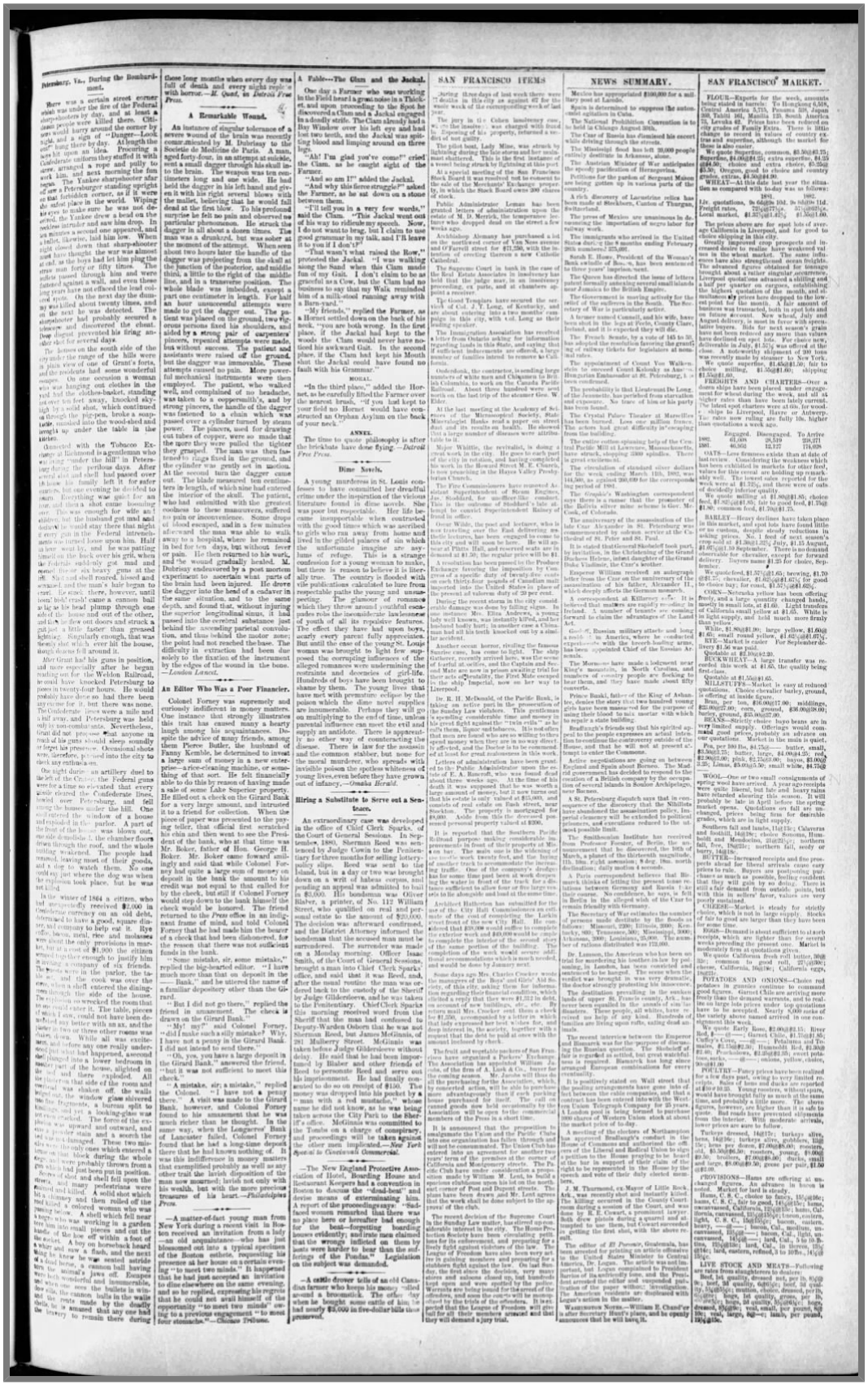
Newspapers.com
https://www.newspapers.com/image/385646912

Downloaded on Mar 16, 2018



Petersburg, Va., During the Bombardment.

Here was a certain street corner which was under the fire of the Federal sharpshooters by day, and at least a dozen people were killed there. Citizens would hurry around the corner by one way and a sign of "Danger—Look out" hung there by day. At night the sign was put upon an idea. Procuring a Confederate uniform they stuffed it with straw, arranged a rope and pully to work him, and next morning the fun began. The Yankee sharpshooter had got on a Petersburger standing upright at that forbidden corner, as if it were the safest place in the world. Wiping the sights to make sure he was not deceived, the Yankee drew a bead on the useless intruder and saw him drop. In a minute a second one appeared, and a bullet, likewise, laid him low. When the third plowed down that sharp-shooter must have thought the war was almost at an end, as the boys had let him plug the straw mat forty or fifty times. The bullets passed through him and were flattened against a wall, and even those long years have not effaced the lead coloured spots. On the day that my wife killed about twenty times, and on the next he was detected. The sharpshooter had probably secured a telescope and discovered the chest. How disgust prevented his firing another shot for several days.

The batteries on the south side of the city were under the range of the hills were in plain view of one of Grant's forts, and the residents had some wonderful escapes. On one occasion a woman who was hanging out clothes in the yard had the clothes-basket, standing not over ten feet away, knocked skyhigh by a solid shot, which continued on through the pig-pen, broke a sapplette, smashed into the wood-shed and brought up under the table in the parlor.

Connected with the Tobacco Exchange at Richmond is a gentleman who was living "under the hill" in Petersburg during the perilous days. After several shot and shell had passed over the house his family left it for safer quarters, but one evening he decided to return. Everything was quiet for an hour, and then a shot came booming over. This was enough for wife and children, but the husband got mad and declared he would stay there that night if every gun in the Federal intrenchments was turned loose upon him. Half an hour went by, and he was patting himself on the back over his grit, when the Federals suddenly got mad and opened fire on six heavy guns at the same time. Shot and shell roared, hissed and screamed, and the man's hair began to rise. He knelt there, however, until some shell crash came a cannon ball as big as his head plump through one side of the house and out of the other, and then a few cut doors and struck, or rather a little faster than greased lightning. Singularly enough, that was the only shot which ever hit the house, though dozens fell around it.

After Grant had his guns in position, and more especially after he began reading out for the Weldon Railroad, he would have knocked Petersburg to pieces in twenty-four hours. He would probably have done so had there been any room for it, but there was none. The Confederate lines were a mile and a half away, and Petersburg was held only by non-combatants. Nevertheless, Grant did not propose that anyone in reach of his guns should sleep soundly or forget his presence. Occasional shots were, therefore, pointed into the city to check any enthusiasm.

One night during an artillery duel to the left of the Centre, the Federal guns were for a time so elevated that every single cleared the Confederate lines, bowled over Petersburg, and fell among the houses under the hill. One solid ripped the window of a house and exploded in the parlor. A part of the front of the house was blown out, one side demolished, the chamber floors driven through the roof, and the whole building weakened. The people had removed, leaving most of their goods, and a dog to watch them. No one could say just where the dog was when the explosion took place, but he was not killed.

In the winter of 1864 a citizen, who had unexpectedly received $2,000 in Confederate currency on an old debt, determined to have a good, square dinner and company to help eat it. Rye coffee, bacon, meal, rice and molasses were about the only provisions in market, but at a cost of $1,900 the citizen managed to get enough to justify him in giving a company of six friends. The guests were in the parlor, the table was set, and the cook was over the stove, when a shell entered the dining-room through the side of the house. The explosion so wrecked the room that no one could enter it. The table, pieces of which I saw, could not have been desired any better with an ax, and the plates, knives and forks and other articles were blown down. While all was excitement, and before any one really understood just what had happened, a second shell plunged into a lower bedroom in another part of the house, alighted on the bed, and there exploded. All the furniture in that side of the room and overhead was shaken off, the walls pierced, the window glass shivered into fragments, a bureau split to kindling, and not a looking-glass was left unbroken. The force of the explosion was upward and outward, and only a powder stain and a scorch the side were the only ones which entered a room on that block during the whole siege, and nobody probably thrown from a room which had just been put in position.

Scores of shot and shell fell upon the streets and many pedestrians were maimed and killed. A solid shot which hit a chimney and then rolled off the roof, killed a colored woman who was passing below. A shell which fell near a boy who was working in a garden threw him into small pieces and cut the handle of the hoe off within a foot of the socket. A boy on horseback heard a shot and saw a flash, and the next of a dead horse, a cannon ball having torn the animal's jaws off. Escapes of this sort were wonderful and innumerable, but who can see the bullets in window sills, the cannon balls in the walls and the rents made by the deadly shells, is amazed that any one had the bravery to remain there during these long months when every day was full of death and every night rang with horror.—*M. Quad, in Detroit Free Press.*

A Remarkable Wound.

An instance of singular tolerance of a severe wound of the brain was recently communicated by M. Dubrisay to the Societie de Medicine de Paris. A man, aged forty-four, in an attempt at suicide, sent a small dagger through his skull into the brain. The weapon was ten centimeters long and one wide. He had held the dagger in his left hand and given it with his right several blows with the mallet, believing that he would fall dead at the first blow. To his profound surprise he felt no pain and observed no particular phenomenon. He struck the dagger in all about a dozen times. The man was a drunkard, but was sober at the moment of the attempt. When seven about two hours later the handle of the dagger was projecting from the skull at the function of the posterior, and middle third, a little to the right of the middle line, and in a transverse direction. The whole blade was imbedded, except a part one centimeter in length. For half an hour unsuccessful attempts were made to get the dagger out. The patient was placed on the ground, two figures being placed on his abdomen and aided by a strong pair of carpenters' pincers, repeated attempts were made, but without success. The two assistants were raised off the ground, but the dagger was immovable. These attempts caused no pain. More powerful mechanical instruments were then employed. The patient, who walked well, and complained of no headache, was taken to a coppersmith's, and by strong pincers, the handle of the dagger was fastened to a chain which was passed over a cylinder turned by steam power. The pincers, used for drawing cut tubes of copper, were so made that the more they were pulled the tighter they grasped. The man was then hastened to rings fixed in the ground, and the cylinder was gently set in motion. At the second turn the dagger came out. The blade measured ten centimeters in length, of which nine had entered the interior of the skull. The patient, who had substituted with the greatest coolness to these manœuvres, suffered no pain or inconvenience. Some drops of blood escaped, and in a few minutes afterward the man was able to walk away to a hospital, where he remained in bed for ten days, but without fever or pain. He then returned to his work, and the wound gradually healed. M. Dubrisay endeavored by a post mortem experiment to ascertain what parts of the brain had been injured. He drove the dagger into the head of a cadaver in the same situation, and to the same depth, and found that, without injuring the superior longitudinal sinus, it had passed into the cerebral substance just behind the ascending parietal convolution, and thus behind the motor zone, the point had not reached the base. The difficulty in extraction had been due solely to the fixation of the instrument by the edges of the wound in the bone.—*London Lancet.*

An Editor Who Was a Poor Financier.

Colonel Forney was supremely and curiously indifferent in money matters. One instance that strongly illustrates this trait has caused himself a hearty laugh among his acquaintances. Despite the advice of many friends, among them Pierre Butler, the late Colonel Fanny Kemble, he determined to invest a large sum of money in a new enterprise—a rice-cleaning machine, or something of that sort. He felt financially able to do this by reason of having made a sale of some Lake Superior property. He filled out a check on the Girard Bank for a very large amount, and handed it to a friend for collection. When the piece of paper was presented to the paying teller, that official first scratched his chin and then went to see the President of the bank, who at that time was Mr. Thomas Dickey, father of Hon. George H. Boker. Mr. Boker came forward smilingly and said that while Colonel Forney had quite a large sum of money on deposit in the bank the amount to his credit was not equal to the call made for by the check, but still if Colonel Forney would step down to the bank himself the check would be honored. The friend returned to the *Press* office in an indignant frame of mind, and told Colonel Forney that he had made him the bearer of a check that had been dishonored, for the reason that there was not sufficient funds in the bank.

"Some mistake, sir, some mistake," replied the big-hearted editor. "I have offices and mail that is addressed, and, after the usual routine the man was ordered back to the custody of the Sheriff by Judge Gildersleeve, and he was taken to the Penitentiary. Chief Clerk Sparks this morning received word from the Sheriff that the man had confessed to Deputy-Warden Osborn that he was not Norman Reed, but James McGinnis, of 281 Mulberry Street. Photographs were taken before Judge Gildersleeve without delay. He said that he had been imprisoned by Blaber and other friends of Reed to personate Reed and serve out his imprisonment. He finally consented to do so on receipt of $150. The money was dropped into his pocket by a man with a red nose," whose right name he did not know, as he was being taken across the City Park to the Sheriff's office. McGinnis was committed to the Tombs on a charge of conspiracy, and proceedings will be taken against the other men implicated.—*New York Special to Cincinnati Commercial.*

—The New England Protective Association of Hotel, Boarding House and Restaurant Keepers had a convention in Boston to discuss the "dead-beat" and devise means of exterminating him. A report of the proceedings says: "Suffice to say it remarked that there was no place here or hereafter bad enough for the dead-beating fraternity. Boarding houses evidently, and irate men claimed that the wrongs inflicted on them by lawyers were harder to bear than the sufferings of the Pondas." Legislation on the subject was demanded.

—A cattle drover tells of an old Canadian farmer who keeps his money "piled around a broomstick. The other day when he bought some cattle of him, he had nearly $5,000 in five-dollar bills that preserved.

A Fable—The Clam and the Jackal.

One day a Farmer who was working in the Field heard a great noise in a Thicket, and upon proceeding to the Spot he discovered a Clam and a Jackal engaged in a deadly strife. The Clam already had a Bay Window over his left eye and had lost two teeth, and the Jackal was spitting Blood and limping around on three legs.

"Ah! I'm glad you've come!" cried the Clam, as he caught sight of the Farmer.

"And so am I!" added the Jackal.

"And why this fierce struggle?" asked the Farmer, as he sat down on a stone between them.

"I'll tell you in a very few words," said the Clam. "This Jackal went out of his way to ridicule my speech. Now, I do not want to brag, but I claim to use good grammar in my talk, and I'll leave it to you if I don't."

"That wasn't what raised the Row," protested the Jackal. "I was walking along the Sand when this Clam made fun of my Gait. I don't claim to be as handsome as a Cow, but the Clam has no business to say that my Walk reminded him of a milk-stool running away with a farm-yard."

"My friends," replied the Farmer, as a Hornet settled down on the back of his neck, "you have both got the right place, if the Jackal had kept to the woods the Clam would never have noticed his awkward Gait. In the second place, if the Clam had kept his Mouth shut the Jackal would have found no fault with his Grammar."

MORAL.

"In the third place," added the Hornet, as he carefully Bisected the Farmer over the nearest brush, "if you had kept to your field no Hornet would have constructed an Orphan Asylum on the back of your neck."

ANNEX.

The time to quote philosophy is after the brickbats have done flying.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Dime Novels.

A young murderess in St. Louis confesses to have committed her dreadful crime under the inspiration of the dime literature found in dime novels. She was poor but respectable. Her life became unendurable when contrasted with the good times which she ascribed to girls who ran away from home and lived in the gilded palaces of sin which the unfortunate imagine are asylums of refuge. This is a strange confession for a young woman to make, but there is reason to believe it is literally true. The country is flooded with vile publications calculated to lure from respectable paths the young and unsuspecting. The glamour of romance which they throw around youthful escapades robs the inconsiderate lawlessness of youth of all its repulsive features. The effect they have had upon boys, acutely every parent fully appreciates. But until the case of the young St. Louis woman was brought to light few suspected the corrupting influence of the alleged romances were undermining the restraints and decencies of girl-life. Hundreds of boys have been brought to shame by them. The young lives that have met with premature eclipse by the means which the dime novel affords are innumerable. Perhaps they will go on multiplying to the end of time, unless something more powerful than virtue is supply an antidote. There is apparently no other way of counteracting the influence. There is law for the nuisance and the common stabber, but none for the moral murderer, who spreads with invisible poison the perilous whiteness of young lives, even before they have grown out of infancy.—*Omaha Herald.*

Hiring a Substitute to Serve out a Sentence.

An extraordinary case was developed in the office of Chief Clerk Sparks, of the Court of General Sessions. In September, 1880, Sherman Reed was sentenced by Judge Cowin to the Penitentiary for three months for selling lottery policy slips. Reed was sent to the Island, but in a day or two was brought down on a writ of habeas corpus, and pending an appeal was admitted to bail in $5,000. His bondsman was Oliver Blaber, a printer, of No. 112 William Street, who qualified on real and personal estate to the amount of $20,000. The decision was afterward confirmed, and the District Attorney informed the bondsman that the accused man must be surrendered. The surrender was made on Monday morning. Officer Isaac Smith, of the Court of General Sessions, brought a man into Chief Clerk Sparks' office, and said that it was Reed, and after the usual routine the man was ordered back to the custody of the Sheriff by Judge Gildersleeve, and he was taken to the Penitentiary. Chief Clerk Sparks this morning received word from the Sheriff that the man had confessed to Deputy-Warden Osborn that he was not Norman Reed, but James McGinnis, of 281 Mulberry Street. Photographs were taken before Judge Gildersleeve without delay. He said that he had been imprisoned by Blaber and other friends of Reed to personate Reed and serve out his imprisonment. He finally consented to do so on receipt of $150. The money was dropped into his pocket by a man with a red nose," whose right name he did not know, as he was being taken across the City Park to the Sheriff's office. McGinnis was committed to the Tombs on a charge of conspiracy, and proceedings will be taken against the other men implicated.—*New York Special to Cincinnati Commercial.*

—The New England Protective Association of Hotel, Boarding House and Restaurant Keepers had a convention in Boston to discuss the "dead-beat" and devise means of exterminating him. A report of the proceedings says: "Suffice to say it remarked that there was no place here or hereafter bad enough for the dead-beating fraternity. Boarding houses evidently, and irate men claimed that the wrongs inflicted on them by lawyers were harder to bear than the sufferings of the Pondas." Legislation on the subject was demanded.

—A cattle drover tells of an old Canadian farmer who keeps his money "piled around a broomstick. The other day when he bought some cattle of him, he had nearly $5,000 in five-dollar bills that preserved.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS

During three days of last week there were 77 deaths in this city as against 67 for the whole week of the corresponding week of last year.

The jury in the Cohen insolvency case, wherein the insolvent was charged with fraud in the keeping of his property, returned a verdict of not guilty.

The pilot boat, Lady Milne, was struck by lightning during the late storm and her mainmast shattered. This is the first instance of a vessel being struck by lightning at this port.

At a special meeting of the San Francisco Stock Board it was resolved not to transact the sale of the Merchants' Exchange property, in which the Stock Board owns 300 shares of stock.

Public Administrator Lennan has been granted letters of administration upon the estate of M. D. Merrick, the temperance lecturer who dropped dead on the street a few weeks ago.

Archbishop Alemany has purchased a lot on the northwest corner of Van Ness avenue and O'Farrell street for $75,000, and it is the intention of erecting thereon a new Catholic Cathedral.

The Supreme Court in bank in the case of the Real Estate Associates in insolvency has decided that the judge may, in an insolvency proceeding, sit parte, and at chambers appoint a receiver.

The Good Templars have secured the services of Col. J. Y. Long, of Kentucky, and have engaged him into a month's campaign in this city, with cash. Long as their leading orator.

The Immigration Association has received from the Governor asking for information regarding lands in this State, and saying that if sufficient inducements are offered, a large number of families intend to remove to California.

Mendenhall, the contractor, is sending large numbers of white men and Chinamen to Brighton Colorado, to work on the Colorado Pacific Railroad. About three hundred were sent north on the last trip of the steamer Geo. W. Elder.

At the last meeting of the Academy of Sciences of the Microscopical Society, Stabmicrologist Hanks read a paper on street dust and its effects on health. He showed that a large number of diseases were attributable to it.

Major Whittle, the revivalist, is doing a great work in the city. He goes to nearly part of the city in rotation, and having completed his work in the Howard Street M. E. Church, is now preaching in the Hayes Valley Presbyterian Church.

The Fire Commissioners have rumored Assistant Superintendent of Steam Engines, Frank Stoddard, for another Battalion Chief. This is the outcome of Stoddard's late attempt to convict Superintendent Rainey of fraud in office.

Oscar Wilde, the poet and lecturer, who is now traveling over the East delivering an address on "Decorative Art," is a son of the late Lady Jane Wilde, who was famous in her girlhood days as "Speranza." Wilde lectures, has been engaged to come to this city and will soon be here. He will appear at Platts Hall, and reserved seats are in demand at $1.50; the regular price will be $1.

A resolution has been passed by the Produce Exchange favoring the imposition by Congress of a specific duty of twenty-five cents on each thirty-four pounds of Canadian malt imported into the United States in place of the present ad valorem duty of 20 per cent.

During the recent storm in the city considerable damage was done by falling signs. In one instance Mrs. Eliza Andrews, a young, but well known, was instantly killed, and her husband badly hurt; in another case a Chinaman had all his teeth knocked out by a similar accident.

Another ocean horror, rivaling the famous Sunrise case, has come to light. The ship Jessie, recently arrived here, was the scene of fearful atrocities, and the Captain and Second Mate are now in prison awaiting trial for the crime of cannibalism. The First Mate escaped to the ship' Imperial, now on her way to Liverpool.

Dr. R. H. McDonald, of the Pacific Bank, is taking an active part in the prosecution of the Sunday Law violators. This gentleman is spending considerable time and money in ferreting out the violators, and has offered to furnish them, legal assistance. It is not often that such men are found who are so willing to thus spend money when they are in no way directly interested, and the Society has the sympathy of at least for great zealousness in this work.

Letters of administration have been granted to Public Administrator Lennan on the estate of E. A. Rancroft, who was found dead about three weeks ago. At the time of his death it was supposed that he was worth a hundred thousand dollars, but it has since been that his estate is only valued at $15,000, and consists of real estate on Bush street, near Stockton. The property is mortgaged for $10,000. Aside from this he possessed personal property valued at $200.

It is reported that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company are making extensive improvements in front of their property at Mission bay. The main one is the widening of the levee work twenty feet, and the laying down of heavier track to accommodate the increasing traffic. One of the company's dredgers has for some time past been at work deepening the bay, and it is said that it was the intention to either build a floor or fix large vessels to the wharf, and load in the same.

Architect Halliwell has submitted for the use of the City Hall Commissioners an estimate of the cost of completing the Larkin street front of the new City Hall. He contemplates that $200,000 would suffice to complete the exterior work and $40,000 would be sufficient to complete the interior of the second story of the same portion of the building. The estimated cost of the work under the Board accommodations which is much needed, and would be done by January next.

Some days ago Mrs. Charles Crocker wrote the managers of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, of this city, asking them for information regarding their financial condition, which they did, giving that they were $1,312 in debt, on account of new buildings, etc., etc. By the last mail Mrs. Crocker sent them a check for $1,250, accompanied by a letter in which that lady expressed her best wishes for the deserving institution, its society, together with a request that the debt be paid at once with the balance handed to her by check.

The fruit and vegetable packers of San Francisco have organized a Packers' Exchange. The Association has appointed William Jacobs, of the firm of A. Lusk & Co., buyer for the Association. Mr. Jacobs will thus do all the purchasing for the Association, which, it is expected, will be able to purchase more advantageously than if each packing house purchased for itself. The call on canned goods now held occasionally by the Association will be open to all commercial members of the Press in a short time.

It is announced that the proposition to consolidate the Union and the Pacific Railroads of Missouri has fallen through and will not be consummated. The Union Club has entered into an agreement for another two years' lease, with the addition of the upper of the building, will be able to purchase California and Montgomery streets. The Pacific Club have under consideration a proposition made by William M. Lent, to build a spacious clubhouse upon his lot on the northeast corner of Post and Dupont streets. The plans have been drawn and Mr. Lent agrees to have the house done subject to the approval of the club.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court in Judge Sanderson's late matter, has stirred up considerable interest in the city. The Home Protection Society have been circulating petitions for its enforcement, and preparing for a raid upon the gambling interests of the law. The League of Freedom have also been very active in gaining members and preparing for a stubborn fight against the law. On last Sunday, the first since the decision, very many stores and saloons closed up, but hundreds kept open and were spotted by the police. Warrants are being issued for the arrest of the offenders, and soon the courts will be monopolized by the trials of the offenders. It was reported that the League of Freedom will call for all their members to attend and that they will demand a jury trial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Mexico has appropriated $100,000 for a military post at Laredo.

Spain is determined to suppress the autonomist agitation in Cuba.

The Prohibition Convention is to be held in Chicago August 30th.

The Czar of Russia has dismissed his escort while driving through the streets.

The Mississippi flood has left 20,000 people entirely destitute in Arkansas, alone.

The Austrian Minister of War anticipates the speedy pacification of Herzegovina.

Petitions for the pardon of Sergeant Mason are being gotten up in various parts of the country.

A rich discovery of Lacustrine relics has been made at Steckborn, Canton of Thurgau, Switzerland.

The press of Mexico are unanimous in denouncing the introduction of negro labor for railway work.

The immigrants who arrived in the United States during the 8 months ending February 29th numbered 327,000.

Sarah E. Hunt, President of the Woman's Bank at Boston, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

The Queen has directed the issue of letters patent formally annexing several small islands near Jamaica to the British Empire.

The Government is meeting actively for the arrest of the murderers of Lord Frederick Secretary of War is particularly active.

A ferocious tramp named Connell, and his wife, have been shot in the legs at Perin, County Clare, Ireland, and it is expected they will die.

The Postal Savings Bill, a vote of 165 to 50, has adopted the resolution favoring the granting of railway tickets for the delivery of mail matter.

The appointment of Count Von Waldersee, the successor of Count Kirchbach, as Imperial Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, is confirmed.

The probability is that Lieutenant De Long, of the hunted party, died from starvation and exposure. No trace of him or his party has been found.

The Crystal Palace Theater at Marseilles has been burned. Loss one million francs. The actors had great difficulty in escaping from the building.

The entire cotton spinning help of the Central Pacific Mill at Lawrence, Massachusetts, have struck, stopping 5000 spindles. There is a great excitement.

The circulation of standard silver dollars for the week ending March 11th, 1882, was 141,580, as against 260,699 for the corresponding period of 1881.

The Graphic's Washington correspondent says there is a rumor that the promoter of the Keeley motor scheme is Gen. Mc-Cook, of Colorado.

The anniversary of the assassination of the late Czar Alexander in St. Petersburg was commemorated by solemn service at the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul.

It is stated that General Skobeleff took part, by invitation, in the Christening of the Grand Duchess Helene, infant daughter of the Grand Duke Vladimir, the Czar's brother.

Emperor William received an autograph letter from the Czar on the anniversary of the assassination of his father, Alexander II., which deeply affects the German monarch.

Prince Bismarck has made a lodgment near King's mountain, in North Carolina, and numbers of country people are flocking to hear them, and they have made about fifty converts.

Prince Bauki, father of the King of Ashantee, denies that any but two hundred company girls have been massacred for the purpose of their blood to assist master with which to repair a state building.

Bradlaugh's friends say that his spirited appeal to the people expresses an actual intention to continue the controversy outside of the House, and that he will not at present attempt to enter the Commons.

The Government authorities are going on between England and Spain about Borneo. The Madrid government has decided to respond to the invitation of a British company by the occupation of several islands in Sonloo Archipelago, near Borneo.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says that in consequence of the discovery that the Nihilists have abandoned the assassination policy, Imperial clemency will be extended to political prisoners, and executions reduced to the utmost possible limit.

The Mormons have made a lodgment near King's mountain, in North Carolina, and numbers of country people are flocking to hear them, and they have made about fifty converts.

Prince Bauki, father of the King of Ashantee, denies that any but two hundred company girls have been massacred for the purpose of their blood to assist master with which to repair a state building.

Bradlaugh's friends say that his spirited appeal to the people expresses an actual intention to continue the controversy outside of the House, and that he will not at present attempt to enter the Commons.

The Mormons have made a lodgment near King's mountain, in North Carolina, and numbers of country people are flocking to hear them, and they have made about fifty converts.

Prince Bauki, father of the King of Ashantee, denies that any but two hundred company girls have been massacred for the purpose of their blood to assist master with which to repair a state building.

Bradlaugh's friends say that his spirited appeal to the people expresses an actual intention to continue the controversy outside of the House, and that he will not at present attempt to enter the Commons.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

FLOUR—Exports for the week, amounts being stated in barrels: To Hongkong 6,518, Central America 5,715, Panama 509, Japan 300, Tahiti 161, Manilla 125, South American 75, Lavuka 62. Prices have been reduced on city grades of Family Extra. There is little change to record in values of country extras and superfine, although the market for these is also easier.

We quote Superfine, common, $5.50@5.75; Superfine, $4.00@4.25; extra superfine, $4.25@4.50; choice and extra choice, $5.25@5.50; Oregon, good to choice and country grades, extras, $4.50@4.00.

WHEAT—At this date last year the situation as compared with to-day was as follows:

	1881.	1882.
Ldr. quotations,	9s 6d@9s 10d.	9s 9d@9s 11d.
Freight rates,	72s@77s6.	67s6@62s6.
Local market,	$1.37½@1.42½	$1.36@1.40.

The prices above are for most lots of average California in Liverpool, and for good to choice shipping in this city.

Greatly improved crop prospects and increased desire to realize have weakened values in the wheat market. The same influences have also strengthened ocean freights. The advanced figures obtained for tonnage brought about a rather singular occurrence. Liverpool quotations advanced a shilling and a half per quarter on cargoes, establishing the highest quotation of the month, and simultaneously prices here dropped to the lowest point for the month. A fair amount of business was transacted, both in spot lots and on future account. Now that April, July and August delivery, is most in favor with speculative buyers, the fact that no sensory grain have not been reduced any more than values have declined on spot lots. For choice new, deliverable in July, $1.57½ was offered at the close, but a somewhat better shipment of 100 tons was recently made by steamer to New York. We quote superfine, $1.45@1.50; fair to choice milling, $1.50@1.60; shipping $1.50@1.60.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS—Over a dozen ships have been placed under engagement for wheat during the week, and all at higher rates than have been lately current. The latest spot charters were all to Liverpool, ships to Liverpool, Havre or Antwerp. The rates now ruling are fully 10s. higher than quotations a week ago.

	Engaged.	Disengaged.	To Arrive
1882.	61,108	28,519	259,271
1881.	46,952	12,127	174,098

OATS—Low firmness exists than at date of last review. Considering the weakness which has been exhibited in markets for other feed, values for this cereal are holding up remarkably well. The lowest sales reported for the week were at $1.32½, and these were of oats of decidedly inferior quality.

We quote milling at $1.40@1.85; choice feed, $1.85@1.85; fair to good feed, $1.70@1.80; common feed, $1.60@1.65.

BARLEY—Heavy declines have taken place in this market, and spot lots have found little or no outlet, despite steady reduction in asking prices. No. 1 feed of next season's crop sold at $1.36@1.37½; July, $1.45 August, $1.40@1.40 September. There is no demand observable for chevalier, except for forward delivery. Buyers name $1.25 for choice, September.

We quote feed, $1.37½@1.65; brewing, $1.70 @1.75; chevalier, $1.62½@1.67½; for good to choice bay, for coast, $1.37½@1.60½.

CORN—Nebraska yellow has been offering freely, and a large quantity arrived lately, mostly in small lots, at $1.60. Light transfers of California small yellow at $1.65. White is in light supply, and held much more firmly than yellow.

White, $1.80@1.90; large yellow, $1.60@ $1.65; small round yellow, $1.62½@1.67½.

RYE—Market is quoted at $1.50@1.55. Every $1 sold was purchased.

Quotable at $2.00@2.20.

BUCKWHEAT—A large transfer was recorded this week at $1.65, the quality being first-class.

Quotable at $1.50@1.65.

MILLSTUFFS—Market is easy at reduced quotations. Choice chevalier ground, middling is offering at inside figure.

Bran, per ton, $16.00@17.00; middlings, $25.00@27.00; corn, ground, $30.00@38.00; barley, ground, $25.00@27.00.

BEANS—Strictly choice bayo beans are in very limited supply. Offerings would command good prices, probably as much as the nominal quotations. Market in the main is quiet.

Pea, per 100 lbs, $4.25@——; butter, small, $5.50@5.75; butter, large, $4.00@4.25; red, $2.50@2.60; pink, $2.75@3.00; bayo, $3.00@ 3.25; Limas, $5.00@5.50; small white, $4.75@ ——.

WOOL—One or two small consignments of spring wool have arrived. A year ago receipts were quite liberal, but late and heavy rains have retarded shearing this season. It will probably be late in April before the spring market opens. Quotations on fall are unchanged, prices being free for desirable grades, which are in light supply.

Southern Spring and lambs, Diablo, Calaveras and foothill, 14@18c; choice Sonoma, Humboldt and Mendocino, 20@22½c; northern fall, free, Diablo, 17@18c; Sonoma, Napa and Surry, 14@16c.

BUTTER—Increased receipts and fine proofs ahead for liberal arrivals cause easy prices to rule. Buyers are postponing purchases as much as possible, feeling confident that they will gain by so doing. There is still a fair demand from outside points, but with this exception trade is very dull, values are very poorly sustained.

CHEESE—Market is steady for strictly choice, which is not in large supply. Stocks of fair to good are larger than they have been for some time.

EGGS—Demand is about sufficient to absorb receipts, which are lighter than for several weeks preceding the present one. Market is moderately firm at inside prices.

We quote California fresh roll butter, 30@ 32½c; common to good roll, 27½@30c; cheese, California, 10@11c; California eggs, 20@22½c.

POTATOES AND ONIONS—Choice red potatoes in grannies continue in demand at good figures. Garnet Chile are arriving more freely than the demand warrants, and to realize on large lots prices under top quotations have to be accepted. Nearly all sacks of the variety above named arrived in one consignment this week.

We quote Early Rose, $2.00@2.15; River Red, $——@——; Garnet Chile, $1.75@1.85; Coffey's Cream, $——@——; Peluliuma and Tomatoes, $1.75@2.00; Humboldt Red, $1.80@ $1.40; Peerless, $1.50@1.60; Early Rose potatoes, sacks, ——@——; onions, yellow, choice, 90@1.00.

POULTRY—Fancy prices have been realized for a few days past, owing to very limited receipts. Sales of hens and ducks are reported at $10@10.25. Young roosters, without spurs, would have brought fully as much at the same time and produced a little more. Old, always figures, however, are lighter than it is safe to quote. But roads have prevented shipments from the interior. With moderate arrivals, lower prices are sure to follow.

Turkeys dressed, 14@17c; turkeys alive, hens, 14@16c; turkeys alive, gobblers, 13@ 15c; hens, per dozen, $6.00@8.00; roosters, old, $5.50@6.50; roosters, young, $6.00@ 6.50; broilers, $7.00@8.00; ducks, small and large, $6.00@8.50; geese per pair, $1.50 @2.00.

PROVISIONS—Hams are offering at unchanged figures. An advance in bacon is looked for. Market for lard is dull.

Hams, C. S. C., choice to fancy, 15½@16c; hams, C. S. C., fair to good, 14½@15c; hams, uncanvassed, California, 12½@13c; hams, California, canvassed, 14½@15c; bacon, eastern, light, C. S. C., 15@15½c; bacon, eastern, heavy, canvassed, ——@——c; bacon, California, canvassed, 13½@——; bacon, C. S. C., canvassed, 14½@——; lard, Cal., 9 to 10-lb. tins, 13½@13½c; lard, Cal., 5 to 10-lb. tins, 13½@13½c; lard, Cal., in 3-lb. pails, 14c; lard, eastern, refined, 9 to 10-lbs., 14½@ 15c.

LIVE STOCK AND MEATS—Following are rates from slaughterers to dealers:

Beef, 1st quality, dressed net, per lb, 6½@ 7c; beef, 2d quality, 6@6½c; beef, 1st quality, dressed gross, 4@4½c; beef, 2d quality, 3½@4c; mutton, choice, dressed, per lb, 8@8½c; lamb, 1st quality, per lb, 8@8½c; lamb, 2d quality, 7½@8c; hogs, dressed, 6½@6½c; veal, small, per pound, 8@ 10c; veal, large, 6@——c; lamb, per pound, 12½@13c.

Copyright © 2018 Newspapers.com. All Rights Reserved.
POWERED BY Newspapers.com