THE PATHFINDER'S EXPLORATIONS.

Fremont's Expeditions Across the Plains and Conquest of California.

HIS FORT LARAMIE SPEECH.

The Ascent of Pikes Peak — A Treacherous Foothold Upon the Dizzy Crest—Mrs. Fremont's Determination—How the Conquest of the Golden State Was Effected.

Could Fenimore Cooper have looked forward, says the Philadelphia Times, he would have invented Fremont himself; and had he done so, the figure of his boyish lieutenant, handsome, winning, indomitable, cut from the heart of a pine knot for his amazing endurance and elasticity, gifted with the fire of leadership and the imagination of a born explorer, leaving a lovely, girlish bride and a brilliant society to force his way across unknown mountains and into trackless wilds in the pure spirit of heroic enterprise, and in the end adding to our national domain all the vast tracts between the Pacific and the Rocky Mountains, completing our territory from ocean to ocean and saving California to us from Great Britain—that figure would have effaced Leatherstocking. Yet Fremont composed his own story with a daring Cooper could not have equaled and told it in a style which, as all records of fact exceed the narrative of fiction, still beats the novelist hollow.

And what a figure the real Fremont was, with his boundless authority over the voyageurs and trappers who followed him and with his trick of braving the seasons, mountains, Mexican Governors, Indian assassins, glaciers, precipices, unknown lakes, pathless forests, savage tribes and goodness knows what all! Who would not liked to have seen him at 31, his face bronzed and his eye flashing, dressed in sombrero, moccasins, wide trousers and the blue shirt with his wide rolling collar and black silk handkerchief, riding his horse Proveau, that "hunter famous throughout the whole West," into the depths of the Rockies, with Kit Carson and Basil Lajeunesse beside him? It was this romantic picture that nearly made him President when Buchanan was elected; and it can be conjured up to-day by anybody who chooses to read his reports. But does anybody read them now?

THE FORT LARAMIE SPEECH.

Fremont's speech to the Indians at Fort Laramie has often been spoken of as the turning point in his career. The Sioux were in open hostility, and, united with the Cheyennes and Gros Ventres, were scouring the upper country in war parties of great force. When Fremont coolly prepared to go on Carson as coolly made his will. The explorer was on the point of starting when the chiefs assembled at the fort attempted to detain Fremont on the plea that their young men on the warpath would mistake him for an enemy. Fremont answered by asking the elder chiefs to accompany him, and thus prevent bloodshed. They refused, and almost with his foot in the stirrup Fremont made them a speech which was of the true Leatherstocking ring:

"You say that you love the whites. Why, then, have you killed so many already this spring? You say that you love the whites, and are full of many expressions of friendship to us, but you are not willing to undergo the fatigue of a few days' ride to save our lives. We do not believe what you have said, and will not listen to you. Whatever a chief among us tells his soldiers to do is done. We are the soldiers of the great chief, your father. He has told us to come here and see this country and all the Indians, his children. Why should we not go? Before we came we heard that you had killed his people and ceased to be his children, but we came among you peaceably, holding out our hands. Now we find that the stories we heard are not lies and that you are no longer his friends and children. We have thrown away our bodies and will not turn back. When you told us that your young men would kill us you did not know that our hearts were strong, and you did not see the rifles which my young men carry in their hands. We are few and you are many and you may kill us all, but there will be much weeping in your villages, for many of your young men will stay behind and forget to return with your warriors from the mountains. Do you think that our great chief will let his soldiers die and forget to cover their graves? Before the snows melt again his warriors will sweep away your villages as the fire does the prairie in autumn. See! I have pulled down my white houses and my people are ready. When the sun is ten paces higher we shall be on the march. If you have anything to tell us you will say it soon."

Without waiting for a reply he broke up the conference and in a few minutes was among the hills.

ASCENDING PIKES PEAK.

The notable event of the first expedition was the ascent of Pikes Peak. The Rockies were well in sight on the 10th of August. The 12th saw him under way for the summit. The party was fifteen in number, armed and mounted on mules.

"On every side as we advanced," says Fremont, "was heard the roar of waters and of a torrent, which we followed up a short distance until it expanded into a lake about one mile in length. On the northern side was a bank of ice, or rather of snow covered with a crust of ice." Carson advised leaving the valley and taking to the ridges, which was done, and soon all were dispersed among precipices and ice fields, each seeking the best road to ascend the peak. Preuss, the geographer, had a dangerous fall and Fremont and two of the men were taken ill again. Carson was able to reach one of the snowy summits of the main ridge, and from there saw Pikes Peak towering above them eight or ten hundred feet into the air.

Fremont, growing worse, sent back to the place where the mules had been left for provisions and returned to the lake camp. Supper gave them strength and spirits, and they slept soundly. On the next morning, the 15th, after a hearty breakfast, the ascent was again attempted. This time they approached by riding up a long defile, "and soon," says Fremont, "had the satisfaction to find ourselves riding along the huge wall which forms the central summits of the chain. There at last it rose by our sides, a nearly perpendicular wall of granite, terminating 2000 to 3000 feet above our heads in a serrated line of broken, jagged cones. We rode on until we came almost immediately below the main peak.

"Having divested ourselves of every unnecessary incumbrance, we commenced the ascent. At intervals we reached places where a number of springs gushed from the rocks, and about 1800 feet above the lakes came to the snow line. From this point our progress was uninterrupted climbing. I availed myself of a sort of comb of the mountain which stood against the wall like a buttress. In a few minutes we reached a point where the buttress was overhanging, and there was no other way of surmounting the difficulty than by passing around one side of it, which was the face of a vertical precipice of several hundred feet.

THE SUMMIT REACHED.

"Putting hands and feet in the crevices between the blocks I succeeded in getting over it, and joining my companions continued climbing. In a short time I reached the crest. I sprang upon the summit and another step would have precipitated me into an immense snow-field 500 feet below. To the edge of this field was a sheer icy precipice. I stood on a narrow crest, about three feet in width. As soon as I had gratified the first feelings of curiosity I descended, and each man ascended in his turn; for I would allow only one at a time to mount the unstable and precarious slab, which it seemed a breath would hurl into the abyss below. We mounted the barometer in the snow of the summit, and, fixing a ramrod in a crevice, unfurled the national flag to wave in the breeze where never flag waved before. A stillness the most profound and a terrible solitude forced themselves constantly on the mind as the great features of the place. Here we thought ourselves beyond the region of animated life, but while we were sitting on the rock a solitary bee came winging his flight from the eastern valley and lit on the knee of one of the men.

"It was a strange place—the icy rock and the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains—for a lover of warm sunshine and flowers, and we pleased ourselves with the idea that he was the first of his species to cross the mountain barrier. I believe that a moment's thought would have made us let him continue his way unharmed; but we carried out the law of this country, where all animated nature seems at war, and seizing him immediately put him in at least a fit place—in the leaves of a large book, among the flowers we had collected on our way.

"Having made what observations our means afforded we proceeded to descend. We had climbed the loftiest peak of the Rocky Mountains and looked down upon the snow 1000 feet below, and, standing where never human foot had stood before, felt the exultation of first explorers. It was about 2 o'clock when we left the summit. We reached our deposit of provisions at nightfall."

MRS. FREMONT'S COOLNESS.

"The Government deserves credit for the zeal with which it has pursued geographical discovery." This was the triumphant commonplace uttered by a "leading paper," whose identity is now, of course, utterly forgotten, which on Fremont's return from his second expedition so stirred the ire of the young explorer's father-in-law that he made it a text for his comment on the explorer and his work in that "Thirty Years' View" with which Thomas H. Benton concluded his public life. In fact, as Benton was not slow to say, the Government deserved for the first expedition merely the credit of permitting its originator to undertake it, and for the second no credit at all, but, instead, the reproach of having tried to stop it. Fremont was already at the frontier when the War Department discovered in the fact that he had armed his party an important reason for recalling him, and nothing but the cool decision of Mrs. Fremont, then a girl not yet 20, saved it from carrying out its intention. "She had been requested," says her father, "to examine the letters that came after him and forward those which he ought to receive," and on this authority the Government dispatches countermanding his orders passing through her hands she calmly laid them aside and he was not informed of their existence until his return. Benton was at St. Louis and when he heard of this remarkable instance of girlish pluck he had not only patted his daughter on the back for defying the United States, but wrote off a stern letter to the War Department reprimanding it in turn for having reprimanded his son-in-law, and demanding a court-martial for the young man on his return. But in 1844 there was another Secretary of War—William Wilkins of Pennsylvania—and Fremont was not court-martialed, but breveted Captain.

The romance of Fremont's marriage assisted not a little in later years to endear him to his political supporters, who found in his secret union with pretty Jessie Benton, her long separation from him and the happiness of their domestic life when united, the final touch of human nature that rounded off their hero.

THE CONQUEST OF CALIFORNIA.

Gillespie's message to Fremont, delivered by word of mouth, and certified to by the letter of introduction he brought from Buchanan, then Secretary of State, was to a purport that suited Fremont well. In view of a probable war with Mexico he was to watch the state of things in California, conciliate its people, encourage a friendship for the United States and do what he could to prevent the country falling into the hands of Great Britain. Fremont immediately began to retrace his steps into California.

Two sharp skirmishes with the Indians marked their journey into North California. When the expedition descended into the Sacramento Valley the inhabitants were in a state of great alarm, and the American settlers flocked to Fremont for protection, acquainting him with Castro's order for them to leave the country and with the conspiracy to exterminate them, burn their houses and crops and transfer the country to the protection and control of England.

When Fremont arrived the Indians were already burning crops, and were assembled about 600 strong near what was known as Redding's rancho, about forty miles from his encampment. The question as to how far his authority carried him was to be decided at once. Fremont decided it and went through the form of calling his men together and offering to release such as were unwilling to make war upon the subjects of a government with which his country was at peace. This formally finished, Fremont instantly marched against the Indians, leaving about half a dozen men to defend the camp. In one day he broke up five villages in such rapid succession that notice of his approach could not be sent forward, reached their assembled force before sundown, found them engaged in their war dance, in black paint and white feathers, preparatory to their meditated blow upon the settlers, attacked them on sight, and at the first charge drove them, routed, into the river and the woods.

But this was war only against Indians. Next hearing that Castro had assembled about 400 men at Santa Clara, and had sent a detachment to Sonoma to procure horses, Fremont sent out a detachment of his own, which took the Mexican convoy prisoners.

CASTRO'S RETREAT.

By rapid and vigorous movements Castro's forces were all driven from the country north of San Francisco, and Fremont having established the independence of California, sent a message to Castro, begging him to wait for him at Santa Clara and settle the matter by a fight there. On July 5th, at Sonoma, the flag of the free State of California—a grizzly bear on a white field—was unfurled, and on the 10th of July, while making haste for Santa Clara, he received a message from Commodore Sloat announcing the capture of Monterey. The next morning at sunrise the American flag was hoisted at Sutter's Fort, and thus ended what was called the "Bear War."

Fremont, riding rapidly down the bay with 160 men, and driving Castro before him, reached Monterey on the 19th of July.

Thus was the conquest of California effected, for Commodore Sloat would never have taken possession of Monterey had he not supposed Fremont to be acting under explicit instructions. Monterey was taken on the 7th, and Mr. George Seymour in the Collingwood arrived on the 15th, and by that time Mexico and the United States were at war and the English must keep their hands off as neutrals.

PENALTY OF VANITY.

—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Two burglars broke into Henry Vincent's house, two miles south of Grand Haven, and in the haste to get away when discovered overlooked $1000 which was in the trunk they carried away but dropped in the woods when given chase.

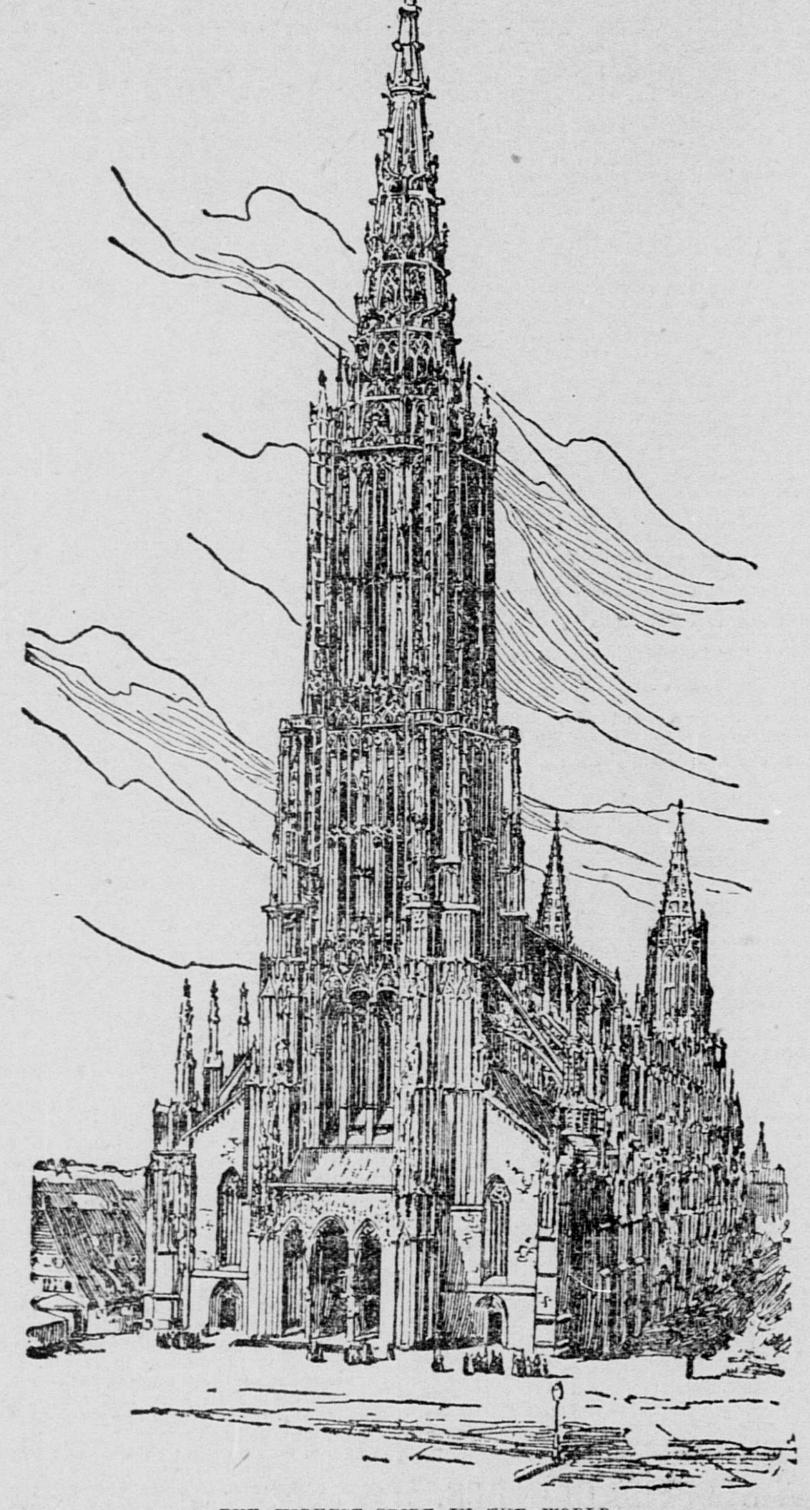
CATHEDRAL AT ULM.

The Tallest Spire in the World Finally Completed.

Historical Sketch of the Wonderful Building Begun More Than Five Hundred Years Ago—A Grand Celebration.

On the 4th of July there was brought to a close the celebration over the completion of the famous Cathedral at Ulm. A correspondent writing to the Philadelphia Times says:

Like the Duomo of Florence and the Dom of Cologne, the Ulm Minster remained unfinished for centuries. More than 500 years have elapsed since its first stone was laid. Begun in 1377, though the main building was completed in 1494, the work is not crowned and ended until 1890, so you easily see what a wealth of history, what a panorama of change and growth, there was to crowd into the procession of Sunday.



THE HIGHEST SPIRE IN THE WORLD.

The setting in place of the last stone of the spire occurred on May 31st, and the lofty structure was completed at its height of 530 feet, eighteen feet above the Cologne towers and the loftiest cathedral spire in the world. The ceremonies began on Saturday last with an open-air choral festival on the Cathedral square. The whole of Swabia (and the Swabians are not a thin folk) seemed to have crowded into the city. There were the traditional broad, honest faces, the descendants of the wise men, grouping round the gayly dressed stands in their national costumes and thronging the streets from dawn until midnight. Thousands of visitors from all parts of Germany had come to witness the proceedings and the city fluttered with bunting and was gay with appropriate decorations. The bells of the town rang through the day and the Cathedral was illuminated at night, the evening been given over to merry-making and, of course, beer-drinking. Sunday was begun by more bell-ringing and by service at the Cathedral at 6 o'clock in the morning. Later in the day there took place a most impressive performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," with well-known artists taking the chief roles and a large and admirably drilled chorus. But the feature of the day was the procession, which depicted the life of the city from the fourteenth to the nineteenth centuries. In watching it defile past with its gorgeous costumes, its living effigies of makers of the world's history, its revival of forgotten customs, trades and celebrities, its echos of mighty wars and great political convulsions, the phrase of the Psalmist, "For a thousand years in thy sight are but as yesterday," recurred instinctively to the mind, and singularly enough one gained by contrast with the littleness of all these past deeds and their doers in the sight of an eternal being a stronger sense of their actual force and meaning in the human world.

In this procession 1500 people participated; soldiers, heralds and townspeople in the distinctive garb of each period ushered in the respective centuries. The first group was interesting as carrying a model of the foundation stone and of the cathedral itself. The group representing the Emperor Charles V and his court made a splendid glow of color, in strong contrast with the Reformers, who succeeded in plain attire—Huss, Luther, Melancthon and the rest. A merchant's wedding stood for the sixteenth century, while in the seventeenth Wallenstein and his troops were, of course, the central figure. The eighteenth century gave an opportunity for the representation of the trades guilds, while the long martial history of the nineteenth century, in which the Wurtembergers have figured not a little, brought the pageant to an end, an allegorical figure of United Germany closing the procession. The historical play acted on Monday and Tuesday may have been less interesting to strangers. The performance opened with the scene of the laying of the corner-stone of the Cathedral, which, like the reproduction of the visit of the Emperor Charles V in a later act, was a triumph of stage grouping and scenic effect. To the townspeople all this was spirit stirring, and the picture given of life in Ulm in 1704 held their attention enraptured. Yet the visitors were to be pardoned if these local recollections had less charm than the entertaining and individual display of the Danube fishermen on Tuesday, and the fetes, organ recitals, concerts and banquets which continued throughout the holidays. On Tuesday night the festivities came to an end. They were protracted until later still—much later than the dying out of the last beams of the illumination from the Cathedral tower.

The Cathedral, the glory of the town, stands in a nearly oval-shaped open space among the gray and rather somber-gabled houses. This edifice takes rank among the six finest Gothic minsters of Germany and is, after Cologne, the largest, being 485 feet long and 200 broad. Originally three, now five-aisled, it is built without transepts or side chapels, with that simplicity of design which has peculiarly favored its conversion into a Protestant place of worship. In building it the guild of Freemasons carried out to its fullest development their peculiar geometrical system, founding the entire edifice upon a fundamental number, in this case 10. Though completed it is still in one sense unfinished, the brick walls having never yet received their coating of stone, which gives the exterior a very heavy appearance and brings it into strong contrast with the colossal and richly decorated tower. The whole building, however, is now undergoing careful restoration, and it is hoped that funds will be procured to bring it to perfection.

The tower, which is flush with the main wall and commands an extensive view of the surrounding plains and of the distant Swabian Alps, is of late Gothic, of elegant and harmonious though rich design. In the tower hang a large number of bells, including the "wine bell," once rung nightly at 10 o'clock for the purpose of calling the male population home from the tavern. Of the doors that conduct into the church the richest in point of decoration are those in the chief portal, with their niches for statues, destroyed by the Protestant iconoclasts, their clustered pillars, their storied tympanums. But the quaintest and most fanciful is the south door, that is decorated with a most original device, namely, a tree carved in stone with its branches bent and lopped to form the arch. But all the doors are equally rich in symbolic carving and of great interest in respect to the light they throw on the costume and armor of the period. Gothic grotesque, together with deeper meaning, is blended in that curious mode possible only to the Gothic mind. This is especially notable in the carving that represents the revolt of the angels, a fine, dignified conception, in which is introduced the involuntarily comic element—the Almighty sweeping away the rebellious angels with a school-master's birch rod.

Another door bears in its tympanum a representation of the Passion, yet another of the Last Judgment. Here Christ is depicted, drawn sword in hand, sitting upon the rainbow, a conception evidently borrowed from the defunct northern gods. As in all medieval churches one door is decorated with the parable of the wise and foolish virgins. It was used for marriage parties, and was always known as the bride's door. A little street opposite the cathedral is still called Brides Lane.

The first aspect of the interior is impressive from its rhythmic dignity, and, notwithstanding its heavy style of building, it produces an effect of lightness. But the glory of Ulm are its cathedral stalls. They display a wealth of luxuriant figure, flower and geometrical decoration that makes them difficult to describe. While so rich, however, no sense of overlading is ever for one moment produced. Two rows of sculpured busts decorate the wall back of the seats, while one row adorns the doors of the seats themselves.

The first row of heads, both the largest and most prominent, those in the doorways, are the images of enlightened heathens. Then followed the men who inspired the elder Scriptures, then those who bore testimony to the Christian faith. On the north side are the men, on the south the women.

The sculptures are all in the natural colors of the dark wood, though there are remains of the blue and gold color on the canopies, indicating that these were formerly painted. On the underneath side of the miserere seats fantasy has, as usual, run riot. In the artistic treatment of those brackets much license was clearly always allowed. Those at Ulm are full of now sly, now broad hits at the clergy, at their corruption, their lethargy and indolence.

Little is known of the makers of these wonderful carvings. One is said to have been a carpenter who left the city in despair because the municipality did not pay him for his labor and died in Vienna in great distress. The other, so the story goes, had his eyes put out by the monks of the village of Blaubeuren, so that he should never again be able to make anything equal to the stalls composed for their monastery. Such, unfortunately, are some of the legends that cluster about Ulm Cathedral. On these, the festal days of its completion, one would like to think them unfounded. A knowledge of the ways of our medieval predecessors, however, inclines one to the credulous rather than the doubting view of them.

ELOPED AND RETURNED.

Governor Sprague's Sister-in-Law Runs Off and Is Married.

According to a dispatch from Narragansett Pier, dated last Wednesday and sent to the Boston Globe, Governor Sprague had his hands full the day before. His wife had been visiting here, says the dispatch, and her sister, Cleo Juliet Weed, a very pretty young woman of exquisite form and as sweet as a pink, had formed the acquaintance of Howard S. Eaton of Lynn, Mass., who had been here about six weeks, and was attending to some electrical engineering at the local electric-light station.

The Governor and his wife did not dream that the young people were on anything more than speaking terms.

Yesterday Miss Weed left the famous Canonchet and meeting Mr. Eaton entered his carriage and drove toward Kingston.

Young Eaton had just before this gone to the office of the clerk of Narragansett district and obtained a marriage license, in doing which he gave his age as 21, his birthplace as Lynn, and her age as 21 and birthplace as Stamford, Conn.

On arriving at Kingston Hill they called on Rev. Mr. Clark, the Baptist minister, and were speedily made man and wife. They returned to the pier, Mrs. Eaton going alone to her sister's house and informing Mrs. Sprague that she and Eaton had eloped and were married.

Word was sent to Eaton to report at once at Canonchet and there he was catechised by Governor Sprague, who knew that Cleo was not of age and who doubted Eaton's statement as to his own age.

The result of this interview was that Eaton was informed that his marriage was illegal, inasmuch as he had failed to comply with the law by neglecting to get a permit from Miss Weed's guardian and from his own people, which could alone sanction the marriage of minors in this state.

Eaton applied at the clerk's office for verification of Governor Sprague's statement, and went from there feeling quite out of joint. Last night the bride slept at Canonchet, and the young husband cooled off his love at his boarding place.

Governor Sprague objected to the marriage because he and his wife knew little or nothing of Eaton's antecedents. It is ascertained, however, that he is a graduate of a technical school and a school of electricity, and that he is not only an expert electrician and in charge of an electric light plant in Michigan, but that he is a good linguist.

Governor Sprague is to have the marriage annulled on account of its illegality.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

SATURDAY, Aug. 2.

Flour, qr sks	122,162	Onions, sks	242
Wheat, ctls	65,405	Bran, sks	1,675
Barley, ctls	8,327	Middlings, sks	647
Oats, ctls	2,666	Hay, tons	520
Corn, ctls	184	Straw, tons	30
Rye, ctls	330	Mustard Seed sks	30
Beans, sks	702	Wool, bales	50
Potatoes, sks	3,688	Hides, no	371

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISS NELLIE C. MASSEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 24, 1890.
TO THE 7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS—
Dear Ladies: It gives me pleasure to state, for your own and the benefit of those who are troubled with dandruff or hair falling off, that I have used the Sutherland Sisters' Hair-Grower and Scalp-Cleaner and found in them a perfect remedy for the above-named difficulties. I have carefully followed directions, and in two years' time have a beautiful head of hair, measuring 64 inches in length and of remarkable beauty. I earnestly recommend these preparations to the public and believe them to be the best and only preparation to grow and preserve the hair, and hope that my testimony may be the means of leading others to the use of the 7 Sutherland Sisters' Hair-Grower and Scalp-Cleaner.
Yours with respect,
NELLIE C. MASSEY.

This lady can be seen at the parlors of the 7 Sutherland Sisters, 834 Market St.

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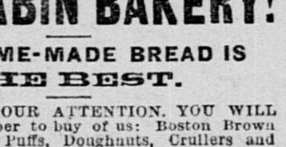
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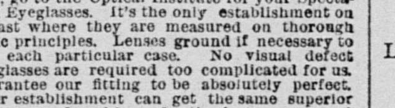

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Greeting!

The advent of August, the harbinger of the autumnal season and the busier months to follow. The present year it presents a more cheerful aspect and will no doubt bring a very large influx of visitors from all over the Coast and interior to participate in or be present at the coming celebration and festivitives. To all such we extend a cordial friendly greeting—our regular patrons and friends are always welcome—and hope they will depart well pleased with their visit.

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We submit some special offerings this week. Cut this ad out and bring it with you.

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40-INCH SILK FINISH FRENCH CASHMERE, cost to import 65c, at **50c Per Yard.**

42-INCH FRENCH ARMURE, genuine 75c goods, at **50c Per Yard.**

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44-INCH BRILLIANT LUSTER IRON-FRAME ALPACA, reduced from $1 25 to **75c Per Yard.**

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40-INCH ALL SILK AND WOOL NOVELTY CHECKS AND PLAIDS, imported to sell at 75c, **50c Per Yard.**

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40-INCH FRENCH PRINTED CASHMERES, the regular price of these goods are 75c, **50c Per Yard.**

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LADIES' FAST BLACK HOSE, all guaranteed, at **25c a Pair.**

CHILDREN'S FULL FINISHED AND FAST BLACK HOSE at **15c a Pair.**

LADIES' DERBY RIBBED VESTS at 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c Each.

LADIES' FINE WOOL JERSEY RIBBED VESTS, in pink, blue and white, good value for 75c, at **50c Each.**

SPECIAL.

300 dozen CROCHET SHAWLS, all shades, **At 25c Each.**

CLOAK DEPARTMENT!

At $5.00.
REEPER JACKETS of fine all-wool cloth material, new, plain shades of blue tan and drabs, reduced from $8 50.

At $6.00.
ALL-WOOL CHINCHILLA REEPER JACKETS, finished with gold cord and tassel, very stylish and well worth $10.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS —IN—

LADIES' NEWMARKETS.

At $12.50.
HANDSOME ALL-WOOL CLOTH NEWMARKETS, in elegant striped material, tailor finish, reduced from $20.

At $10.00.
FINE ALL-WOOL CLOTH NEWMARKETS, in handsome shades of navy, green and brown, former price $15.

At $7.50.
ALL-WOOL SCOTCH TWILL CLOTH NEWMARKETS, in pretty brown and gold and gray and black mixtures, trimmed in braids, former price $15.

PEASANT CLOAKS.

At $6.50.
Fine ALL-WOOL CLOTH PEASANT GARMENTS, in all shades of solid colors and pretty stripe material, good value for $10.

VERY MARKED REDUCTIONS IN

SEALETTE GARMENTS!

For $12.50.
A good quality of SEALETTE JACKET, with quilled lining, 24 inches long, former price $20.

For $15.00.
A fine non-crushable SEALETTE JACKET, satin-lined and 24 inches in length, reduced from $22 50.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

INDIA SILKS
In all the Fashionable Colorings, worth 50c, **25c per Yard.**

SURAH SILKS
In all the Leading Shades and Black.
A 75c QUALITY AT.......**50c**
A $1 00 QUALITY AT.......**75c**
A $1 50 QUALITY AT.......**$1 00**

COLORED AND BLACK SILK PLUSH
A $1 00 QUALITY.......**At 50c**

COLORED AND STRIPED VELVET.
A $1 25 QUALITY AT.......**75c**
A $1 75 QUALITY AT.......**$1 00**

All Remnants and Short Lengths marked at low rates.

PLEASE READ OUR "AD" IN CHRONICLE FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Mail orders promptly attended to. Goods forwarded C. O. D. or on receipt of remittances by express or mail. Samples free on application.

PHILIP KENNEDY & CO.,

Southwest Corner of Market and Fifth Streets.

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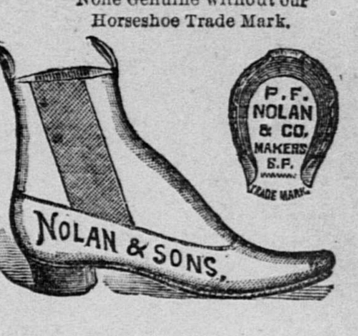
MISCELLANEOUS.



NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

In order to keep our Factory Running while the other factories are closed, we will have a

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE!

For 30 days only, commencing **MONDAY, July 21st.**

It will pay you to buy all the Shoes you may want for the next six months during this sale.

JUST LOOK

At the prices and the amount of money you can save:

1800 pair Ladies' French-Kid Button at	$2 50
1500 pair Ladies' Grison French-Kid Button, extra fine, at	3 00
1200 pair Ladies' Grison French-Kid Button, Waukenphast bottom, stitched edges, extra fine, at	3 50
1400 pair Misses' Patent-Leather Fox-Button Boots at	2 50
1200 pair Child's Patent-Leather Fox-Button Boots at	2 00
800 pair Child's Fine French-Kid Button Boots at	2 00

Prices of Gents' Wear during this sale:

1900 pair our Men's Famous $3 Shoes, at	2 50
1700 pair Gents' Hand-sewed Bals, Button, Congress, London, Medium & Spanish Toe, at	3 00

All our own make and every pair warranted.

Burt and Mears' Hand-sewed French Calf Bals, button and congress, at	6 50

Canvas and Colored Shoes almost given away. Come early to avoid the rush.

P. F. Nolan & Sons,

812 and 814 Market St., S. F.

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JOE POHEIM THE TAILOR

Makes the best fitting clothes, at 40 per cent less than any other house on the Pacific Coast.

An Immense Clearance Sale. To the Public.
I HAVE BOUGHT 500 YARDS OF HUDDERSfield Serges and Cheviots, in blue and black, at an immense bargain. I have more than I can use and will offer a genuine reduction-sale for the next 30 days that has never been offered before on the Pacific Coast. Suits made to order for $22 50 that are worth $30, and other goods in proportion. These goods make fine dress suits and are all the go.
See my prices in the window.
203 MONTGOMERY STREET,
724 MARKET ST. and 1110-1112 MARKET.
my18 SuMoWe tf

Taxes-1890-Taxes

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS!

TAX-PAYERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT a certified copy of the Assessment Book containing the City and County's portion of the personal property taxes for the year 1890 has this day been received. The personal property taxes for city and county purposes are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned.

The above-named taxes will become delinquent on MONDAY, August 4, 1890, at 6 o'clock P. M., after which time 5 per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

Tax-payers will please send for their bills as early as possible.

Positively no checks received after Friday, August 1, 1890.

For the convenience of those parties unable to call during the daytime, the office will remain open from 7 to 9 P. M. during the evenings of July 31st, August 1st and 2d. THOMAS O'BRIEN,
Tax-collector of the City and County of San Francisco, New City Hall.
Dated San Francisco, July 14, 1890. jy14 22t

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 2.

SUMMARY OF THE MARKETS.

Wheat unsettled.
Barley unsettled.
Other Cereals unchanged.
Wheat Hay weaker.
White Beans higher.
Dried Green Peas neglected.
Potatoes continue to decline.
Onions steady.
Butter weaker.
Eggs and Cheese firm.
Poultry market overstocked.
Peaches and Apricots higher. Figs scarce.
Dried Fruit firm.
Canned Salmon quiet.
Bag sales at the advance.
Silver nominal—none selling.

English Wheat Market.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2.—The spot market is quiet at 7s 1½d@7s 4½d. Cargoes are lower at 37s 9d for off coast, 37s 3d for just shipped and 37s 9d for nearly due.

FUTURES.

The Produce Exchange cable gives the following Liverpool quotations: August, 7s 4d; September, 7s 5¾d; October, 7s 5¾d; November, 7s 5¾d; December, 7s 6d.

SECURITIES.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Consols, 96¼; United States Bonds — 4's, 126; 4½'s, 105½; Silver, 51¼d; Rentes, 92f 55c. Bullion into Bank of England, £22,000.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The stock market was extremely dull throughout the day, and at the close was steady to firm. Insignificant changes from last evening's prices. Governments steady. Petroleum dull. September opened at 89 and closed at 89¼.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—United States Bonds: 4's, 123¾; 4½'s, 103; Northern Pacific, 35¾; Canadian Pacific, 79; Central Pacific, 32¼; Atchison, 42½; Union Pacific, 62¼; Wells-Fargo, 142; Western Union, 84; Silver, 113; Sterling, $4 85½@4 89½.

Wheat—Cash, 98¾; August 96⅞.
Flour—Quiet.
Coffee—$17 65.
Sugar—4⅞@5½c.
Hops—California, 16c.
Hides—California, 14c.
Copper—Lake, $17.
Tin—Spot, $20 85.
Lead—Domestic, $4 42½.
Iron—$14.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Wheat, cash, 91⅛c.
Corn—47¼c.
Pork—$11 75.
Lard—$6.
Ribs—$5 22½.
Whisky—$1 12.

New York Exchange.

New York Exchange, 10c for sight drafts and 15c for telegraphic.

Fine Silver.

Nominal. No sales.

Mexican Dollars.

Quotable at 86¼@87¼c.

The Clearing-House.

City bank clearings last week were $18,682,497, against $17,446,492 for the same week last year.

The Coal Trade.

The private circular of I. Stewart says of coal: "Continued scarcity of Coal tonnage in Australian waters for loading at present and in the near future, has kept the price of that Coal comparatively high, while the strike in the Wellington Coal mine remaining unsettled has kept the prices of other Coals firm, but no such figures rule now as certainly would have prevailed in former years under similar conditions. The only reason assignable for this is diminished consumption.

The high and advancing outward Wheat freights ruling from this port at present and futures should certainly prove a strong attraction to Coal-carrying and other ships to head for this port later in the year.

The circular gives the receipts at this port in July at 86,860 tons, against 86,690 in July, 1889. For the year to date, 571,140 tons, against 635,908 during the same period in 1889.

Shipping Notes.

The Umatilla sails to-day for Victoria and Puget Sound. The Corona falls due from Humboldt Bay, the Coos Bay from Little River, the Gipsy from the Salinas River and the Santa Cruz from Santa Cruz.

To-morrow the San Jose sails for Panama, the Oregon for Portland, the Santa Rosa and Santa Cruz for San Diego, the Coos Bay for Little River, the Crescent City for Crescent City and the Al-Ki for Puget Sound. The Columbia falls due from Portland, the Willamette from Seattle and the Eureka from San Pedro.

The Australia falls due from Honolulu Friday.

The Indiana takes for Fleetwood 47,162 centals Wheat, valued at $64,847.

The British iron ship Dynomene, 1900 tons, is chartered for Wheat to United Kingdom, Havre or Antwerp, 42s 6d. Freights are lower, 45s having been refused on several occasions.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Net cash prices are as follows: Family extras, $4 25@4 50; Bakers' extras, $4 25@4 35; city superfine, $3@3 35; interior brands, $4@4 50 for extras, and $3@3 35 ꝑ bbl for superfine.

WHEAT—Liverpool was lower yesterday, but this was offset by an advance at Chicago and New York. Trade continued dull. Freights declined, as will be seen above. No. 1, $1 35@1 37½; No. 2, $1 32½@1 33¾; choice, $1 38¾; extra choice for milling, $1 40@1 42½; Sonora, $1 33¾@1 35 ꝑ ctl.

CALL SALES—MORNING.

The market advanced. Buyer '90—200, $1 43¼; 400, $1 42⅞; 600, $1 43. Buyer season—100, $1 52⅝.

BARLEY—The sample market was weaker yesterday morning, but options recovered 1¼c. Feed, $1 25 for choice; $1 22½@1 23¾ for No. 1, and $1 20@1 21¼ for lower grades; Brewing, $1 30@1 35 ꝑ ctl for fair to choice.

CALL SALES—MORNING.

Buyer '90—300, $1 26¼; 300, $1 26½; 300, $1 27; 100, $1 27¼; 200, $1 26¾; 500, $1 26⅞. Buyer season—400, $1 32; May—100, $1 25.

OATS — Unchanged. New Black, $1 30@1 35; New White $1 35@1 45; No. 1, old, $1 57½@1 60; No. 2, $1 50@1 55; Choice, $1 62½@1 65; Gray, $1 50@1 55; Surprise, $1 70@1 75 ꝑ ctl.

CORN—No change to report. Large Yellow, quotable at $1 25@1 30 for common to choice; small Round Yellow, $1 25@1 30; White, $1 15@1 22½ ꝑ ctl.

RYE—Strong at $1 25@1 30 ꝑ ctl.

BRAN—Quotable at $14 50@15 50 for the best and $14 ꝑ ton for lower grades and outside brands.

MIDDLINGS—Quotable at $22@24 ꝑ ton.

HAY—Choice Wheat is rather easier. No change in the other descriptions. Wheat is quotable at $9@12 50 ꝑ ton for fair to good and $13@13 50 for choice; Oat, $8@10; Wild Oat, $8@11; Barley, $7@10; Clover, $[illegible]@10 ꝑ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at 45@55c ꝑ bale.

MILLSTUFFS—Ground Barley, $27 50@28 50. The mills sell Oilcake Meal at $25 ꝑ ton net, the jobbers charge $27 ꝑ ton; Rye Flour, 3c ꝑ lb; Rye Meal, 2½c; Graham Flour, 3¼c; Oatmeal, 4¾c; Oat Groats, 4¾c; Cracked Wheat, 3½c; Buckwheat Flour, 5c; Pearl Barley, 4¼@4¾c ꝑ lb.

SEEDS—Yellow Mustard, $1 90@2 ꝑ ctl; Brown Mustard, $2 50@3 25; Flax, $2 75; Canary, 3¼@3¾c ꝑ lb; Alfalfa, 8c ꝑ lb; Rape, 2½c; Hemp, 4½c; Timothy, 5¾@6¼c.

DRIED PEAS—Niles, $2@2 25 ꝑ ctl; new Green, dull at 75c@$1 25 bid; Split Peas, 6½c ꝑ lb.

BUCKWHEAT—Nominal. None offering.

CORNMEAL, ETC.—Table Meal, 3½@4c ꝑ lb; Feed Corn, $27@28; Cracked Corn, $27 50@28 50 ꝑ ton; Hominy, 4c ꝑ lb.

BEANS—There is a sharp advance in Whites, and $2 50 has been refused for several thousand sacks. Bayos, $4@4 25; Pea, $2 40@2 60; Small White, $2 40@2 60; Pink, $2 50@2 75; Reds, $4@4 25; Limas, $3 50@4; Butters, $1 90@2 ꝑ ctl for small and medium.

POTATOES—Very weak, and some descriptions are still lower. Sweets, quotable at 2½@3¼c. Garnet Chiles, sacks, 75c@$1; Burbank Seedlings, in boxes $1@1 50, in sacks 75c@$1 30; Early Rose, 50@75c in sacks and 60c@$1 ꝑ ctl in boxes; River Peerless, 70@90c in sacks, and 75c@$1 ꝑ ctl in boxes; Salinas Peerless, $1@1 10 ꝑ ctl.

ONIONS—Sold yesterday at $1 90@2 25 ꝑ ctl. Small, for pickling, $1 25@1 50 ꝑ ctl.

BUTTER—The gilt-edged prices of the past two or three days were hard to obtain yesterday. In fact the market was weak, as all buyers and most of the commission merchants have not been in favor of booming Butter to the point of attracting vast quantities from the East. Fancy, 26@28c ꝑ lb; good to choice, 23@25c; common to fair, 17½@22½c; store Butter, 12½@15c; pickled roll, 17½@20c; firkin, 14@16c; Eastern, 7@10c ꝑ lb.

CHEESE—No change. Good to choice mild new, 9@10c ꝑ lb; fair, 7@8c; fancy, 11@11½c; Young Americas, 10@11c; cased, ½c additional; Eastern, 9@12c ꝑ lb.

POULTRY—The market was overstocked and demoralized yesterday and much stock was carried over to Monday. Live Turkeys are quotable at 19@21c ꝑ lb for Gobblers and 16@18c ꝑ lb for Hens; Geese, ꝑ pair, $1 25@1 50; Goslings, $1 50@1 75; Ducks, $3 50@4 for old and $4 50@5 for young; Hens, $5@6; Roosters, young, $5@7; do, old, $5 50@6 50; Fryers, $4@4 50; Broilers, $3 50 for large and $2@3 ꝑ doz for small.

GAME—Was steady yesterday. Venison, 11@13c ꝑ lb; Doves, 75@90c ꝑ doz; Hare, $1 75@2; Rabbits, $1 25 for Cottontails, and 75c@$1 for small.

EGGS—No further change. Choice are firm. Fancy Eastern, quotable at 20c ꝑ dozen. We quote common to choice Eastern, 12½@17c; California, 16@22c for store and 23@25c for ranch.

HONEY—Nothing new. Choice White Comb, 8@9c; do, in 1-lb frames, 10@11c; ordinary comb, 7@7½c; White extracted, 5¼@5½c; amber, 4@5c ꝑ lb.

BEESWAX—Quotable at 24@26c ꝑ lb.

FRESH FRUITS—Figs are dear and very scarce. Apricots and Peaches continue to advance. Melons are higher. Grapes are abundant and declining. Huckleberries are quotable at 8@10c ꝑ lb; Crabapples, 40@60c ꝑ box; Grapes, 40c@75c for small White or Black, 75c@$1 25 for Muscats and 75c@$1 25 for Rose of Peru and Black Malvoise; Cantaloupes, $1@1 75 for Winters and $1 25@2 ꝑ crate for Rivers; Nutmeg Melons, 75c ꝑ crate; Watermelons, $8@12 ꝑ 100; Black Figs, 40@50c for single-layer and 75c@$1 ꝑ box for double-layer boxes; White Figs, 75c ꝑ box; Plums, 1@2½c ꝑ lb; Egg Plums, $40 ꝑ ton and 2c ꝑ lb; Green Gages, $30@35 ꝑ ton and 1½@1¾c ꝑ lb; Black Currants, 75c@$1 ꝑ drawer; Raspberries, $8@10 ꝑ chest; Blackberries, $4@5 ꝑ chest; Apricots, 3¾@4c ꝑ lb to the trade and 3¼@3¾c to the canners; Peaches, 50@85c ꝑ box and 75@85c ꝑ basket for Hale's Early and 60c@$1 ꝑ box and 75c@$1 12½ ꝑ basket for Crawfords and 3@4c ꝑ lb in bulk; Nectarines, 50@60c for white and 75@90c ꝑ box for red; Apples, 50@65c ꝑ small and 75@85c ꝑ large box; Pears, 60c@$1 ꝑ box; Bartlett Pears, 2½@4c ꝑ lb; Strawberries, — — ꝑ chest for Longworths and $5@7 for Sharpless.

CITRUS FRUIT, ETC.—Malaga Lemons, $4@6; Sicily Lemons, $5@6; Riverside Lemons, $2@3 50; San Diego and Los Angeles Lemons, $1@1 50; Mexican Limes, $3 50@4 50; Bananas, $1@2 50 ꝑ bunch; Pineapples, $3@5 ꝑ dozen.

DRIED FRUITS—All kinds are tending upward. Evaporated Apples are quotable at 11@12c ꝑ lb; new evaporated Peaches, 18@20c; new bleached Apricots, sacks, 14@17c; boxes, 17@18c. We quote futures for new crop at 13@15c ꝑ lb for White Nectarines, 12@13c ꝑ lb for Red Nectarines, and 8@11½c for California Prunes cured, and 2½@3c for the fresh fruit; Grapes, 3½@4c ꝑ lb.

RAISINS—Layers, September and October delivery, $1 75@2 25. The spot market is wholly nominal, as follows: $1 75@2 15 for good to choice layers, $1@1 50 for common to fair layers and 75c@$1 50 for loose.

NUTS—Pine Nuts are quotable at 8@9c ꝑ lb; softshell Almonds, 15c; hardshell Almonds, 5@6c; California Walnuts, 10@11c for Los Angeles, 10@12c for Santa Barbara; Chile Walnuts, 10c; Peanuts, 6@8c; Hickory Nuts, 6@8c; Pecans, 10@11c; Filberts, 11½@12½c; Brazil Nuts, nominal at 12@12½c ꝑ lb; Coconuts, $5@6 ꝑ 100.

VEGETABLES—Not much new except that Tomatoes are in heavy supply and lower. Marrowfat Squash is quotable at $20@25 ꝑ ton; Egg Plant, 75c@$1 ꝑ box; Green Okra, 6@10c ꝑ lb; Green Peppers, 35@50c ꝑ box; Tomatoes, 25@50c ꝑ box for Vacaville and 75c@$1 ꝑ box for River; Green Corn, $1@1 50 ꝑ sack and $1@1 50 ꝑ crate for common and 17½@25c ꝑ doz for Alameda; Summer Squash, 50@60c ꝑ box for Bay; Wax Beans, 1@2c ꝑ lb; Fountain Beans, 1@2c; String Beans, 1@1¼c; Lima Beans, 4@5c ꝑ lb; Cucumbers, 50@60c ꝑ box for Bay; Cabbages, 45@55c ꝑ ctl; Feed Carrots, 50@65c; Turnips, 75c@$1; Beets, $1; Parsnips, $1 25@1 50 ꝑ ctl; Garlic, 4@5c ꝑ lb.

PROVISIONS—Eastern covered Breakfast Bacon, 13@13½c; California smoked Bacon, 9@10c for heavy and medium, and 13@13¼c for light; 13½@14c for extra light; Bacon Sides, 9½@9¾c ꝑ lb; Eastern Sugar-cured Hams for city trade, 14@14¼c; California Hams, salt, 12¼@12½c ꝑ lb; refrigerator-cured, 13@13½c; Lard, tierces, Eastern, all kinds, 9@9¼c; cases, 10@10½c; California tierces, 9¼@9½c; half-bbls, 9½@9¾c; tins, 10c; pails, 10-lb, 10@10¼c; do, 5-lb, 10¼c; kegs, 9¾@10c ꝑ lb; Mess Beef, $7 50@8; extra mess do, $8 50@9; family do, $11 50@12; clear Pork, $19 50@20; extra prime, $16 50@17; extra clear, $20@20 50; mess do, $18@18 50 ꝑ bbl; Pig Pork, ꝑ keg, $3@3 25; Pigs' Feet, $12@12 50 ꝑ bbl; Smoked Beef, 11¾@12c ꝑ lb.

HOPS—Quotable at 17½@20c ꝑ lb for both old and new.

HIDES AND PELTS—Heavy salted steers are quotable at 8½c ꝑ lb; medium, 6c ꝑ lb; light, 5c ꝑ lb; Cowhides, 5c ꝑ lb; salted Kip, 4@5c; salted Calf, 6c; dry Calf, 20@30c; dry Hides, usual selection, 9@9½c; dry Kips, 7c; dry Calf, 7c; prime Goatskins, 35c each; medium do, 20@30c; small skins, 10c; Deerskins, good summer, 30c; medium, 22½@25c; thin, 20c ꝑ lb; Sheepskins, shearlings, 10@20c; short wool, 30@50c; medium, 65@90c; long wool, 90c@$1 25 ꝑ lb; Butchertown green skins sell relatively higher.

TALLOW—Fair to good rendered, 3½@3¾c; refined, 5@5¼c; Grease, 2½@3c ꝑ lb.

WOOL—We quote spring clips as follows: Eastern Oregon, 15@20c ꝑ lb; Nevada, 15@18½c ꝑ lb; choice Northern, 19@21c; Humboldt and Mendocino, 21@23c; San Joaquin and Southern, year staple, 12½@16c; San Joaquin and Southern, seven months, 12@16c; choice Foothill 16@18½c ꝑ lb.

San Francisco Meat Market.

Wholesale rates from slaughterers to dealers are as follows:

BEEF—First quality, 5½@6c; second quality, 4¾@5¼c; third do, 3½@4½c.

VEAL—Large, 4@6c; small Calves, 6@8c.

MUTTON—Wethers, 6¼@7½c; Ewes, 6@6½c.

LAMB—Spring Lamb, 7½@8c ꝑ lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, 4¼@4½c for light grain-fed, and 3¾@4c for heavy packing; stock Hogs, 3¾@4c ꝑ lb; dressed do, 7@8c ꝑ lb.

General Merchandise.

BAGS—Dealers report sales at the advance. Calcutta, spot, 7½c; Wool Bags, 36@38c; Potato Gunnies, nominal.

CORDAGE—Manila Rope, quotable at 16¼c: 12 thread, 17c; 6 and 9 thread, 17¼c; Bale Rope 14c; Binder Twine, 15¼c; Grapevine Twine, 16¼c in balls, 16¼c in coils; Hop Twine, 16c; Lathyarn, 16c. Quotations for the new process Manila are: Rope, 9c; 12-thread, 9½c; 6 and 9 do, 10½c; Duplex rope, 12½c; 12-thread, 13c; 6 and 9 do, 13¼c; Bale rope, 12c; Lathyarn, 12c; Hop Twine, 13c; Grapevine Twine, balls or coils, 13½c; Binder Twine, 12½c ꝑ lb.

SALMON—Not much change. Columbia River Fish, $1 15@1 25; new Alaskan Fish, 90@95c for red and 75@80c for off grades.

SUGAR—The California Sugar Refinery quotes as follows, terms net cash: Cube, 6⅜c ꝑ lb; Crushed, 6⅜c; Extra Powdered, 6⅜c; Fine Crushed, 6⅜c; Dry Granulated, 6⅛c; Confectioners' A, 6⅜c; Extra C, 4⅞c; Golden C, 4⅝c ꝑ lb; Bags, ⅛c more than bbls.

The American Refinery quotes, terms net cash: Extra fine Cube, 6¼c; Crushed, 6¼c; Fine Crushed, 6¼c; Powdered, 6¼c; Extra fine Powdered, 6½c; Dry Granulated, 6c; XX do, 6c; Confectioners' A, 5⅞c; White Extra C, 5⅛c; Extra C, 5c; Golden C, 4⅝c ꝑ lb.