NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Another Session Attended With Excitement.

ROGERS OF ARKANSAS ATTACKS THE SPEAKER.

He Accuses Him of Destroying the Dignity of the Station He Fills—Reed Retorts That in Due Time His Services Will be Appreciated by the Country.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In the Senate, to-day, as soon as the journal of yesterday was read, Gorman moved to correct it by striking out the words stating that Aldrich's motion yesterday to proceed to consideration of the resolution as to the cloture was determined in the affirmative. He asserted that a ballot occurred and the result of the vote was never announced. He read from the *Record* to sustain his position, and expressed his belief that the Senate would not permit the Journal to stand, which he declares a falsehood.

Aldrich was willing to concede that the Vice-President had not declared the motion carried, and had no objection to the motion to amend the journal.

The Vice-President said, from his own recollection of opinion, he did not formally declare the vote as carried, though he stated that the ayes appeared to have it, and would therefore again submit the question.

After a long discussion, Eustis took the floor and spoke against the elections bill. He said it was aimed at Southern communities and the Southern States. It was intended to revive, reorganize and rehabilitate the Republican party in the South. It was intended as a second reconstruction measure, and it deserved the failure of the first reconstruction measure. Eustis referred to the Boston riot against the execution of the fugitive slave law, and said that never in any Southern State had there been such an exhibition of fierce, determined and relentless opposition to a Federal law as that in Massachusetts. And that riot, he said, was headed by the first and leading citizens of Boston, and in the face of that record the Senator from Massachusetts was constantly arraigning and condemning the Southern communities and the Southern States.

Hoar replied to what he termed the diatribe and philippic of the Senator from Louisiana, and thought it the most extraordinary spectacle of colossal assurance he had ever witnessed. General Sheridan, when in command of the Department of the South, declared that more men had been murdered in the State of Louisiana for their political opinions than had fallen on both sides during the Mexican war. It was a State whose annals are known by its terrible and bloody history.

Carlisle addressed himself directly to the question of the proceedings yesterday and of the motion to correct the journal.

Vest gave as a justification for his addressing the Senate now the fact that the shadow of the closure rule rested on all that the Senators might do and say now. He went on to give a review in the Senate at the time that the closure rule was proposed, and it was opposed by leading Republicans, and he also quoted from Hoar's article in the *Youth's Companion*, in which he says: "In that assembly (the Senate of the United States) speech is absolutely unfettered."

He also referred to articles in Republican newspapers all over the country in condemnation of the elections bill. He said that if the Republican Senators passed the bill, and especially as they proposed to pass it, by trampling on the rights of the Senate, not five States in the Union would give them their electoral votes.

He warned the Republican Senators that they were playing with edged tools, and that they might inflict a mortal wound on the Souter and on the whole country.

At six o'clock a motion to adjourn was lost. The absence of a quorum was noted, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to request the attendance of the absent Senators.

The time of the Senate was taken up in roll calls, and in the delivery of Vest's speech in sections, and at midnight the Senate adjourned, leaving the subject of Tuesday's journal to come up again tomorrow.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In the House, when the reading of the journal was concluded this morning, Mills objected to its approval and stated that he desired to debate the question.

In a moment McKinley was on his feet with a demand for the previous question on the approval of the journal, and he was recognized by the Speaker.

Then followed a scene of excitement almost rivaling that of yesterday.

Messrs. Bland, Rogers and Mills excoriated the Speaker, and the Speaker, in a calm manner, stated that he was administering the rules as he understood them and as sustained by the House, and that he would continue to administer them as long as he retained the position to which he was elected by the House.

Kerr of Iowa added somewhat to the confusion by his criticism of the report of Mills' remarks as published in the record to-day, asserting that it did not coincide with the report in the public press.

Mills excitedly demanded to know whether the gentleman accused him of having mutilated the records, but Kerr disclaimed any such intention. The tumult was quelled by the roll-call on the approval of the journal.

The previous question was ordered and Mills claimed the floor, and his claim was recognized by the Speaker. Thereupon Mills yielded the floor to Bland, who said he understood that a resolution was to be reported from the Committee on Rules to limit debate on the appropriation bill. He wished, if in order, to make an amendment to the resolution, and that amendment was that a certain day should be fixed for the consideration of the Senate silver bill.

The Speaker said that the pending question was upon the approval of the journal.

Bland—"I suppose the Speaker intends to throttle this bill either in committee or in the House." [Cheers from the Democrats.]

Bland then read his proposed substitute making the free coinage of silver bill a continual order from and after January 7th. He should, he said, insist on that motion until the 4th of March.

Rogers of Arkansas said the Democrats wanted a fair administration of the rules which the Speaker had himself made.

"Whenever," he said, indicating the Speaker, "you or any other gentleman, and you especially, because you hold the third highest position in the gift of the people, violate the rules, you are a revolutionist. You destroy the dignity of the high station you are called upon to fill."

Henderson of Illinois—"How long is the House to be subjected to this disorder? How much longer is the House to sit and hear its Speaker insulted day after day? Hereafter these insulting words will be taken down."

The Speaker—"The Chair desires to say to the House that one reason why he expects that in due time his services to this country will be appreciated, is because of the virulent attacks made upon him, the personal nature and character of which this House can understand. The Chair endeavors at all times to administer the rules of the House as he understands them, and as the House sustains his decisions, the Chair will continue to do so as long as he occupies the exalted position to which he was elected."

Mills of Texas said the Chair had not given the House or the country any reason or authority for his decision yesterday relative to the approval of the journal, but he simply informed the House, "I am, sir, an oracle; when I open my mouth, let no dog bark."

The Speaker—"The gentleman's time expired."

The journal was then approved—yeas 155, nays 118—152 Republicans voting.

Cannon of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution providing that the previous question be considered as ordered on the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and all pending amendments, at 5 o'clock, and moved the previous question on its adoption. It was so ordered.

Bland proceeded to argue in favor of his proposition to fix Tuesday next for the consideration of the free coinage bill, when he was called to order by the Speaker on the ground that he was discussing a matter irrevant to the pending question.

McMillin of Tennessee attacked the Committee on Rules for bringing in the resolution, and Cannon defended its action.

McComas of Maryland said the majority of the House would rule, and in the face of all obstruction would support the brave and manly Administration, which has stood by the banner of Republican rule.

Bland moved to recommit the the resolution, with instructions to the Committee on Rules to report a resolution discharging the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures from further consideration of the silver bill, and further providing that the bill shall be made the special order for the 27th of January.

A point of order against the resolution was sustained by the Chair.

McMillin, Springer, and others protested against the ruling, but the Speaker refused to entertain their appeal, and also ruled out of order a motion by Springer to adjourn.

The clerk proceeded to call the roll on the adoption of the resolution reported by Cannon, and it resulted yeas 153, nays 124.

The House finally went into Committee of the Whole on the District of Columbia appropriation bill. After debate, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

While the roll was being called on the amendment a body of Democrats left the hall, leaving a bare half-dozen of their members. The result was that no quorum voted, and the Speaker being unable to note a quorum, the House adjourned.

POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

THE MONTANA DEADLOCK REMAINS UNBROKEN.

Results of the Ballots for United States Senators in Various States.

HELENA (Mont.), Jan. 21.—Since the rejection of the proposition for a compromise of the legislative troubles in Montana by the Democratic members of the House, there has been a strong demand by the business men for a settlement. As the result, it is stated that the Democrats will make a proposition to-morrow that twenty-five members of each party, whose election is undisputed, go into one house; that three of the Democrats who claim seats from Silver Bow County and two of the Republicans also come in, and the Republicans be given the organization of the House.

It is believed that the Republicans will accept the compromise, and the deadlock thus be ended.

CONTEST IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

PIERRE (S. D.), Jan. 21.—In the first joint ballot on Senator to-day Moody gained one vote, a Democrat leaving Tripp. Harden lost four votes and Wardell lost two. Moody still lacks nine votes of enough to elect. The Lawrence County contest is undecided. The Fusionists are apparently weakening and afraid to force a vote on the contest.

JONES RE-ELECTED.

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.), Jan. 21.—The joint session to-day of the general assembly re-elected James K. Jones as United States Senator.

SENATOR HILL.

ALBANY (N. Y.), Jan. 21.—The joint ballot of the Legislature for United States Senator, taken at noon to-day, resulted as follows: Hill 81, Evarts 73. Hill was declared elected.

PLATT OF CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Jan. 21.—O. B. Platt was elected United States Senator to-day by the joint session of the Legislature over Carlos French, the Democratic candidate.

VEST RETURNED.

JEFFERSON CITY (Mo.), Jan. 21.—The Legislature in joint session to-day re-elected Senator Vest.

INDIANA RE-ELECTS VOORHEES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 21.—The Legislature in joint session to-day declared D. W. Voorhees elected United States Senator.

MITCHELL SUCCEEDS HIMSELF.

SALEM (Or.), Jan. 21.—The Legislature in joint session to-day re-elected John H. Mitchell United States Senator, to succeed himself.

WATSON C. SQUIRE.

OLYMPIA (Wash.), Jan. 21.—The Legislature in joint session to-day re-elected Watson C. Squire United States Senator. The vote was as follows: Squire 58, W. H. Calkins 30, Thomas Carrol (Dem.) 21.

TELLER GETS IT.

DENVER, Jan. 21.—In the joint session of the Legislature to-day a ballot for United States Senator was taken. The vote was: Teller 47, Yeaman 27.

DON CAMERON ELECTED.

HARRISBURG (Pa.), Jan. 21.—The Legislature met in joint session to-day and Don Cameron was formally declared elected United States Senator.

IN NORTH DAKOTA.

BISMARCK (N. D.), Jan. 21.—The ballot for United States Senator to-day resulted: Pierce 19, Hansbronch 13, Miller 12, Ball 7, Muir 9, Lounsberry 5, McCormick 24.

PALMER AND OGLESBY.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), Jan. 21.—In joint session the Legislature to-day balloted for a successor to United States Senator Farwell. The first ballot resulted: Palmer 101, Oglesby 100, Streeter 3. Two more ballots resulted the same and an adjournment was taken till to-morrow at noon.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FARM AND ORCHARD.

Spring Plowing and the Spreading of Manure.

THE FARMER CONSIDERED AS A MANUFACTURER.

Breeding Fowls for Eggs and Marketable Chickens—Preparing Honey—How to Raise Large Asparagus—Corn Shelling in Mexico—Use of Sulphur for Bleaching Dried Fruits.

The sooner the ground can be plowed in the spring the better, especially on heavy soils. During the warm days that sometimes occur in the winter plowing may be done, provided the ground is not too wet for work. It will not interfere with later plowing, for the later plowing will only serve to reduce the soil to a finer condition. No doubt an objection may be urged against plowing at a time when the ground may be wet, but the frost will pulverize the lumps and make the soil mellow. To plow early, leave the ground in the rough, and cross-plow later; then harrow down fine for the crop, will be of great advantage to the crop, allowing more plant food, lessening the damage from drought and warming the soil, as well as preventing the baking of the top soil to a certain extent. When the manure is not decomposed in the heap it must decompose in the soil before the plants can utilize it as food, and the sooner the manure is spread the better it will be for the crop.

As it is difficult to spread manure on plowed ground, owing to the labor of hauling over the rough, soft ground, the method practiced by those who plow twice is to spread the manure on the unplowed ground, plow it under and leave the ground in the rough (not harrowing), and when the land is cross-plowed later on the manure is more intimately mixed with the soil. The early plowing also destroys cutworms and grubs, and allows the frost to go down deeper into the ground. It may be mentioned that the frost will pulverize the soil much better than can be done by any mechanical process, and it will save labor if allowed to work on the clods and lumps, which are reduced by the expansion and contraction of cold and heat.

To plow twice instead of once appears laborious, but it is not economical to withhold any labor or other expense that will result in a gain later on. If better results can be derived from the manure, and the ground can be worked more easily in the summer, by reason of the excellent condition of the soil (due to the careful early preparation) the labor of the summer season will be lessened, the only increase of labor being in harvesting the larger crop, to which no farmer will have any objection.—*Philadelphia Record.*

THE FARMER.

A farm is a complete factory, where the staple is grown and converted into products entirely different from the originals. The farmer has his raw materials at his door, and he selects for his purpose those best suited for manufacturing into articles that are mostly in demand at his nearest market. The farmer is, through the agency of his animals, a manufacturer of butter, milk, wool and meat, and the better his goods the higher the prices he obtains. He is compelled to compete in the markets with others who are engaged in the same enterprise, and in order to cheapen his articles in cost and crowd his rivals aside he must resort to the easiest, most inexpensive and best machines for his purpose. What the machine is to the cotton manufacturer the animal is to the farmer. It is his machine for utilizing the raw material of the farm. To secure the best results the best kind of a machine must be used—one that will not waste the raw material or turn out an inferior article. And the better the raw material the more efficient the machine and the lower the cost of manufacture.

The farmer should not engage in his business without a knowledge of the machines (the breeds) for his purpose. He cannot secure a large amount of milk from a beef-producing animal, or meat in choicest shape from a milk-producing one. Nor must he expect to secure the largest amount of milk from material that can be best converted into meat, or expect to realize the most unless he adapts the machine and the materials to the proper conditions for manufacture.

The farmer is as much compelled to watch the markets, and push his sales, as well as introduce his articles, as the merchant, and it is just as important for him to keep accounts, and avoid risks and loss as it is to have all his animals and farming implements up to the required standard and capacity for realizing, to the full extent, all that it is possible to secure. The farmer also has the advantage of being able to annually increase his supply of raw material by manufacturing into manure all that cannot be utilized into some salable product. The success of the farmer depends more on the intelligent management of the farm than upon the farm itself, for, after all, it is by the use of the animals best adapted for the objects in view that the farm is made to pay.—*Philadelphia Record.*

POULTRY CROSSES.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* asks that paper if crossbred fowls make good farm chickens. It answers:

"Most certainly they do, and the first cross producing half-bred fowls presuming that the mother hens are the ordinary mixed blood of the farm, will be the most satisfactory. The reason of this is as we breed up we get less and less proportional blood. For instance: The first generation is half-bloods, the second generation, using full-blood males, gives three-quarters blood. The third, seven-eighths. So, every succeeding generation gives less infusion of the pure blood. There is another reason why the first cross is so marked. This is in the prepotency of the male. In succeeding generations the inferior qualities of the original female (common bred) birds are apt to crop out through atavism, or the recurrance of the original type of the mother, and especially of imperfections. Our advice for farm breeding for eggs and for marketable chicken supply, is to cross breed from some pure breed you like, and at the same time breed pure fowls, male and female, not necessarily from premiums, and consequently very high-priced birds, yet from those that are essentially pure. Then sell off your mixed fowls and keep your flock pure and at the same time stout, by proper infnsion of blood bred in line with your own. But if your aim is to produce premium fowls, as a fancier, then a close study must be made of the points of the birds as well as the cnaracteristics."

FARM NOTES.

Buttermilk is sometimes too valuable for the pigs. Use it instead of water when making bread, and use it as a drink on the table.

While "agriculture is the first and noblest of the sciences," stock-raising is the right arm of agriculture.

More attention should be paid to teaching young horses to walk fast than is done. A fast-walking horse is a desideratum not often met with.

Cold milk will chill the pigs as quickly as cold water. On severe days give warm milk to the hogs and pigs early in the morning as an invigorator.

Half a million of dollars is estimated as the sum derived in New York City and its suburbs from the sale of flowering plants for the adornment of windows.

Several years since a gardener discovered that by planting his squash seeds in earth that had a layer of coal ashes above and below it the vines were not molested by cut-worms.

Corned and smoked mutton are delicacies in Scotland, and corned mutton is there regarded as the equal of corned beef. The suggestion is one worth of adoption in this country.

A process has been adopted in England, which is said to be successful, of freezing milk solid and distributing it in solid blocks. The process has the advantage of enabling it to be stored in case of an oversupply.

To feed young lambs, after they begin to eat, make a pen, and have a trough in the pen. The opening into the pen should be only large enough to admit the lambs, which will prevent them from being robbed by the adults.

One of the most important matters for the farmer to look after is the insurance on his buildings. It is often deferred until the very day it is due, and many instances are known of losses a few hours after the policy had expired.

Feed your turnips to your sheep, and the ewes will be in better condition at lambing time. Too much grain may cause the ewes to have milk fever. Bulky food should also be given liberally. Clover hay is excellent for ewes.

We know a man who makes his hens "hoe" his garden, at least partially. He makes a long box with slat sides and top which will just fit between the rows, and in this contrivance the hens are left to scratch to their hearts' content.—*Rural.*

Farming the land without feeding it is like drawing milk from the cow and allowing no food. There is nothing in the land but that which is added to the soil, except its primitive elements, which soon become exhausted by supplying food to plants.

Feed your roots to stock at this season. Turnips, mangels, carrots, parsnips and potatoes. A change of food will prove a benefit to the stock. Dry food through the winter causes the stock to gradually lose appetite. They desire a succulent ration.

Machinery is accomplishing wonders for agriculture. It is stated that in Kansas biscuits were eaten that were made from flour, the wheat of which the flour was made having stood in the field, in a growing condition, ninety minutes before the biscuits were made.

It literally makes one's blood run cold to step into some stables and pens these cold days and see how little attention is given to the warmth of animals. And they are expected to thrive and fatten just the same. Weather strips over crevices and straw for beds save feed.

Pansies require a rich, moist loam, and to be protected, as far as possible, from the midday sun, and from winds, and during the warmer summer weather should not be allowed to get dry. In this country pansies are generally raised from seed and for one crop of bloom only.

Cut straw can be used for so many different purposes, in the shape of bedding, as well as for food, that it really possesses a greater value for the farmer's uses than the prices quoted for straw in the markets. No farmer should sell his straw. It is worth more on the farm than can be realized by its sale.

The feeding of heifers for the first year determines their value. It is easy to spoil the best bred one by high feeding or rough treatment. Grass and roots, bulky food that has a tendency to enlarge the intestines and strengthen the digestive organs, are much better for heifers than rich concentrated food.

The great secret of raising large shoots of asparagus is to give the plants plenty of room. Set the plants or roots in rows four feet apart and three feet apart in the rows. Keep the land free from weeds and manure every year on the surface. No man who has a plot of land should be without an asparagus bed.

Improved methods of preparing honey for market are, first, to inclose the frame without glass in a paper box when removed from the hive; second, place thin strips of wood on each side of the box, one side being partially covered with isinglass. The consumer has no reason to pay the price of comb honey for heavy glass.

Guinea fowls will go into a house to roost if they have been accustomed to it, though they like to choose a place for themselves, and have a decided liking for trees. It is necessary to keep them in pairs, as they are monogamous. They are not remarkably belligerent, but it is not advisable to confine them with other fowls.

There are people who have been milking cows and making butter for forty years and yet know nothing about the philosophy of the business. There are beginners who, of course, know little or nothing about it; neither, perhaps, think much of the dairy as a farm industry. A thorough study of the subject would likely change the minds of both.

To mark tools, first cover the article to be marked with a thin coating of tallow or beeswax; then with a sharp instrument, write the name in the tallow. Clear with a feather; fill the place written—the letters—with nitric acid; let it remain from one to ten minutes, then dip in water and rub off, and the marks will be etched into the steel or iron.

Long warts on cows' teats can be cured by clipping them off close to the skin, then coat the wound with powdered sulphate of copper. If the warts are broad and flat, moisten them with a strong solution of sulphate of copper. Before this application rub the corroded surface with sand-paper, which prevents soreness. Warts are said to be contagious.

Many a farmer is daily enviously complaining because he has not money enough to buy a lot of pure bred cows. To improve what he has by better feeding and care, the use of green fodder crops when the pastures fail and good winter keeping, and so on, would be better for him in the end than a herd of cows costing $1,000.—*Northwestern Agriculturist.*

Have a smoke-house and smoke your meat. It will add to its flavor and assist in its preservation. It affords a change of diet from fresh or salt meat, and for cooking with some kinds of vegetables has no substitute. One advantage in raising hogs to provide meat for home use is that of feeding hogs in a manner to produce meat better than can be easily procured elsewhere.

When should horses be allowed to drink? In France some worthless horses were killed for dissection to determine whether water should be given before or after eating. It was found that in those given water after feeding some of the grain eaten was undigested in the intestines twenty reet beyond the stomach, and that it had caused inflammation of the mucous membaane.

The method of corn-shelling practiced in Mexico, according to the report of the United State Consul at Manzanillo, is as follows, A lot of cobs are tied together in a round bundle of any convenient size, which a man kneeling down takes between his knees, and with an ear in each hand, rubs them across the upper larger surface of the bundle. The shelling is done speedily and effectively.

A feed trough should never be used for poultry, nor should food be kept before the hens in a feed hopper. When feeding poultry it is better to scatter the grains in order that each hen should hunt for herself, and each secure her share, as well as exercise at the work of scratching. The feed hopper induces overfeeding, and the hens soon become too fat to lay.

Fresh charcoal absorbs gases very readily, and may be used advantageously for absorbing odors, It is claimed for it that when added to manure it absorbs ammonia, forming a store-house of that substance, which it releases when the roots apply for it. The dark color of the charcoal is also said to make the ground warmer by absorbing heat. There is also a small proportion of potash in charcoal.

A disordered stomach is quite common among pigs; sometimes vomiting follows. Charcoal will help to regulate the stomach. A little salt will aid, and so will sulphur. These are simple remedies, which will correct the digestion, or, rather, set it at work in a natural way; but if the trouble is neglected and the cause of it continue (as will be likely without observation) fever and inflammation will follow.

The cow that is turned upon the highway is not only a nuisance, but also dangerous to travelers at times. Even when she is tethered by the side of the road the rope may interfere with horses attached to wagons, or the cow may block up the walk-way along the side of the road. The proper way to utilize the grass along the road sides is to cut it and carry it to the cows. In winter there is no excuse whatever for allowing any kind of stock on the highway.

As well drink the water from a filthy barn-yard pool as to allow a cow to drink it and then use her milk. Whatever impurities may be in the water are taken up by the system of the cow, and are given off in her milk, and pass off into the system of the human consumer. Owners of cows then should be very careful to allow them only pure water to drink, and it is just as important that their food be pure and wholesome also.

A common stove in a green-house is admissible, when small, and the owner don't wish to build a flue or fire-place, but in that case the stove should be covered with brick, and a vessel of water always kept on it. The stove should never be very hot, or it will give off a gas that is injurious to plants. But the most important thing in such an arrangement is to have a little hose from the outside to come near the mouth of the stove to supply fresh air to feed the fire.

We know a Dakota lady farmer, says the *Farmers' Review*, who in starting into wheat-growing several years ago had all her first wheat hand-picked by Norwegian women. Since then, by taking special pains to prevent the introduction of foul seed, she has been able to hold and sell every crop for seed at a considerable advance on current prices. Flax seed so cleaned and sowed on new land, and the crop weeded each year, would produce seed that would sell for seeding far above that of the market price.

The use of sulphur in bleaching dried or evaporated fruits gives them an attractive white color, but injures the quality. This is given as the main cause of the low prices of evaporated fruits during the past year. Undoubtedly it is true to a great extent. Fruit growers who evaporate their suplus product will take the hint and give up using sulphur. It is useles to kick against the demand. If the market demands fruit dried without sulphur the wise man will cater to this want.—*New England Homestead.*

COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, January 21st.

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, Spitzburg, $2 25@1 75 ₱ box; 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, 5@ 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 21st.

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 36¼; 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 51¼@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 tardy and 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.

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.

Merchandise Market.

BAGS—Calcutta Wheat Bags are dull and nominal, say 6¼@6½c; Wool Bags, 36@38c.

BARBED WIRE—We quote: California Wire, galvanized, 2 or 4-point, $4 65 per 100 lbs by the carload, and 4½c ₱ lb for smaller lots; same, painted, $4 05 and $4 15, respectively; Galvanized Staples, 1¼c, and longer, 5c ₱ lb.

BRICK—Soft, $6; Red, $8 50; Hard, $10 ₱ M.

CANDLES—Eastern brands are quoted at 6¾@13½c.

CANNED GOODS—Oysters, $1 10@1 65 ₱ 1-lb tins, and $1 90@2 65 for 2-lb tins; Clams, $1 50@2 90; Lobsters, $2 10@3 25; Chickens and Turkeys, $3; Green Peas, $1 25@1 40; Corn, $1 10@1 40; String Beans, $1@1 20; Lima Beans, $1 20@1 30; Asparagus, $2@ 2 25; Tomatoes, $1 ₱ dozen.

CHICORY — California, 5½@6c; German, 6½c to 7c.

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

COAL—Foreign Steam Coals, $9@10 on the spot and $8@8 50 to arrive; Southfield Steam, $12; Wellington, $12; Puget Sound Coals, $9; Coos Bay, $7.

COFFEE—Central American grades are quoted as follows:

Guatemala, prime washed	21½@21¾c
Costa Rica, prime	21½@21¾c
Guatemala, good, washed	20¾@21¼c
Costa Rica, good	20¼@21¼c
Guatemala, fair	20 @20½c
Same, medium	18¾@19¼c
Same, inferior to ordinary	15 @18½c
Salvador, good green unwashed	20¾@21c
Salvador, good bleached unwashed	20½@20¾c

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

	New Process.	Duplex.	Manila.
1¼-inch	7¼c	10c	14c
12 thread	8	10½	14¼
6 and 9 thread	8½	11	15
Bale Rope	—	9½	12½

Other descriptions of Manila are quoted as follows: Whale and Bolt Line, Hawser-laid Rope for well-boring, Sand Pump Lines, 15½c; Sash Cord, 16c; Lanyard and Tarred Rope, 13½c; Lath Yarn, 8c for Duplex and 12c for Manila; Hop Twine, in balls, tarred, 13½c; Grape-vine Twine, 14c in coils and 14c in balls; Spring Twine, 15½c; Binder Twine: 650 feet to the lb, 13½c.

DESSICATED COCOANUT—Schepp's (Eastern) is quoted as follows: 1-lb papers (in cake boxes, 15 lbs), 30c; 1-lb papers, in bread boxes, 30 lbs), 30c; 1-lb tin cannisters (in wood case, 30 lbs), 31½c; 1-lb pails (in wood case, 30 lbs), 32½c ₱ lb. Pioneer (California) is quoted at 25c ₱ lb in assorted tins, 24c in 1-lb tins and 10@12c in bbls.

DRUGS—We quote: Bi-Carb. Soda, 3@3½c; Caustic Soda, 3¾@4¼c; Sal Soda, $1 05@1 15 for Pacific and $1 15@1 20 for English; Soda Ash, $1 80@2 25; California Crystals, 33@ 34c for refined and and 34@35c ₱ lb for powdered.

DRY GOODS—Prints are generally jobbing at 4½@7; Ginghams and Suitings, 7@12c; Lawns, 8½@12½c; Brown Cottons, 4½@9c; Bleached Cottons; 6@13½c; Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, 11½@25c.

FISH—Codfish, 6½c; Alaska Canned Salmon, $2½@97½c.

LEATHER—Sole, 26@29 for good heavy, 22@24c for good medium and light; Buff, 12@14c ₱ foot; Side, 12@14c ₱ foot; Calf Skin, 60@75c ₱ lb; Kip Skin, $36@60 per dozen; Harness Leather, 27@30c ₱ lb for heavy and 22@25c for No. 2.

LUMBER—Cargo lots of Pine or Fir at mill ports are quoted as follows: Rough merchantable, 40 feet and under, $10; above 40 feet and up to 80 feet, $11@14; above 80 feet, $18@35, dressed tongued and grooved, $18; Shingles, $2 25; Laths, 4 feet, $2.

MALT LIQUORS—Tennent's Ale, $3 50@4; Tennent's Stout, $3 25@3 50; Guinness' Stout, $3 25@4; Falk's Milwaukee Beer, $16 50 per cask for qts and $17 for pints; Conrad Seipp Brewing Company's Milwaukee Lager, $15 50 ₱ 6 dozen qts and $16 ₱ 6 dozen pints.

MATTING—Common, $4 50; Contract, $5 to $6 50; Fine Contract, $7@8; Imperial, $9 @10 ₱ roll of 40 yards.

METALS—Pig Iron, $24@30 to arrive and $26@32 for spot lots.

NAILS—Revised rates since December 12th are as follows:

	Card rates.	200-keg lots.
Iron cut	$3 00	$2 85
Steel cut	3 10	2 95
Standard Wire	3 60	3 50

Less 2 per cent cash.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine, 58c; no change in other kinds.

OIL—China Nut, 66@69c; Cocoanut, 55c in bbls and 60c in cases; California Linseed, 65c for raw and 67½c for boiled.

PAINTS—Pacific Rubber mixed, all house colors, $1 25@1 65; wagon colors, $2 60@ $3 65.

QUICKSILVER—Dull at $51.

RICE—Mixed China, $4 20@4 25; extra No. 1, $5 60@6 per two mats; Hawaiian, 5¼ @5¾c ₱ lb.

RUBBER GOODS—The net prices for three-ply and four-ply Rubber Hose are 7@16c for ½-inch, 7@23c for ⅝-inch, 16@31c for 1-inch, 20@39c for 1¼-inch, 24@47c for 1½-inch, 32 @62½c for 2-inch, and 40@$1 for 2-inch; Suction Hose, 37@50c for 1-inch, 56@82½ for 1½-inch, and 75c@$1 50 for 2-inch; Steam Fire Engine Hose, 80c@$1 35. These are the prices of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company.

SALT—$12@25 will cover all brands of English factory make.

SOAP—Pale and Chemical olive, 4@5c; fancy kinds, 7@8c; Castile, 7@7½c for brown add 12 @13c for white.

SPICES—Sago, 4c; Tapioca, 4c; Citron, 25c; Ginger, 13@14½c.

STARCH—All kinds may be quoted at 6½@ 8½c in boxes.

SUGAR—The revised lists are as follows for 25-bbl lots in bbls:

| | American. Jan. 2d. | California. Jan. 2d.