KING KALAKAUA DEAD.

The Ruler of the Hawaiian Islands Passes Away.

HIS SISTER, PRINCESS LILIUOKALANI, WILL SUCCEED HIM.

Brief History of the Royal Family and the Successors to the Throne—The Cruiser Charleston will Convey the Remains of the Dead Monarch to Honolulu.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—At the apartments of King Kalakaua this morning the situation was one of anxious watching. Surgeon Woods of the United States steamship Charleston, and Dr. Sawyer remained by the bedside of the King throughout the night, and in an adjoining room at an early hour gathered Consul McKinley, Colonel MacFarlane, the royal Chamberlain, Colonel Baker, of the King's staff, Claus Spreckels, and several other friends of the King.

Colonel MacFarlane was seen by an Associated Press reporter and said that King Kalakaua had remained in a comatose condition since 6:20 this morning, the hour at which the latest announcement of his condition was made public. A stimulant of brandy and milk was administered at intervals, but no solid food had passed the patient's lips for three days.

Colonel McFarlane stated that, owing to the dissemination of the rumor of the King's death, he had sent a dispatch to Minister Carter, at Washington, to the effect that the King still lived. He denies the report that the King had been imprudent as to his diet since his arrival here on December 4th, but stated that his Majesty did not believe his condition to be serious and had attended entertainments which were given in his honor when he should have rested quietly, fearing that his failure to accept the invitations would be an intimation that he was indeed unwell.

Colonel MacFarlane stated that the physicians were aware of the King's condition several months previously. His Majesty's trip to California had, however, been productive of good results; and had he remained quietly in San Francisco his health would have much improved.

Consul McKinley said it was probable that the King's trip to Southern California had overtaxed his strength, and that the cold which he contracted at Santa Barbara had hastened the progress of the malady.

At 10:30 the United States steamship Charleston came down from Vallejo and anchored in the stream. Admiral Brown proceeded at once to the King's apartments. Surgeon Wood came from the sick-room and spent several moments in conversation with the Admiral. To an Associated Press representative he said that while the patient's condition was such that it could almost be said to have remained unchanged, yet there was no doubt that the King was growing weaker.

At 11:45 a number of friends had gathered at the bedside, and Dr. Reed of Trinity Church administered prayers for the dying. The King was then lying on his back, with upturned eyes, apparently unconscious, and breathing stentoriously.

Early this afternoon the patient's breathing grew fainter every moment, and those who were watching at his bedside could scarcely notice any sign of life.

At 2:30 o'clock Medical Inspector Woods, who was bending over the King, announced that the last spark of life had fled.

King Kalakaua's remains will be embalmed at once. While no definite arrangements have been made yet for the funeral services here and the removal of the remains to his island kingdom, it is probable that services will be held in Trinity Episcopal Church on Thursday, and that the remains will leave here for Honolulu on the United States flagship Charleston before the close of the week.

The next regular passenger steamer for Honolulu will not leave here until January 27th, and it is probable that the first intelligence of the King's death which will be received by the Hawaiian people will be when the Charleston arrives at Honolulu with the remains of the King aboard.

Flags on all the public buildings of this city were placed at half-mast this afternoon, and the Hawaiian ensign is also at half-mast above the Palace Hotel.

Kalakaua became King of Hawaii in February, 1874. His successor will be his sister, Princess Liliuokalani, who has been acting as Queen Regent during Kalakaua's absence from the islands.

THE KING'S LIFE.

Short History of the Royal Family and Successors to the Throne.

King David Kalakaua, seventh King of the Hawaiian Islands, was born in Honolulu on November 16, 1836. He was elected to the throne on February 12, 1874, and was inaugurated on the following day.

He was a son of Kapaakea and Keohokalole, high chiefs or aliis of the Island of Hawaii. This family is not of kin to the Kamehamehas, but were eligible for the throne by election under the rule of succession adopted by Kamehameha the Third.

Kalakaua succeeded Lunallio, who was the last King of the Kamehameha line. His election by the Legislature was strongly opposed by the natives, but was brought about by the influence of the foreigners in the kingdom, who favored American annexation and believed Kalakaua could be influenced to promote that policy. This, however, was a mistake, as the sequel proved.

The popular candidate was the dowager Queen Emma, widow of Kamehameha the Fourth. The Legislature was elected on a pledge to elect her sovereign, but went back on their pledge through foreign influence. This lead to a popular outbreak. Kalakaua would have been killed but for the intervention of British marines, who were landed to protect life and property.

Kalakaua was crowned with great pomp at the Royal Palace, Honolulu, February 12, 1883, after his return from a tour round the world.

Kalakaua was married to Kapiolani, who was crowned Queen February 12, 1883. She was born December 31, 1834, and is descended from the last independent sovereign from Kauai, the most northerly island of the group, and known as "The Gorden Isle." Kapiolani, it will be remembered, visited England, attended by Princess Liliuokalani, heir apparent, and a numerous suit, to attend the Jubilee ceremonies at the Court of St. James in 1887. She passed through this city going and returning.

Her reception in England was very cordial, and the distinguished attention they received at the English court made a lasting impression upon the minds of the royal Hawaiian ladies. Their stay in Europe was shortened by the news of the revolution at Honolulu, June 1887. Upon hearing of his trouble they journeyed homeward as soon as possible.

KALAKAUA'S REIGN.

The most noticeable event of Kalakaua's reign has been the negotiation of the treaty of commercial reciprocity with the United States, which almost led to a rupture with Great Britain. Kalakaua was a strong advocate of this treaty, and made a personal visit to Washington to promote it. His last and fatal visit to this country was mainly undertaken to promote a revision or modification of this treaty, the efficiency of which had been impaired by the enactment of the McKinley tariff bill.

Another notable event was the proclamation of the new Constitution, in compliance with the demand of the Reform or Revolutionary party in 1887, by which the royal prerogative was greatly abridged and popular control substituted. His reign also witnessed remarkable industrial development, including the construction of railroads on three of the principal islands.

THE KING'S SUCCESSOR.

Kalakaua is succeeded by his sister, Lydia Kamakaheha Liliuokalani, who was born September 2, 1838. She was proclaimed heir apparent to the throne April 12, 1877, on the death of Prince David, brother of Kalakaua, who had been proclaimed heir upon the King's inauguration. Princess Liliuokalani is now acting regent, having twice previously filled the same high office during the King's absence from the kingdom.

THE NEXT HEIR.

The next heir, in the legitimate order of succession, is the young Princess Kaiulani, born October 16, 1875. She is the daughter of the late Princess Likelike, youngest sister of Kalakaua, and Hon. A. S. Cleghorn. This young lady is now in England, pursuing her studies under the best instructors to fit her for the high position which she is probably destined to fill.

THE QUEEN REGENT.

Princess Liliuokalani, regent and actual Queen of Hawaii by right of succession, is childless. She married Hon. John Owen Dominis, September 16, 1862. Her husband is well known on the coast, and as Governor of Oahu was very popular with visitors to the islands.

Queen Kapiolani had two of her nephews created princes, but they are not in the line of succession, and will probably be passed over by Liliuokalani in naming her successor, according to the constitution, as she is not partial to the young men, or indeed to any of Queen Kapiolani's blood. Her sister's only child will almost to a certainty be proclaimed heir apparent. A sister of Queen Kapiolani, Princess Poomaikelani, will also certainly fall into disfavor with Liliuokalani when she ascends the Hawaiian throne.

Princess Poomaikelani had great power over Kalakaua, and it was owing to her advice and evil influence that he entered upon the reactionary course which, unchecked by Minister Gibson, precipitated the revolution of 1887. Indeed but for her advice, which sought to restore the ancient heathen customs of the aliis at the Hawaiian court, it is doubtful if there ever would have been any trouble between King Kalakaua and the foreign residents of his kingdom.

The new sovereign of Hawaii will not repeat the blunder of Kalakaua in this particular.

Liliuokalani was educated at the school for chiefs established by the American missionaries at Honolulu, and is a lady of great dignity and fair educational attainments. She is also an author and musical composer of some ability. Liliuokalani's visit to America and England has broadened her views and the island kingdom may be expected to prosper under her rule.

THE KING'S REMAINS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The body of the late King Kalakaua was embalmed to-night, and to-morrow the remains will be placed in a metal casket, hermetically sealed, and conveyed to the mortuary chapel of Trinity Church, where they will be guarded by a detail from the United States army forces here. The remains will not lie in state, and will not be exhibited to the public. At 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon funeral services will be held at Trinity Church. The remains will then be escorted by the United States troops, the Second brigade of the California National Guard and various Masonic bodies to the wharf, where they will be officially received by Rear-Admiral Brown and conveyed on board the Charleston, which came down from Mare Island to-day. The Charleston will sail for Honolulu at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Colonels McFarland and Baker and the King's personal attendants will accompany the remains.

HONORS TO THE DEAD.

Second Brigade to Escort the Remains of Kalakaua to the Steamer.

The following official orders were issued by Governor Markham last evening—through Adjutant-General Allen—to General Dimond, and are self-explanatory:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, Jan. 20, 1891.

[Special Orders No. 5.]

1. Major-General W. H. Dimond, Commanding, Division N. G. C. will detail from the Second Brigade (as prescribed by United States Army tactics), to act as escort to the remains of His Majesty, King Kalakaua, to the steamer. He together with the personal staff of the Governor will represent the Commander-in Chief on that occasion.

2. As many as possible of the staff of the Commander-in-Chief will report to Major-General Dimond for assignment in escort.

By Order of the Commander-in Chief,
C. C. ALLEN, Adjutant-General.

NAVY YARD SUPPLIES.

Bids for Furnishing Beef, Bread and Vegetables at Mare Island

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Proposals for furnishing the Mare Island Navy Yard with fresh provisions were opened at the Navy Department to-day. The bids were as follows: Brown & Fleming, Vallejo, Cal., for 40,000 pounds of fresh bread, 2 9-10 cents per pound, Joseph Boss of Vallejo bidding 3¾ cents per pound; Samuel Brown of Vallejo, 8 cents a pound for 50,000 pounds of fresh beef, and 2 cents per pound for 50,000 pounds of fresh vegetables; Jacob Stulz of San Francisco, bid 8½ cents a pound for 50,000 pounds of fresh beef, 2½ cents a pound for 50,000 pounds of fresh vegetables, and 4 cents a pound for 40,000 pounds of fresh bread.

New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The following Postmasters were appointed to-day: T. B. McCarthy, at Coulterville, Mariposa County, Cal., vice W. J. McCarthy, resigned, and Emma A. Grant, at Barry, Douglass County, Washington, vice Alba J. Barry, resigned.

California Postmasters commissioned: Frank Frates, at May; Thomas H. Leggett, at Merced, and William Edwards at Prospect Park.

A Fitting Exponent.

[Vaca Valley Enterprise, Jan. 17th.]

The Sacramento RECORD UNION, with its new press, has assumed the aspects of a modern metropolitan journal, and is a fitting exponent of the Capital City of California.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Elections Bill Discussed in the Senate.

BREEZY SCENES ENACTED IN THE HOUSE.

During the Discussion on the Approval of the Journal, Congressman Mills of Texas Accuses Speaker Reed of Perpetrating Fraud Upon the House—Quiet Finally Restored.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In the Senate to-day the resolution offered yesterday by Mitchell, calling on the Secretary of War for statistics and information as to a site for a gun factory on the Pacific coast, was taken up and discussed.

Allison asked that the resolution should go over until to-morrow, intimating that the location of an additional gun factory should not be restricted to the Pacific coast, but that the interior of the country should be considered in the matter.

Mitchell assented, and asked unanimous consent that it should come up tomorrow as unfinished business in the morning hour. Agreed to.

Aldrich moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution to change the rules, and it was agreed to.

Harris rose to a question of order, and said the notice given did not call attention to the part of any rule proposed to be modified, but simply left the Chair and each Senator to find it out for himself. He argued that the motion was not sufficiently specific.

The discussion was proceeding when, at 2 o'clock, the election bill came up, and George took the floor to continue his speech. After he had spoken three hours and a half Butler, with a view to giving him a rest, asked him to yield the floor while he had read a chapter of the revised statutes relating to the subject of elections. George assented, but the Secretary had read for some time Butler discovered that the chapter was not the one he meant, and he said he would read it himself. Before he began Morgan claimed the floor on the election bill, but the Vice-President said he had Aldrich's name next on the list.

Morgan protested against this parceling out of the floor.

The Vice-President responded that George had the floor.

The latter again offered to yield to Butler, but Hoar objected, stating that under such an arrangement the Senator might hold the floor for a whole session.

The Vice-President again announced that the Senator from Mississippi was entitled to the floor, and, after a long argument as to yielding, the Vice-President said the Chair was of the opinion that a Senator entitled to the floor cannot transfer his right to any other Senator.

George then resumed the floor, and, picking up a pile of manuscript, commenced to read a dissertation upon the origin and history of African slavery in the United States. After some time, he complained of weariness, and asked whether Butler might read for him, so he could rest.

Aldrich objected, and George resumed. After ten minutes' more reading, Aldrich asked if George would yield for a motion to take up the resolution referring to the closure resolution.

George, with an air of weariness, said he would.

Aldrich then moved that the Senate proceed to a consideration of the resolution, and, after much further discussion, the Vice-President put the question.

There was a response of ayes following, by one of noes, and the Vice-President said the ayes appeared to have it.

Then Morgan pressed his claim for recognition, and Butler and Ransom insisted on knowing how George was left by the agreement.

A long parliamentary struggle ensued, which was finally terminated by Aldrich's motion that the Senate adjourn.

The Vice-President put the question and declared the Senate adjourned.

After the Vice-President left the chair Ransom declared emphatically to the Secretary that the result of the vote, on taking up the resolution, had not been declared by the Vice-President. Others argued that it was, but Ransom may bring up the question to-morrow.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In pursuance of the policy of the Democrats of the House, Bland, of Missouri, this morning demanded the reading of the journal of yesterday in extension.

The clerk having concluded the reading, Bland made the point that the journal was not read in full and demanded a description of the various executive communications, bills and petitions, which were referred under the rules and not in open House, be read.

The Speaker ordered the clerk to read this portion of the journal. Its reading was not completed until 1 o'clock. Then ensued one of the wildest scenes of confusion the House has seen during the present Congress, the Speaker having stated the question to be on the approval of the journal, and having counted and stated the affirmative.

Mills, of Texas, rising to a parliamentary question, asked whether the proper question was not on ordering the previous question.

Mills next expressed his wish to debate the question of approving the journal, but the Speaker declined to recognize him, on the ground of the House dividing.

Then the storm-cloud burst. With excited gestures Mills strode down the aisle, and shaking his fist at the Speaker, poured out a volume of denunciation, accusing him of practicing fraud on the House.

"You are perpetrating a fraud upon the House," he thundered, "and you know it," and his party colleagues burst into a round of applause and cheers and gathered around the champion, but the Speaker was immovable, and, amid the excitement, requested those opposed to approving the journal to rise. Phlegmatically he counted, "one, two, three," and announced the motion carried.

The yeas and nays were demanded by the Democrats, and ordered, and as the clerk proceeded to call the roll, Mills poured out his denunciations again. He accused the Speaker of perpetrating a fraud upon the House, and, referring to McKinley, said: "We do not expect the gentleman from Ohio to lend himself to such a proceeding. We relied on the gentleman from Ohio, for we believed him an honorable gentleman, and we know he (indicating the Speaker) is not."

Then as the clerk went on monotonously calling the roll, Mills, ignoring, proceeded substantially as follows:

"You do not dare to go before the country with such a revolutionary measure as you are proposing to pass. We have the right under the rules to debate the question of opposing the journal, and you (addressing the Speaker) are denying that right." [Democratic cheers.]

Kerr of Iowa—Such proceedings as this are treasonable and they are headed by a man who helped treason before.

Mills—You are a traitor yourself to the Constitution and the laws. You are trying to surround the ballot-box with bayonets and to deprive the people of their rights.

Then followed enthusiastic Democratic applause, while Republicans crowded to the bar of the House and announced their disapproval by lusty hisses.

The House was a regular Babel of voices, excited and loud, but unintelligible.

Cutcheon of Michigan stood in the center aisle, and as Mills went on he repeated with indignation and emphasis one word, "Bosh!"

Mills' reply to this exclamation was, "Bring another resolution of censure, then."

By this time affairs had approached so near to personal rupture between the gentlemen on the opposing side that the Speaker was obliged to call upon the Sergeant-at-Arms for assistance, and that officer, bearing his mace in front of him, induced Mills to take his seat.

The journal was approved—yeas 144, nays 103.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the District of Columbia bill.

Hemphill of South Carolina declared against the elections bill.

The negro question was brought up by Richardson of Tennessee, who quoted newspaper extracts relative to the treatment of negroes in the Northern States.

After a long discussion, during which no progress was made on the bill, the committee rose and then adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

A somewhat larger audience greeted the Alcazar Theater Company last night. The play was Daly's comedy, "7-20-8." It was capitally played, and Miss Brandon notably impressed the auditors with her capacity. It is a merry drama, clean and crisp, and overflowing with humor. The judgment yesterday pronounced upon the company was confirmed last night. It is one of the best stock dramatic troupes that has visited the city in years. That it has not drawn full houses is at once surprising, and discouraging to the management. To-night, by special request, "The Magistrate" will be repeated, and Governor Markham and a party of friends will occupy the boxes, the Governor having yesterday accepted Mr. Stockwell's invitation. "The Magistrate" is one of the best light comedy pieces of the modern order that has been staged. It is probably Pinero's cleverest work, and certainly is admirably adapted to keeping an audience in a merry mood for an evening. The box-sheet will open this morning for reservation of seats, for which an extra charge is made.

The Eunice Goodrich Company drew another large audience at the Clunie Opera House last evening. The play was the new comedy "Three Wives to One Husband." It was successful and won hearty applause. To-night Miss Goodrich will appear in her favorite character of Bert Day in "Dad's Boy," and Mr. McCann as Jack Vinton, Mr. Jackson having a low comedy character part in which he is very happy. Miss Goodrich, it should be mentioned, dances with grace and skill, and introduces into most of her plays several characteristic dances. Between the acts Professor George A. Ott plays solos on the slide trombone, zither, xylophone, swinging glasses and other instruments.

The Congregational Church was crowded to its fullest capacity last evening. The occasion was the concert of the Swedish Ladies' Octet for the benefit of the Good Templars' Home for Orphans. The audience was well pleased, and applauded and encored every number. One of the singers, all of whom appeared in Swedish peasant costumes, is a contralto of phenomenal power and depth of tone—her's is indeed a strong baritone voice. Miss Norelius, the principal soprano, is a singer of cultivated voice, strong, sweet and resonant tones. There is a freshness and freedom about her singing that is very charming. Melvin Day, the humorist, gave several recitations and imitations with entire success. He is a very clever reading comedian, with a keen sense of humor, and evidently enjoys his work as much as do his audiences.

Friday and Saturday evenings at the Metropolitan Theater Gillette's comedy, "The Private Secretary," will be produced by people who were members of the original Madison Square Theater. The play was presented here a few years ago with great success. Since then it has been improved and many changes made in it, though it is recalled as then one of the most laughable of plays, with the most humorous of plots, and a text bristling with wit and satire. The comedy had the phenomenal run of 300 nights in New York, and its success in San Francisco has been very great. The members of the troupe, which is organized under the direction of Charles Frohman, are spoken of by the press East and West as finished actors, thoroughly good, wholesome comedy timber, there being no weakness in any part of the cast. However, Mr. Frohman's connection with the company is sufficient guarantee of its sterling quality, since he has never sent any combination here not deserving. Seats will be on sale for "The Private Secretary" performances to-morrow, and no charge will be made for reserving them.

BANQUETING NATIVES.

Sunset Parlor Has an Installation and a Spread.

Sunset Parlor, No. 26, held an installation and banquet Monday evening. The officers installed were as follows: Past President, Geo. B. Cosby, Jr.; President, C. H. Oatman; First Vice-President, H. M. Bernard; Third Vice-President, E. F. Duden; Marshal, J. T. Skelton; Librarian, W. H. Larkin; Financial Secretary, L. W. Ripley; Recording Secretary, John U. Lawrie.

The banquet was a splendid affair. The speeches were all good—some of them excellent. Toasts were responded to as follows: "The N. S. G. W.," Mr. Newcomb; "The State of California," Speaker F. L. Coombs; "The Senate," Thomas Flint, Jr.; "California Parlor," Louis A. Phillips; "Our Fathers," Assemblyman Shanahan; "San Francisco," A. F. Barnett; "The State University," J. H. Pond; "The Argonauts," Thomas Pockman; "The Law," E. F. Burk; "Sunset Parlor," C. H. Oatman; "The Indian Question," F. T. Johnson; "The Ladies," Major Fred Birdsall; "Mendocino County," Assemblyman Sturtevant; "Southern California," Assemblyman Hawley.

AN ASSEMBLY SEAT.

The Hearing of the Campbell-Eakle Contest Continued Till Thursday.

The Assembly Committee on Elections held a meeting last evening. The contestant in the case of Campbell vs. Eakle was present with his attorney, John C. Harrington, of Colusa, ready to proceed with the hearing, but the respondent, Eakle, stated that he was unprepared; that he desired time to obtain witnesses and an attorney.

The contestant offered to admit any claim the respondent would make on affidavit, in order that the matter might go on at once.

The committee, after a good deal of discussion, in consideration of Mr. Eakle's statement that he had understood from the Chairman that the case would not come up until Thursday evening, and announcing that he would then be in readiness to proceed, postponed the hearing until the 22d at 7:30 P. M.

Newly Incorporated.

The following articles of incorporation were filed in the Secretary of State's office yesterday:

California Exposition Company of San Francisco. Capital stock, $1,000,000. Directors—John Malowansky, Charles R. Eager, J. H. Lopeer, H. G. Gerdes, Nicholas Russell and A. M. McDonald.

George H. Fuller Desk Company of San Francisco. Capital stock, $50,000. Directors—George H. Fuller, S. W. Fuller, C. E. Corbley, E. Rochat and John Best.

COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, January 20th.

FRUIT—Lemons—Sicily, $7@7 50 ₱ box; California, $4@5 50; Limes, $5@6 ₱ box, 75c @1 ₱ 100; Bananas, $3@3 50 ₱ bunch for Island; Cocoanuts, $6@7; California Oranges, Los Angeles, $2 ₱ 100; Riverside, $3@3 50 ₱ box; do, Navels, $4 25@4 50 ₱ box; Mandarins, $1 25 ₱ box; Strawberries, Santa Clara, 65@75c; ₱ drawer; Pineapples, 60c each; $7 ₱ dozen; Apples, Spitzenburg, $2 25@1 75 ₱ sack; Rhode Island Greenings, $1@1 50 ₱ box; mixed varieties, $1@1 25 ₱ box; Persimmons, $1@1 50; Pears, $1 25@2 box.

CANNED GOODS—Assorted table, $2@2 10; Apples, $1 60; Apricots, $190; Blackberries, $1 95; Cherries, $2 40@2 60; Currants, $2 25; Gooseberries, $1 80@1 90; Muscat Grapes, $1 55@1 60; Plums, $1 60; Quinces, $1 95; Raspberries, $2 70; Strawberries, $2 70.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4 25 ₱ bbl; Oatmeal, 10-lb sack, 4c ₱ lb, $3 80 ₱ 100-lb sack; Cornmeal, white, $2 25 ₱ 10-lb sacks, yellow, $2 10 ₱ 25-lb sacks; Cracked Wheat, $2 50, 10-lb sacks, $2 30 100-lb sacks; Hominy, $3, 10-lb sacks, $2 80 ₱ 100lbs; Graham, $2 40, 10-lb sacks; $2 20, 100-lb sacks.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat Hay, $12 @15 ₱ ton; Alfalfa, do, $12@14 per ton; Bran, $21 ₱ ton; Middlings, $27 ₱ ton; Barley, whole, paying $1 55@1 60; rolled, $1 75 @1 80; Wheat (choice milling), paying $1 35 ₱ cwt; Rye, $1 35; Wild Oats, $1 75@2 ₱ 100 lbs; Tame Oats, $2₱2 25; Corn, paying $1 30 ₱ cwt.

VEGETABLES—Onions, Silverskins, $3 50 @4 ₱ cwt; Onions, Red, $3@3 50; Cabbage, 50c@$1; Carrots, 50@60c ₱ 100 lbs; Turnips, new, $1@1 25 ₱ sack; bunch vegetables, 12½c ₱ doz; Parsnips, $1@1 50; Beets, 75c@ $1; Horse Radish, 10c ₱ lb; Garlic, 20@25c; Artichokes, 40c ₱ doz; Dried Peppers, 20@ 25c; Green Peas, common, 6@8c; do, sweet, 6@8c; Potatoes—Early Rose, $1 15@1 25; Peerless, $1@1 25; Burbanks, $1@1 25; Centennial, $1@1 25 ₱ ctl; Sweet Potatoes, $2@ 2 50 ₱ sack; Celery, 77c ₱ doz; Spinach, 5c ₱ lb; String Beans, 4@5c; Summer Squash, 3@ 4c; Cauliflower, $1 ₱ doz; Green Peppers, 5@ 7c ₱ lb; Okra, 10@12½c; Red Cabbage, 3c ₱ lb; Savoy Cabbage, 90c ₱ doz.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter—Valley, 35@ 40c ₱ lb; Fancy Petaluma, 38@40c ₱ lb; Eastern Creamery, fancy, 22@25c; Pickle Roll, 30@32½c; packed in firkins, choice, 18@25; common, 12½@13c. Cheese—California, 12@13½; Young America, 13@14c; Eastern Cream, 15@16c; Limburger, 18@20c; genuine Swiss, 32½@35c; American Swiss, 21c; Martin's Cream, 17@18c. Eggs, 40@45c; California Ranch Eggs, 28@30c; Eastern Eggs, 25@27½c.

POULTRY—Dealers' prices: Live Turkeys, hens, 12@14c; gobblers, 12@13c; dressed, 14@15c; 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.

GAME—Ducks, Mallards, ₱ pair, 50@75c; Canvasbacks, 75c@$1; Sprig, 40@50c; Widgeon, 25@50c; Teal, 35@50c; Quail, $1 25@ 1 50 ₱ doz; Gray Geese, 50@75c ₱ pair; Brant, 30@50c; White, 25c; Honkers, 75c@ $1; Cottontail, 20@40c.

MEATS — Beef, 4½@5c; Mutton, 6½c; Lamb, 9c; Veal, large, 5@5½c; small, 8@ 8½c; 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, 8@9c; Timothy, Eastern, 6@7c ₱ lb; Pop Corn, Ear, 3@4c; Shelled, 4½@5½c ₱ lb; Red Clover, 10@11c ₱ lb; Red Top, 6@7c. Nuts—Chile Walnuts, new, 11@12c; California Walnuts, 11@12; Almonds, new, 14@ 16c; 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, 3½.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 20th.

FLOUR—Business keeps of fair magnitude, while there is a steady feeling in value. We quote: Net cash price for Family Extras, $4 15@4 25 ₱ bbl; Baker's Extra, $4 05@ $4 15; Superfine, $3@3 25.

WHEAT—The outlook is a little promising for the selling interest. There is a fair demand on the part of shippers, while trade for milling purposes is far from insignificant. We quote: No. 1 shipping, $1 36½; choice, $1 37½; milling, $1 41½@1 42½ ₱ ctl.

BARLEY—Nothing seems to disturb the equilibrium of the market. We quote prices as follows: No. 1 Feed, $1 51½@1 52½; choice, $1 53¾; common grades, $1 47½ @1 50; Brewing, $1 55 @ 1 57½ for fair to good, and $1 60 for choice; Chevalier, $1 45@1 60 ₱ ctl as to quality.

OATS—Sellers have matters largely in their favor. We quote prices: Surprise, $2@ 2 10; milling, $2@2 05; good to choice feed, $1 95@2; fair, $1 87½@1 92½.

CORN—Custom is fairly and all the market wears an easy tone. We quote: Large Yellow, $1 32½@1 33¾; small Yellow, $1 35; White, $1 30@1 35 ₱ ctl.

CRACKED CORN—Quotable at $30@31 ₱ ton.

OILCAKE MEAL—Quotable at $26 per ton from the mills.

CHOPPED FEED—Quotable at $27@28 ₱ ton.

CORNMEAL—Millers quote Feed at $30 to $30 50 ₱ ton; fine kinds for the table, in large and small packages, 3½@4c ₱ lb.

SEEDS—We quote: Mustard Brown, $2 50 @$3; Yellow, $2 35@2 40 ₱ ctl; Canary, 3@ 3½c; Hemp, 3½@4c; Rape, $1 50@2 50; Timothy, 5½@5½c; Alfalfa, 7c ₱ lb; Flax, $2 50@2 65 ₱ ctl.

MIDDLINGS—Steady movement. Quotable at $25@26 ₱ ton.

HAY—Receipts are light, while the demand is good, so that arrivals are promptly placed. Prices are strong and tend upward. We quote as follows: Wheat, $13@19; Wild Oat, $12 50@16; Barley, $12@15; Alfalfa, $11@13 ₱ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at 70@80c ₱ bale.

HOPS—Market quiet and likely to remain so. There is some inquiry for choice product, but buyers are not inclined to pay the prices asked. Quotable at 30@37½c ₱ lb.

BRAN—All stock is taken about as fast as it is offered. Quotable at $22 50@23 ₱ ton.

RYE—Asking prices have been advanced, though there is but little trade doing. Quotable at $1 32½@1 35 ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $1 50@1 65 ₱ ctl.

GROUND BARLEY—Quotable at $32 50@ 33 50 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—Supplies are fairly liberal. Some parties are storing for a better market, though the outlook hardly warrants such a course. Still, the future is full of possibilities. We quote as follows: River Reds, 90c @$1; Early Rose, 70@85c; Burbanks, 75 @90c for Rivers, 90c@$1 10 for Petalumas and $1 30 to 1 45 ₱ ctl for Salinas.

ONIONS—The market is not near as buoyant as it was a week or so ago. Quotable at $2 50@3 ₱ ctl.

DRIED PEAS—We quote: Green, $2 75@ 2 85; Blackeye, $1 70@1 80; Niles, $1 50@ 1 65 ₱ ctl.

BEANS—Prices are firm, with indications of higher figures in the not distant future. We quote as follows: Bayos, $3 80@3 90; Butter, $2 75@3; Pink, $2 35@2 40; Red, $2 75@3; Lima, $3 50@3 75; Pea, $3 25; Small White, $2 90@3 ₱ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Asparagus is cheaper. We quote: Asparagus, 20@30c ₱ lb; Green Peppers, 6@8c ₱ lb; Green Peas, 4@6c ₱ lb; String Beans, 10@15c ₱ lb; Tomatoes $1@$1 50 ₱ box; Summer Squash, 12½c ₱ lb; Turnips, 75c ₱ ctl; Beets, $1 ₱ sack; Carrots, feed, 40@50c; Parsnips, $1 25 ₱ ctl; Cabbage, 50@ 60c; Garlic 8@9c ₱ lb; Cauliflower, —@—c ₱ dozen; Dry Peppers, 18@20c; Dry Okra, 12½@ 17½c ₱ lb; Marrowfat Squash, $12@15 ₱ ton.

FRUIT—Receipts of oranges are quite large, and dealers are disposed to shade on quotations in order to effect sales. The supply of Apples is quite up to market wants. We quote: Apples, 40@75c ₱ box for common to good and $1@1 50 for choice; Pears, 50c@1 ₱ box; Mexican Limes $5@5 50 ₱ box; California Limes, 50c@$1 for small boxes; Lemons, Sicily, 50c@$1 50; California Lemons, $1@3 ₱ box; Vacaville Oranges, 75c ₱ small box; Riverside Navel, $3@3 50; Riverside Seedlings, $1 75@2 50; Los Angeles Navels, $2@3; Los Angeles Seedlings, $1 25@1 75 ₱ box; Bananas, $1 50@2 50 ₱ bunch; Pineapples, $4@5 ₱ dozen; Cranberries, $10@11 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Some inquiry prevails for choice unpeeled Peaches, but outside of this there is not much demand for any kind of Dried Fruit. Trade in Raisins is very limited. We quote as follows: Apples, evaporated, in boxes, 10@11c; sliced, 7½c; quartered, 6½@7c; Pears, 5c for common and 7@9c for quartered unpeeled Bartlett; Figs, 2½@3½c; do, pressed in boxes, 4@5c; Pitted Plums, 11@12½c; Peaches, peeled, evaporated, 20@25c; bleached, 11½@ 13; common sundried, 9½@10c; Apricots bleached, 14@18c in sacks and 18@19c ₱ lb in boxes; Nectarines, 17@18c for white; California Prunes, 7@9½c ₱ lb; Grapes, 3¼@3¾c ₱ lb; Raisins, $1 75@1 85 ₱ box for London Layers; 3-crown loose, $1 40@1 50; 2-crown loose, $1 15@1 25 ₱ box.

HONEY—The crop for the season of 1890 is estimated at between 2,500 and 3,000 tons. Better average quality is said to have never been turned out in California or any other section. We quote: White Comb, 11@15c; Amber, 8@10c; white liquid extracted, 6½@ 7c; Amber, colored and candied, 5¼@6c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—Supplies of fresh Butter, both from bay counties and the lower coast, are of larger proportions, with the quality rather choice than otherwise. Fancy, 36@37c; good to choice, 32½@35c; fair to good, 27@30c; store lots, 20c; Eastern, 12½@20c for latte packed, 20@25c for dairy and 25@30c ₱ lb for creamery.

CHEESE—Market not largely stocked, and sellers still have the advantage. We quote prices Choice to fancy, new, 13½@ 14½c; fair to good, 11@13½c; Eastern, ordinary to fine, 13@14½c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The demand is good, but there is supply enough to meet all wants. Quotable at 25@27c ₱ dozen for ranch and 22@24c for store lots; Eastern, 21@24c for fresh and 15@18c for cold storage.

POULTRY—Sellers are at a disadvantage just at the moment, as the market is well stocked. Live Turkeys—Gobblers, 12@13c; Hens, 13@14c ₱ lb; dressed Turkeys, 14@16c; Roosters, $4 50@5 for old and $5@6 for young; Broilers, $4@6; Hens, $4 50@5 50; Ducks, $6@7 for young and $4@5 for old; Geese, $1 50@2 ₱ pair.

GAME—Arrivals were not quite so large to-day and prices were a shade better. We quote as follows: Quail, 75c@$1; Canvasbacks, $2 50@4; Mallard, $2 50@3; Sprig, $1; Teal, 90c@$1; small ducks, 65c@75c; Widgeon, $1; Brant, $1 25@1 50; English Snipe, $2 50@3; Jack Snipe, 75c@$1; Gray Geese, $2 50; White Geese, $1@1 25; Honkers, $4 50@5; Hare, $1 50@1 75; Rabbits, $1@1 50 ₱ dozen.

PROVISIONS—We quote prices as follows: Eastern Hams, 13@13½c; California refrigerator-cured Hams, 12@12½c; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 13@13½c; California Bacon, heavy and medium, 9@10c; do light, 12½@13c; do extra light, 13½@13½c; do, clear sides, 9½@ 9½c ₱ lb; 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, $13 50@14 ₱ bbl; beef, mess, bbls, $7 50@8; do, extra mess, bbls, $8 50@9; do, family, $11@11 50 ₱ bbl; do, smoked, 11½@12c ₱ lb; Eastern, Lard, tierces, 7¾@8¼c; do, 10-lb tins, 9@ 9½c; do, 5-lb tins, 9½@9¾c; do, 3-lb tins, 9¾ @9½c; California Lard, tierces, 8¾@9c; do, kegs, 9¼@9½c; do, 10-lb tins, 10@10¼; do, 5-lb tins, 10½c; do, 10-lb pails, 10¾c; do, 5-lb pails, 11c; do, 3-lb pails, 11¼c ₱ lb.

WOOL—There is more tone to the local Wool market, and it is very likely that considerable business will be done during the balance of this month. In the East more trade is reported to be doing, and dealers there look forward to an early active demand for good Wools. We quote spring:

Eastern Oregon and Washington, ₱ lb	14@20c
Valley, do	20@23

We quote fall:

San Joaquin and Southern, free	10@14
Do, defective	8@10
Northern Lamb	16@17
Do, defective