Kips, 17 to 30 lbs	6 @7	5 @—
Veal Skins, 10 to 17 lbs	8 @—	6 @—
Half skins, 5 to 10 lbs	8 @9	6 @—
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, shearlings, 10@20c each; do, short, 30@50c each, do, medium, 65@90c each; do, long wool, 90c@$1 25 each; Deer Skins, summer, 30@35; do good medium, 25c ⅌ lb; do, thin, 20c ⅌ lb; Goat skins, 40@50c apiece for prime and perfect, 25@35c for medium, 10@20c each for small.		

MEAT MARKET—The following are the rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers: Beef—First quality, 5½c; second quality, 5c ⅌ lb; third quality, 4½c ⅌ lb. Veal—Quotable at 4@6c for large and 5@8c ⅌ lb for small. Mutton—Quotable at 7@7½c ⅌ lb. Lamb—Quotable at 9c ⅌ lb. Pork—Live Hogs, on foot, grain fed, heavy, 3¾@4c; light, 4@4½c; dressed Hogs, 6½@7c ⅌ lb.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Postoffice at Sacramento on Monday, October 13, 1890:

Ladies' List.

Bally, Mrs
Brooks, Miss Libbie
Browne, Mrs F B
Browne, E Flora
Byron, Mrs
Carey, Mrs Ada
Capps, Mrs Mary
Clark, Mrs E H
Clark, Mrs L B
Clark, Miss M
Clifton, Mrs Lizzie
Day, Mrs Mary I
Day, Mrs C Y
Dickerson, Mrs John
Dixon, Miss
Dougherty, Miss E L
Dunlap, Miss Nellie
Fritz, Mrs Sophia
Gilroy, Mrs M
Hall, Sarah
Harty, Miss E
Hendricks Mrs Ada
Huber, Mrs C J
Hunter, Miss Jessie
James, Mrs Nellie
Jackson, Mrs Mary
Johns, Miss Anna
Lamoneraux, Mrs M
Lawrence, Mrs S E
Lyons, Miss May
Mason, Mrs Hattie
McClelland, Mrs A
McDowell, Mrs Geo W
Miller, Mrs Elinor C
Mixer, Mrs S E
Miller, Miss Mary
Miller, Eva Dorothey
Mount, Miss Rosa
Nicholas, Mrs Luella F
Northorp, Miss Nellie
O'Neal, Miss Mary M
O Donnell, Miss Ellen
Payne, Miss Mamie
Pratt, Mrs H E
Reymond, Miss Hilda
Rogers, Mrs A
Shaw, Mrs Lottie
Sundan, Miss Katie
Smith, Miss Lida
Stewart, Miss Frank M
Stevens, Mrs Walter P
Stevens, Mrs Mary
Steinman, Lau'a
Taylor, Mrs R K
Thompson, Mrs C
Vaughn, Miss Frances
Wallace, Mrs J M
Wilson, Hattie

Gentlemen's List.

Adams, J Q
Allen, Allan-2
Allen, Henry
Back, J
Baker & Johnson
Bailey, S C
Boldomen, Wm
Bradford, A
Bradley, J P
Bradley, John
Bronsart, Aug
Breuter, C E
Buckley, J
Butterfield, L H
Buckhardt, S
Burns, Ed
Callahan, M
Caroli, A
Cory & Hanks
Cause, W B
Chase & Co
Clark, James
Cline, C M
Clayton, Z B
C I ins, Wm
Converse, W F
Consul "Austi Hung"
Conelly, M A
Cones, S H
Compton, T
Cook, A
Cothem, M E
Creyan, M
Cummings, C
Curtis, F P
Dalton, Edw
Daniels, H A
Darus, Maud
Davis, J R
Dart, J W
DeCascaur, J A
Derry, Ace
Douglass, F T
Driscoll, N M
Dunn, E L
Edlasson, J P
Farrell, H K
Farnham, B
Ford, Robert
Fraser, J D
Gallhin, M J
Gates, Alfred
Gladey, John
Grady, John
Hall, J B
Hammond, R
Harding, C H
Hauser, S
Higgins, P
Hooland, Jno
Howell, G W
Hoyt, Wm
Hulac, S R
Johnston, F J
Jones, W E
Larson, A E
La Mountain,—Schwand, I H
Lechlester, J A
Lewis, Geo-2
Leonard, J B
Mack, D M
Malvin, G W-2
Malvin, Geo
Maginniss, M L
Martin, Geo
Martin, W J
Maxon, Matt
McCabe, Fred
McCracken, J
Machader, C
Mutrey, Dr M
McMaster, Jas
McLean, A A
Meadowcraft, W
Millone, H G
Miller, W J
Miller, John
Miller, J M Jr
Morgan, Geo
Morris, John C
Morey, R H
Murphy, Jno H
Nelson, Frank
Nickolas, L A
Niles, John
Norri, Fred C
O'Neil, Felix
Ochsner, W
Ober, Walter
Pereira, J L
Pierce, Samuel
Pancoast, Sam'l
Palmquirst, F
Palmer, H C
Porter, S A
Putnam, David
Ray, Fred
Rhodes, W C
Riddle, Mr
Ralsom, Wm
Rock, Geo
Rosenburger, H
Rose, James W
Russell, J W
Tackney, John
Tallman, J A
Trumpler, H
Tyndall, Rev J Z
Van Fleet, Geo
Van Alstyne, F
W & Co
Sproul, H R
Stribble, H E
Stuart, W W
Waggoner, C W
Walter, Albert F
Walker, J H
Walker, Chas
Waite, Geo Z
Woods, Sam'l J-2
Whalen, Geo W
Williams, J H
Wilson, C L
Wilson, Robert

Foreign.

Julio, Foutes
Al Signor Cozzi Gerraunl-2
Manuel Calano Theodozia
Benjamin Silva

J. O. COLEMAN, Postmaster.

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BEECHAM'S PILLS (THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.) Cure BILIOUS and Nervous ILLS. 25cts. a Box. OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Many men, from the effects of youthful imprudence, have brought about a state of weakness that has rendered the mental system so much as to induce almost every other disease, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, they are doctored for everything but the right one. Notwithstanding the many valuable remedies that medical science has produced for the relief of this class of patients, none of these ordinary remedies effect a cure. During our extensive college and hospital practice we have experimented with and discovered new and concentrated remedies. The accompanying prescription is offered as a certain and speedy cure, as hundreds of cases in our practice have been restored to perfect health by its use after all other remedies failed. Perfectly pure ingredients must be used in the preparation of this prescription.

℞—Erythroxylon coca, 1-2 drachm, Jerubebin, 1-2 drachm, Helonias Dioica, 1-2 drachm, Gelsemin, 8 grains, Ext. ignatiæ amaræ (alcoholic), 2 grains, Ext. leptandra, 2 scruples, Glycerine, q. s. Mix. Make 60 pills. Take 1 pill at 3 p. m., and another on going to bed. In some cases it will be necessary for the patient to take two pills at bedtime, making the number three a day. This remedy is adapted to every condition of nervous debility and weakness in either sex, and especially in those cases resulting from imprudence. The recuperative powers of this restorative are truly astonishing, and its use continued for a short time changes the languid, debilitated, nerveless condition to one of renewed life and vigor.

As we are constantly in receipt of letters of inquiry relative to this remedy, we would say to those who would prefer to obtain it of us, by remitting $1 a securely sealed package containing 60 pills, carefully compounded, will be sent by return mail from our private laboratory, or we will furnish 3 packages, which will cure most cases, for $5. Address or call on

New England Medical Institute, 24 Tremont Row, Bo