TERROR TO EVIL.

The Duty of the Citizen to Himself and Country.

Though We Have Good Laws, They Are Not Enforced as They Should Be.

The Rev. R. M. Stevenson delivered the following sermon recently at the Westminster Presbyterian Church:

"Rulers are not a terror to the good work, but to the evil."—Rom. xiii., 3.

Paul is not stating a matter of history. He is not saying anything of the rulers of his time or other times as to their actual practice. He is stating what ought to be true of all rulers at all times.

He has just said, "The powers that be are ordained of God," and in view of that fact he describes in the text what the effect ought to be of this power in the hand of the ruler. It ought to be a terror to evil. The practical question is, Are our rulers a terror to evil, and if not why not, and what is the remedy?

It is natural to begin this discussion by looking first at our city government. Are our rulers here a terror to the evil elements in society?

If I am to be guided by what I read in the newspapers, and by what citizens of good standing tell me, and by what I myself see every day, I say in all sincerity our rulers are not a terror to the evil, but rather to the good. This will, however, appear more evident as we proceed. Do our rulers fail to be a terror to the evil because we have not placed laws in their hands for them to enforce?

Look at the Penal Code of California, Chap. the X, Section 330: "Every person who deals, plays or carries on, opens or causes to be opened, or who conducts either as owner or employe, whether for hire or not any game of faro, etc., * * * is punishable by fine of not less than $200, nor more than $1,000, etc.

That is a law enacted by the State, and in that same chapter, at Section 335, are these words: "Every District Attorney, Sheriff, Constable or police officer must inform against and diligently prosecute persons whom they have reasonable cause to believe offenders against the provisions of this chapter, and every such officer refusing or neglecting so to do is guilty of a misdemeanor."

Is there any question that the law in Section 330 of that tenth chapter is being flagrantly violated? There is no question about it. Is there any question that the police officers could fully satisfy themselves of this violation if they "diligently" watched? There is no question about their being fully aware of it. They are then either "neglecting" or "refusing" to "diligently prosecute" offenders. They are then guilty of a misdemeanor, in other words, they are themselves law-breakers and ought to be impeached. These are but samples of laws that are constantly violated and almost without any attempt at secrecy.

We expect to find a law-breaking class in every community, but we have a right to expect that they shall not be those who are chosen to enforce law. We have a right to expect that those chosen to enforce law shall be favorable to the law and opposed to those violating law. But really our rulers seem to consort more with the base elements than the good, seem to be on more intimate and friendly terms with the evil than with good citizens.

Not long ago, as I walked through Second street, from K southward, I saw a bright buttoned, newly uniformed policeman standing before the latticed window of a strumpet and chatting with her in perfect familiarity.

That pictures the whole situation. That policeman and that woman were of a kind. They were on good terms. She, the enemy of society, was his friend. If he was her friend, how could you expect him to be the friend of society?

That scene upon which I looked pictures a very general state of things. Our rulers are intimate, friendly with gamblers. They frequent and patronize saloons. They are warm friends of the saloon-keeper. We select such men and expect them to be reformers. Such is the utter folly we commit. We come face to face with this fact then, viz: We have placed too little emphasis upon the matter of character in the selection of public officials.

Few names, if any, in Grecian history shine with more luster than that of Phocion. "He was elected General (of the Greek army) no less than forty-five times without having once attended at the election." One said: "Demosthenes was the better orator and Phocion the most persuasive speaker. His speeches were to be estimated like coins, not for the size, but for the intrinsic value."

Plutarch, in explaining the great influence of Phocion, says: "Perhaps this is to be ascribed to the excellence of his character, since a word or a nod from a person revered for his virtue is of more weight than the most elaborate speeches of other men." Vol. 6, p. 8.

Important as the matter of character is, it must be confessed that a great difficulty arises just here in getting citizens of high standing to assume public responsibility. The very men who by nature and experience are most fully qualified are too often so wedded to their own private affairs that they refuse to serve the commonwealth.

Again the grand old hero of Greece can be exalted as a model. Phocion never courted nor applied for the command of the Grecian army, "but," says the historian, "he did not decline it when summoned by the voice of his country." And it is a question well worthy of consideration how far a citizen has the right to go in declining a summons to serve his country. Ought he not to be ready to sacrifice, at least in a measure, his own private interests for the public weal? I am not sure but many citizens will be called to account before God for failing to give their country the benefit of their services.

The result is that politics fall into the hands of a low order of men. We find words in Macaulay's description of the times in the reign of Charles II., which seem as if written for to-day. "Those persons who made politics their business were perhaps the most corrupt part of the corrupt society." Vol I, p. 141.

If the charges of corruption in our national elections are at all true, and there seems to be no doubt of it; if the charges relative to the last Legislature in this State be true; and if the corruptionists in our municipal affairs be correctly stated in the various papers, then politics still occupy that low place which they did in the days of the Cabal and justify that oft-repeated expression, "The dirty pool of politics."

And the sad fact is that this state of things will continue to be until they, whose right it is to rule, shall rule. The majority have a right to rule in this land. The good citizens are by far in the majority, and yet they do not rule, not because they cannot, but because they are not willing to take the trouble.

We say with pride that we, the people, are the sovereigns in this fair land, that we make and unmake rulers, that those whom we call to rule are but our representatives. If this is a fact then Paul is talking to *us* in the text. *We* ought to be a terror to the evil. The Government is what we make it or neglect to make it. We have but ourselves to blame if evil grows bold and arrogant.

Is there any satisfaction in saying, bad as things are, they are not as bad as they were at some former time or in some other place? Shall we be so grateful because we are not in as deplorable a condition as the starving peasants of Russia, that we shall be willing to be deprived of rights and advantages that it is our duty and privilege to have?

We have a right to demand that the laws be either enforced or repealed. The best and quickest way to get rid of bad laws is to faithfully enforce them. Let the laws we have be enforced, and then we will see whether the people will be clamoring for their repeal. And these laws will be enforced if we, the people, are a terror to the evil.

We are not a terror. It is because officers know that they can fool with the people; because they know the people will suffer long before they will arise in their indignation; while on the other hand the enemies of society will not brook any infringement of their wishes that they dare to defy the demands of the people, weakly and sentimentally made.

It is idle to talk about inability to enforce law. To admit that, is to admit that our Government is a failure, which is untrue.

Rampant as evil is in this community, there is plenty of power here to sweep away every gambling den, brothel or dive, and every saloon is a dive, if that power be only aroused.

In all our cities we simply have to learn that we cannot have good government if we leave it to the vicious elements in the community to govern.

In the very able introduction to Main's work on "Ancient Law," we read: "Bentham announced that the true object of jurisprudence was to secure the general good of the community." (Page 28.) If that be true, then the excellence of a law is determined by the extent to which it secures the general good.

Up to this point in our discussion we have been considering law that was good in itself, and was only made weak by failure of enforcement. We come now to notice that there are laws which have been on trial, so to speak, in various States of the Union for many years, and it has been demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt that they are not a terror to evil, even when enforced. They have fully demonstrated their inability "to secure the general good of the community." I refer to all laws that are made to protect or regulate evils. Such laws are those which make lawful the traffic in intoxicating liquors. This traffic—the manufacture and the sale—is just as legitimate in the eye of the law as ordinary merchandise of any kind. The traffic is protected by law. To be sure it is also intended that the traffic shall be regulated; that it shall be kept submissive; that it shall be prevented from working injury to the community, but while the traffic has clamored for protection the community has not been protected. It has been ravaged by this traffic, oppressed and debauched.

Men recognizing this fact have said we must curb this growing evil. Come let us charge $500 for a license to protect it, and they have laid on the $500. But still it increases in power. Then men have said let us charge them $1,000 for protection—aye, they have raised it to $1,500 and even more for a license—but the traffic has "waxed fat and kicked" by this process. The monopoly advantage thereby gained has only enabled it to increase its nefarious power. As a fact beyond all reasonable dispute, with all the attempts that have been put forth to restrain and keep down this traffic, it has gone on increasing in power and arrogance, until not only are cities like Sacramento completely within its vile control, but State Legislatures, aye, the servants of the nation in the great political parties and in both branches of Congress, are its most obedient servants. It has more power to corrupt all legislative bodies, high and low, than it ever had. The most sanguine advocate of these laws cannot claim with any force that they have secured the general good of the community. And if we look for a reason it is easy to find. A law that is "conceived in sin and born in iniquity" cannot in the very nature of things secure the general good of the community. Any law that in its very initial notion compromises with an evil cannot be a terror to evil. It has been demonstrated that the liquor traffic, the gambling traffic, and the brothel traffic are "evils, only evils, and that continually," and consequently any permissive laws that can be made are evil in their very nature.

No government can, with safety, be a party to that which even tends to undermine it. And the higher the price the liquor traffic pays for protection, the more easily is the community reconciled to its own impoverishment and debauchment. The greater the license fee the greater a factor for evil it is.

Because all such laws are "vicious in principle and powerless as a remedy" they ought to be repealed and laws that will "secure the general good of the community" ought to be enacted.

There is one law which is sorely needed by this great State, and I believe the day will come when it will be seen by all to have been a mistake that such a law has not been on the statute books all the time. There is no law in this State providing for a respectful and quiet Sabbath. There is no question in my mind that, leaving the religious aspect of this question wholly out of sight, we will wake up some day to the fact that we cannot afford for the welfare of the State to be regardless of God's day.

This brings me face to face with a state of things which I am meeting on every hand, viz., a demand to divorce all public affairs from any connection with God. This demand came out in the discussion of the Sabbath question during the last session of the Legislature. It recently showed itself in the Freeholders' meeting in an attempt to expel the Bible wholly from the public schools, and it is popping up frequently. Not only the improvement of the State, but its very stability, aye, its preservation, is at peril in this attempt to sever the State from all connection with God or recognition of God.

It is no offset to say each individual is still at liberty to recognize God. There is more than an individual responsibility to regognize God. If "the powers that be are ordained of God" then those powers are accountable to God. The Bible is full of this teaching of national responsibility to God. "His eyes observe the nations. Let not the rebellious exalt themselves." Ps. lxvi, 7. "He is the ruler over the nations." Ps. xxii, 28.

And yet there is a demand which seems to say, "Keep your God in the church. Do not bring him into our legislative halls, nor into our public schools, nor into places of business, nor on the streets." In other words, it is implied that we only are related to God as individuals.

"A few frogs in a swamp make incomparably more noise than all the herds of cattle browsing upon a hundred hills," says a noted writer, and so it is with the noisy clamorers who demand that all allusion to God be expunged from the Constitution, and who would cast him out of the State and nation entirely.

I cannot believe the rank and file of the people in this State, the good citizens, have any sympathy with these demands that are so dishonoring to God and so dangerous to the State, but here again they just suffer rather than take the trouble to bring about a change.

The effectiveness of any rule is as the degree of terror in the rule to evil; the effectiveness of any ruler is as the degree of terror in him to evil. This is a principle of wide application. Various parties strive for the mastery in these United States. The question for every conscientious citizen to consider is which of these parties is a terror to evil? If the Democratic party is not a terror to evil no good citizen should support it, and the same may be said of the Republican party or of any other party that fails to be a terror to evil.

If any party aspiring to govern this country consorts with and yields to the demands of the baser elements of society, and thereby compromises the highest welfare of the country, no Christian citizen can rightfully support such a party. The fact that such a party may be strong is no sufficient reason, for God is with the right whether or not they may be in the majority.

To every Christian citizen the question of what party is right, right in its aims, right in the emphasis it gives to the greatest needs; that question ought to determine his action. I am not responsible for the success of a party in winning an election, but I am responsible for what my vote says. If my vote identifies me with a party which would rather gain an election than be right, then before God I stand guilty. If my vote says I would prefer to be right with a minority than wrong with a majority, then I stand with clean hands before God.

Christian citizens of whatever party cannot blind their eyes to the fact that this huge liquor traffic is the most dire evil in our country, causing more oppression by taxation, doing more to impoverish the people, doing more to debauch the people, doing more to divert money from the best channels of trade, causing more loss to the country from idleness and viciousness; in short, is the father and mother of more evils than any other cause, or all other causes together.

I say it is the father and mother of evils. It occupies this attitude to the brothel. Sweep away the liquor traffic, and thereby you do almost entirely banish the brothel, and largely the same thing is true of gambling, and burglary, and highway robbery and of nearly every gross evil.

Questions of tariff and silver fade away to nothing compared with the importance of this question. They only have financial signification. This question has a thousand times more financial significance than they have, and its moral significance is beyond all expression appalling.

Then let me ask, Is the Republican party a terror to the saloon traffic? Is the Democratic party a terror to the saloon? If this is the greatest question before the country, then Christians must ask, What is the attitude of the party I affiliate with toward this question? If, upon investigation, you conclude that neither of these parties are a terror to this awful traffic, and if you can find a party that holds this greatest question in that lofty place it deserves, then it is your duty to throw your influence with that party.

In closing what I have to say, let me commend to you the saving of Hyperides to the people of Athens: "Don't examine whether or not I am severe upon you, but whether or not I am so for my own sake."

If any of you dissent from my views and think anything I have said severe, please ask, Did he do it for his own sake?

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COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, March 5th.

FRUIT—Lemons—Sicily, $7@7 50 ₱ box; California, $3@5; Limes, $6 50@7 ₱ case; $1 25@1 50 ₱ 100; Bananas, $2 50@3 ₱ bunch for Island; Cocoanuts, $7@8; Oranges—Navels, $3 50@4 ₱ box; Riverside, $1 75@2 ₱ box; Los Angeles, $1 30@1 50 ₱ box; Pineapples, 60@75c each, $7 ₱ dozen; Apples, $1 to $1 50 ₱ box; Cape Cod Cranberries, $10 50 ₱ bbl.

CANNED GOODS—Assorted Table, $1 65 to $1 75; Apples, $1 60; Apricots, $1 60; Blackberries, $1 75@1 85; Cherries, $1 95 to $2 35; Currants, $2 25; Gooseberries, $1 80 to $1 90; Muscat Grapes, $1 40@1 50; Plums, $1 40; Quinces, $1 75; Strawberries, $2 50.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $5 25 ₱ bbl.; Oatmeal, 10-lb sacks, 3¼c ₱ lb, $3 50 ₱ 100-lb sacks; Corn Meal, White, $2 60 ₱ 10-lb sacks; Yellow, $2 60 ₱ 25-lb sacks; Cracked Wheat, $3 15 ₱ 10-lb sacks; $2 85 ₱ 100-lb sacks; Hominy, $3 75 ₱ 10-lb sacks; $3 50 ₱ 100-lb sacks; Graham, $2 90 ₱ 10-lb sacks; $2 65 ₱ 100-lb sacks.

VEGETABLES—Onions, Silverskins, $1 35@1 50 ₱ cwt; Cabbage, 85c@$1 ₱ 100 lb.; Carrots, 70c@$1 ₱ 100 lbs; Turnips, new, 85c@$1 25 ₱ sack; bunch vegetables, 12½c ₱ dozen; Parsnips, $1@1 50; Beets, 75c@$1; Horse Radish, 10c ₱ lb; Garlic, 5@6c; Artichokes, $1 ₱ dozen; Dried Pepper, 20@25c; Potatoes, Early Rose, 60@65c; Peerless, 60@70c; Oregon Burbanks, 85c to $1; River Burbanks, 60@75c; River, 55@60c; Centennial, 60@75c ₱ ctl; Celery, 60@75c ₱ dozen; Cauliflower, 75c ₱ dozen; Red Cabbage, 3c ₱ lb; Spinach, 3c; Hubbard Squash, 2c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, Valley, 21@25c ₱ lb; Fancy Petaluma, 30@32½c ₱ lb; Eastern Creamery, fancy, 25@27½c; packed in firkins, choice, 23@25c; Pickled roll, 26½@27½c; common, 12½@13c ₱ lb; Cheese, California, 14@15c; Young America, 15@16c; Eastern Cream, 15c; Limburger, 18@20c; genuine Swiss, 29@31c; American Swiss, 21c; Martin's Cream, 17@18c; Eggs, 20c.

POULTRY—Dealers' prices: Live Turkeys, 12½c; dressed, 15c; full-grown Chickens, $5 50@6 ₱ dozen; young roosters, $5@6 ₱ dozen; broilers, $4@5; tame Ducks, $6; Pekin, $7; Geese, $1 50@2 ₱ pair.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Cat Hay, $13@16 ₱ ton; Alfalfa do, $11@13 ₱ ton; Bran, $22 ₱ ton; Middlings, $23 ₱ ton; Barley, whole, $1 27½@1 32½; rolled, $1 30; Wheat, choice milling, nominal, $1 70 ₱ cwt; Rye, $1 90; Tame Oats, $1 75; Corn, paying, $1 20@1 25; White Wild Oats, $2 25 ₱ cwt.

MEATS—Beef, 7c; Mutton, 10c; Lamb, 12½c; Veal, large, 7c; small, 8½c; Hogs, 5@5½c; dressed Pork, 7@8c; Hams—Eastern, 13@14c; California, 10@12c; Eureka Hams, 11½c; Bacon—light medium, 9½c; selected do, 10c; extra light, 12½@14c; extra light boneless, 13½@14c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Seeds—Alfalfa, new crop, 7@8c; Timothy, Eastern, 5@6c; Pop Corn, ear, 2@3c; shelled, 4@5c; Red Clover, 10@11c; Red Top, 6@7c ₱ lb; Nuts—Chile Walnuts, new, 11@12c; California Walnuts, 9@10c; Almonds, new, 11@13c; Peanuts, California, 5@6c; Eastern, 6@7c; Lard—California, cans, 10@11c; Eastern, 8½@10c; Hide—Salt, light, 4c; medium steers, 6c; heavy steers, 7½c; heavy cows, 5c; dry, 9½c; Tallow, 3½c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5th.

FLOUR—Net cash prices for Family Extras, $5 05@5 15 ₱ bbl; Bakers' Extras, $4 90@5; Superfine, $3 20@3 40.

WHEAT—Market not active. Shippers are not inclined to pay over $1 65, while few holders are willing to accept less than $1 67½ ₱ ctl for desirable shipping quality.

BARLEY—Bright feed is very scarce and such stock is held above quotations. A bid of $1 02½ was made to-day for a desired parcel, but it was declined. We quote prices: Feed, 97½c for dark coast, $1@1 01¼ for good quality, and $1 02½@1 03¾ for choice; Brewing, $1 05 to $1 17½ ₱ ctl.

OATS—The week closes on a quiet and easy market. We quote prices as follows: Surprise, $1 55; good to choice, $1 32½@1 40; off grades, $1 27@1 30; Gray, $1 20@1 25; Oregon Black, $1 22½@1 27½ ₱ ctl; California Black, $1 10@1 20 for common and $1 50@1 60 ₱ ctl for choice lots for seed.

CORN—Receives moderate attention. Stocks ample. We quote as follows: Large Yellow, $1 26@1 27½; Small Yellow, $1 27½@1 32½; White, $1 30@1 30½ ctl.

CRACKED CORN—Quotable at $29@30 ₱ ton.

CHOPPED FEED—Quotable at $21 50@22 50 ₱ ton.

CORNMEAL—Millers quote Feed at $28@29 ₱ ton; fine kinds for the table, in large and small packages, 3½@3¾c ₱ lb.

OILCAKE MEAL—Quotable at $25 ₱ ton from the mills.

SEEDS—Mustard, Brown, $3@3 25; Yellow, $3 25@3 75; Canary, imported, $2 75@3 12½; Hemp, 3¼@4c ₱ lb; Rape, $2@2 50; Timothy, 5½@5½; Alfalfa, 9½c ₱ lb; Flax, $1 75@2 ₱ ctl.

MIDDLINGS—Lower. Quotable at $22@23 ₱ ton.

HAY—We quote: Alfalfa, $10@12; Wheat, $13@15 50; Wheat and Oat, $12 50@15; Barley, $11@13; Wild Oat, $12@14; Stock, $8 50@10 ₱ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at 50@60c ₱ bale.

HOPS—Quotable at 16@20c ₱ lb.

MILLSTUFFS—We quote: Rye Flour, 4c; Rye Meal, 3½c; Graham Flour, 3½c; Oatmeal, 4½c; Oat Groats, 5c; Cracked Wheat, 4c; Buckwheat Flour, 5c, Pearl Barley, 4@4½c.

BRAN—Prices again reduced. We quote: No. 1, $19@20; other quality, $18 ₱ ton.

RYE—Quotable at $1 65@1 70 ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $1 75 ₱ ctl.

GROUND BARLEY—Quotable at $22 50@23 50 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—Stocks keep large. Early Rose, 20@50c; Burbanks, 30@40c for River, and 85c@$1 for Salinas; River Red, 20@30c; Oregon Burbanks, 50@55c ₱ ctl.

ONIONS—Sell at wide range, say 25@75c ₱ ctl. A strictly choice lot would find custom at $1.

DRIED PEAS—We quote: Green, $1 50@2; Blackeye, $1 45@1 60; Niles, $1 35@1 40 ₱ ctl.

BEANS—Bayos, $2@2 10; Butter, $2 50@3; Pinks, $1 95@2; Red, $2 25@2 40; Lima, $1 77@1 90; Pea, $2 60@2 75; small White, $2 40@2 60 ₱ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Receipts to-day included 197 bxs Asparagus, 134 bxs Rhubarb and 19 sks Green Peas. We quote prices as follows: Mushrooms, 5@15c ₱ lb; Rhubarb, 6@8c ₱ lb; Asparagus, 10@12c ₱ lb for ordinary, 12½@15c for Bonham Island and 16@18c for Antioch; Cucumbers, 50c ₱ doz; Los Angeles Green Peppers, —c ₱ lb; Los Angeles String Beans, —c ₱ lb; Los Angeles Summer squash, —c ₱ lb; Los Angeles Tomatoes, 1 25@$2 ₱ box; Green Peas, 9@12c ₱ lb; Turnips, 50@75c ₱ ctl; Beets, $1 ₱ sack; Carrots, new, 40@50c; Parsnips, $1 25 ₱ ctl; Cabbage, 50@ Garlic, 2@2½c ₱ lb; Cauliflower, 50@60c ₱ dozen; Dry Peppers, 10@52½c; Dry Okra, 15c ₱ lb; Marrowfat Squash, $16@20 ₱ ton.

RIPE FRUIT—We quote: Apples, 50c@$1 ₱ box for common to fair and $1 25@2 for good to choice.

CITRUS FRUITS—Warmer weather causes better demand. We quote: Mexican Limes, 4@5 ₱ box; California Limes, 60@75c ₱ box; Lemons, Sicily, $6@6 50 ₱ box; California Lemons, 75c@$1 for common and $1 50@3 ₱ box for good to choice; Los Angeles Seedlings, 75c@$1; Los Angeles Navels, $1 50@2 50 for common to choice; Riverside Seedlings, $1@1 75; Riverside and Duarte Navels, $2 50@3 50; Bananas, $1 50@2 50 ₱ bunch; Pineapples, $6 ₱ dozen.

DRIED FRUIT—Apricots, bleached, 4@5½c; do, sun-dried, 2@3c; Peaches, peeled, evaporated, 11@12c; sun-dried, 2@3½c; bleached, —@—; Apples, 5@5½c for evaporated, 3@3½c for sliced and 2½@3c for quartered; pitted Plums, 4½@5c; unpitted, do, 1½@2c; Grapes, 1½@1½c ₱ lb; Prunes, 4@5½c; German Prunes, —@—; Pears, 7@8c for evaporated, 3@5c for sliced and 2½@4c for quartered; Nectarines, 3@4c for red and 4@5c for white; Figs, 4½@5c for pressed and 3@4c for unpressed.

RAISINS—We quote: Layers, fancy, $1 25@1 55 ₱ box; good to choice, $1@1 10, with the usual advance for fractional boxes; Muscatels, 60@75c ₱ box and 2½@3½c ₱ lb for sacks.

NUTS—California Chesnuts, 11½@12½c; do, imported, 13@16c; California Walnuts, 5@7c for hard-shell, and 7@8c for soft-shell; Chile Walnuts, 8@9c; California Almonds, 10@11c for soft, —@— for hard shell, and 12@13c for paper-shell; Peanuts, 2@6c; Hickory Nuts, 7@8c; Filberts, 11½@12½c; Pecan, 12@14c; Brazil Nuts, 6½@7½c; Pine Nuts, 11@12½c ₱ lb; Cocoanuts, $4 50@5 ₱ hundred.

HONEY—We quote: Extracted, 5¼@6c for amber and 6½@8½c for bright. Comb is quotable at 9@10c for 10-lb frames and 10@12c for white in 1-lb frames.

BUTTER—As intimated yesterday, the market has declined, though the sale is greater than anticipated. Good to choice fresh butter is selling to-day at a range of 23@25c ₱ lb. The situation is unsettled.

CHEESE—We quote: Choice to fancy new, 13@14c; fair to good old, 10@12c; Eastern, ordinary to fine, 11@13c; do, fancy creamery, 13@14c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market is still steadying, some sales being made at a small advance on quoted prices. We quote: California ranch, 18c; store lots, 16½@17c ₱ dozen.

POULTRY—Firm in price. We quote as follows: Live Turkeys—Gobblers, 16@18c; Hens, 18@19c; dressed Turkeys, 17@21c ₱ lb; Roosters, $6 50@7 50 for old and $7 50@9 for young; Broilers, $5@7; Hens, $6@7 50; Ducks, $7@10; Geese, $1 75@2 25 ₱ pair.

GAME—We quote: Hare, 75c@$1 52; Rabbits, $1@1 25; White Geese, 75c@$1; Gray Geese, $2@ 50; Brant, $1@1 25; Birds, 50c ₱ dozen.

PROVISIONS—We quote as follows: Eastern Hams, 11½@13½c; California refrigerator-cured Hams, 10½@11c; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 13@13½c; California Bacon, heavy and medium, 9½@10c; do, light, 11½@12c; do, extra light, 13½@14c; dry salt sides, 10½@10½c ₱ lb; Pork, extra prime, $14@14 50; do prime mess, $15@15 50; do, mess, $17 50@17 75; do, clear, $18 50@19; do, extra clear, $21@19 50 ₱ bbl; Pigs Feet, $12 50 ₱ bbl; Beef, mess, nbls, $7 50@8; do, extra mess, nbls, $8 50@9; do, family, $11@11 50 ₱ bbl; do, smoked, 11½@12c ₱ lb; Eastern lard, tierces, 7¾@8c; do, 10-lb tins, 8¾c; do, 5-lb tins, 8¾c; do, 3-lb tins, 9c; California lard, tierces, 8¼@8½c; do, kegs, 9@9¼c; do, 10-lb tins, 10½@10¾c; do, 5-lb tins, 10½@10¾c; do, 20-lb buckets, 9½c; do, 10-lb buckets, 9¾c ₱ lb.

WOOL—We quote spring:

Foothill, ₱ lb	16@18c
Northern	18@22
Nevada	15@18
Oregon, Valley	18@21
Eastern, Light	16@18
Do, heavy	10@13

We quote Fall:

Mountain, light and free	11@12c
Do, heavy and poor	9@10
Plains, heavy and poor	7@ 8
Do, good	8@ 9
Lambs, poor to choice	8@10
Northern, free choice	15@16
Do, defective	11@13

HIDES AND SKINS—Quotable as follows

	Sound.	Culls.
Heavy Steers, 57 lbs up, ₱ lb	7 @7½c	6 @6½c
Medium Steers, 46 to 56 lbs	6 @—	4½@5
Light, 40 to 45 lbs	4 @4¼	3½@3¾
Medium Cows, over 46 lbs	4 @4¼	3½@3¾
Light Cows, under 46 lbs	4 @—	3 @—
Kips, 17 to 30 lbs	3½@4	3 @—
Veal Skins, 10 to 17 lbs	5 @—	—@4
Calf Skins, 5 to 10 lbs	6 @—	—@5

Dry Hides, usual selection, 10c; Dry Kips, do, 9c ₱ lb; Calf Skins, do, 9c; Cull Hides, Kip and Calf, 6c; Pelts, shearlings, 10@25c each; co, short, 40@70c each; do, medium, 70@90c each; do, long wool, 90c@$1 40 each; Deer Skins, summer, 37½c; do, good medium, 30@32½c; do, winter, 20@25c ₱ lb; Goat Skins, 30@50c apiece for prime to perfect, 10@25c for damaged and 5@10c each for kids.

MEAT MARKET—Following are the rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers: Beef—First quality, 7@7½c; second quality, 6½c; third quality, 6c ₱ lb. Veal—Quotable at 5@6c for large and 7@9c ₱ lb for small. Mutton—Quotable at 9½@11c ₱ lb. Lamb—Spring, $2@2 25 apiece; Pork—Live hogs, on foot, grain fed, heavy, 4½@4¾c; light, 4¼@4½c; dressed Hogs, 7¾c to 8¼c ₱ lb.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 5th.

WHEAT—$1 02¼ for March, $1 03 for April, $1 01¼ for May, 99⅞c for June, 98½c for July and 96⅞c for August.

SUGAR—Cuba Centrifugal, 3⅜c.

CHICAGO, March 5th.

WHEAT—89¾c for May and 88⅜c for July.

LIVERPOOL, March 5th.

WHEAT—Quiet. California spot lots, 8s 1½d, off coast, 40s 3d; just shipped, 40s 3d; early due, 40s 6d; cargoes off coast, nothing offering; on passage, firm but not active.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5, 1892.

MORNING BOARD.

Alta	5	H. & N	1 65@1 70
Andes	60c	Julia	10c
Belcher	1 15	Justice	10c
B. & B	2 25	Mexican	1 15@2
Bodie	70c	Mono	1 05
Bullion	35c	N. Queen	30c
Bulwer	45c	Ophir	2 90
Chollar	1 30	Overman	55@60c
C. C. & V	4 35@4 45	Savage	1 60@1 65
C. Imperial	10c	S. Nevada	1 75
C. Point	1 05	Summit	10c
Delmonte	35c	Union	1 60
Exchequer	40c	Y. Jacket	1 15

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Postoffice at Sacramento on Monday, March 7, 1892:

Ladies' List.

Arerz, Miss Bell	Hutchinson, Mrs A
Baker, Miss Maye	Jonie, Miss Leah
Baker, Mrs Etta	Kathe, Miss
Blanchard, Miss Cora	Kaull, Mrs Lucy A
Brown, Mrs	Klapp, Mrs N J
Brown, Mrs J	Levy, Mrs
Clark, Miss Lillie	Lydell, Mrs Rose
Coloney, Mrs A M	Mahoney, Mrs S
Cooper, Miss Lottie	Maguire, Mrs Mary A
Davis, Miss Celia	Mareks, Miss Mabel
Dietch, Mrs M	Mason, Miss Susie
Davis, Mrs E	McCarthy, Miss Jennie
Dumbell, Mrs G W	Meerum, Miss Anna
Elliott, Mrs Rena	Mikt, Mrs Frank
Elliott, Miss Nellie	Montgomery, Mrs F
Emerson, Miss Libbie	Moffett, Mrs A B
Farnsworth, Miss Tillie	Morris, Miss Florence
Fudzet, Miss Lidie	Moran, Mrs A B
Gavirson, Mrs M R C	Osborn, Bessie
Geach, Mrs Wm	Pool, Mrs Berdie
Glover, Mrs Eliza	Ray, Lucy J
Gray, Mrs H E	Richardson, Mrs L R
Grifth, Mrs M E	Russell, Mrs Lizzie
Griffith, Mrs Lou	Sampson, Mrs W S
Harrington, Mrs Geo	Scott, Mrs Kate
Harris, Mrs Annie	Smith, Myra
Hayes, Miss Sallie	Sparrow, Mrs D
Hathaway, Mrs H	Standing, Mrs M A
Heinrich, Miss Nelly	Strong, Mrs J W
Heffernan, Laura	Swift, Mrs M
Healy, Mrs I A	Theobold, Mrs Newt
Hinet, Miss	Watson, Miss Mamie
Hooker, Mrs B A	Weller, Mrs Laura
Holser, Mrs Sarah	West, Miss E
Hunger, Miss Carrie	Wood, Mis Mary Ann
Hunt, Mrs R	Wyant, Miss Betsy
Hughes, Miss Anna	

Gentlemen's List.

Adams, Ed'd	Gunker, John	Needer, H
Almas, Alfred	Hall, A A	Northey, C
Aldridge, Geo	Hall, —	Park, Jas M
Anderson, S	Hamilton, J	Pierce, Edwin
Arendent & Co, H	Heitman, C J	Pirch, Robert
	Hessel, A	Prothers, F
Austin, G C	Higgins, Ed	Prothers, S
Baldy, Clyde	Hogue, R L	Ragsdale, A E
Bauer, Fred	Hollenbeck, C	Rackerby, Wm
Becker, Adolph	W	Reithmeier, K
Bosquet, Eug	Hunt, Fred C	Renwick, A J
Brompton, —	Jarrard, J D	Richardson, G
Burns, H V	Jacobs, Phil	Russell, C L
Champneys, W	Jones, B	Ruhl, Jacob
Clark, W R	Kaiser, Jacob	Shannon, Peter
Clayton, S N	Keuper, E F	Sexton, Thos
Coghlin, J	King, T F S	Shelbie, Rica
Coffin, P H	King, Will H	Stocks, C B
Cowles, H L	Kinney, Ed	Staunton, F
Daily, Wm	Knight, John	Staunton, F W
Daly, James A	Langley, H J	Solton, John
Denman, C L	Lapoint, J F	Sybert, H C
Derr, H H	Larsson, P A	Sursle, C A
Doone, F W	Lewis, Miles	Taylor, Chas H
Dzenkel, B	Lewis, Leondis	Taft, S A
Baker, A B	Lewis, Herbert	Talbot, W E-2
Epley, Paul	Liscomb, E M	Teschera, J M
Fahey, Pat	Lyon, G N	Takey, G
Fell, Fred	McHenry, W A	Torre, Jos
Fitzgerald, J H	McFarland, R	Venard, C A
Flarty, Tim	G	Walcott, H
Friedricks, W	McDowell, G A	Whitfield, CW3
Frye, H	McCoy, J C	White, Wm
Gear, N A	Midgley, Fred	Wheeler, W D
Gerster, John	Millican, Chas	Walter, Peter
Goodie, Wm	Miller, W F	Wider, N
Goetz, Louis	Moholn, Con	Williams, R C
Graner, C	Morgan, V E	Wilson, M B-3
Green, Eph	Murphy, J J	Wisagka, S
Green, Frank	Nery, J	Wood, Wm A

Foreign.

G Rontani,	Adualda Detti
Signor Biasi	Francisco Selvira Fario
Francesco Gallo	Ferina Geatona

Chinese.

Suen Lun

J. O. COLEMAN, Postmaster.

THOUSANDS of people have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla as a preventive of the grip with success. This medicine so purifies the blood and builds up the strength that the grip cannot overpower you.

We use Alcohol

pure alcohol to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING. Alcohol is good for