ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

OUR VERNACULAR.

The Structure of the Present English Language.

Until the conquest of England by William, Duke of Normandy, A. D. 1066, the Saxon language was spoken throughout that Kingdom. William undertook the difficult task of abolishing the Saxon tongue; and, therefore, ordered the youth of his newly-acquired dominion to be instructed in the French language. The pleadings in the Supreme Courts of Judicature, the title deeds to estates, and the laws of the land were written in Norman-French, and no other language was spoken at court. But the necessary intercourse between the conquerers and the conquered gave rise to the gradual formation of a dialect compounded of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French, in order that they might render themselves mutually intelligible; and from this necessity arose the structure of the present English language, which has been so richly improved by importations from the classical languages and from those spoken by the southern nations of Europe. About 1150 may be dated the decline of pure Saxon. Richard I., who died in 1199, was not known to have uttered an English word. About 1250 may be dated the beginning of pure English. The psalms of David were done in meter in 1310. Plays were performed in English in 1328. Wills and settlements were first written in English in 1347. In 1381 Courtney, Bishop of London, preached in English. It was not until 1385 that children in the schools of England were taught the English, to the exclusion of the French tongue. Evening prayer was read for the first time in English in Edward VI.'s chapel on the 16th day of April, 1548.

Gower, Chaucer and Wickliffe arose at the beginning of the latter half of the fourteenth century, after which our language underwent no further violent ch n es; and as learning advanced an l manne s improved, it gradually assumed the form in which it is exhibited to us in those two works, which may be considered the standards of pure English, our version of the Bible and the writings of Shakespeare.

The Cromwell Bible, so-called, printed in 1653, is in the style now in use; consequently our vernacular has undergone no material change during two and a half centuries.

About five-eighths of all the words in the English language are derived from the Anglo-Saxon. Of the sixty-six words composing the Lord's Prayer all but five are Anglo-Saxon. Gray's "Elegy" contains 991 words, of which the Anglo-Saxon furnishes 821, the Latin 125, the French fifteen, the Italian seven and the Greek twenty-three. The soliloquy of Hamlet contains eighty-one words, of which all but thirteen are Anglo-Saxon.

The English language consists of about 30,000 radical words, of which Shakespeare uses about 15,000, and is the vernacular of 125,000,000 of human beings.

THE LORD'S PRAYER AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

The following will exhibit in our vernacular specimens of the Lord's Prayer, at different periods:

A. D. 1250.

Fadur ure in heune, halewede beoth thi neune, cumen thi kuneriche, thi wote beoth idon in heune and in erthe. Ure euerych dawe breid gif vus thilk, dawe. And vorzef ure deltes, as vi vorzefeu ure bettoures, and lede vus nouzt into temptation, but deliueri vus of uvel. Amen.

A. D. 1300.

Fader oure in hevene. Halewd be thi name. Come thi kindgom. Thi wille be done as in heven and in erthe Oure eche dayes bred geve us to-day. And forgeve us our *dettes*, as we forgeven our *detteures*. And lede us net into temptation. Bote *delyvere* us of yvel. Amen.

A. D. 1380.

Oure fadir that art in heunes halowid by thi name, thi kingdom come to, be thi wille den in erthe as in heune, give to us this day or breed, ouir other substance, forgeue to us our dettis, as we forgeuen to our dettouris, lede us not into temptaciun, and delyur us from yuel. Amen.

A. D. 1483.

Father our that art in heavens, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdome come to us, thy wille be done in earth as is in heaven; oure every days bred give us to-day; forgive us oure trespasses as we forgive them that tresspass against us; and lead us not into temptaiun, but deliver us from all evil sin. Amen.

A. D. 1534.

O oure father which art in heven, hallowed by thy name. Let thy kingdome come. Thy wille be fulfilled as well in erth as yll in heven. Give vs this daye our dayly breede. And forgeve vs our treaspasses, even as we forgeve oure trespassers. And leade vs not into temptacion; but delyver vs from evell. For thine is the kyngedome and the power and the glorye for ever. Amen.

A. D. 1582.

Our Father, which art in heaven, sanctified be thy name. Let thy kingdom come. Thy will be done as in heauen, in earth also. Give us to-day our supersubstantial bread. And forgive us our dettes, as we also forgive our detters. And leade vs not into temtation. But deliver us from evil. Amen.

A. D. 1600.

Our father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name.

Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done even in earth as it is heaven.

Give us this day our dayly bread.

And forgive us our debts, as we also forgive our debters.

And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evill: for thine is the kingdome, and the power, and the glory for ever. Amen.

A. D. 1653.

Our Father which art in heaven. Hallowed be Thy name.

Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven.

Give us this day our daily bread.

And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debters.

And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory for ever. Amen.

MAKING SQUARE HOLES.

A Drilling Machine as Simple as it is Ingenious.

A feat in mechanics has just been accomplished in the production of a machine by means of which square holes can be drilled in metal. Hitherto it has only been possible to drill round holes, but now square holes, and, in fact, holes of complex geometrical outline can be drilled as easily as circular holes. There are two machines for effecting this object, one of which will only drill either round or square holes, the other will drill holes of any shape. The first of these is the Ainley-Oakes drilling machine, which in appearance resembles an ordinary drilling machine. It has, however, a spindle composed of three concentric parts, upon one of which is a set of cams so arranged that each cam, when brought into combination with the part in which it works produces at the cutter a hole of a given size, each calm producing a different-sized hole. In other words, in cutting a square hole the toe of the cutter describes a square. It is not possible without drawings to make the arrangement clear, but it may be stated generally that the mechanical details, while very ingenious are very simple, and the results very satisfactory.

The second machine is the Tyler-Ellis drill, which is an outcome of the previous apparatus. In the Tyler-Ellis machine the spindle moves above the center of the ball joint, and by an improved arrangement of the working parts holes of any conceivable mathematical outline can be drilled. Another point of advantage in the Tyler-Ellis drill is that it cuts clean angles in the square holes, whereas the Ainley-Oakes drill leaves a slight filling of metal in the angles, which have to be cleared out after the hole is drilled. It is curious to watch the machine forming a four-sided hole in a plate of metal, but it does it in a very practical and effective manner. The value of these machines will be found in engineering workshops and shipbuilding yards, where great numbers of square holes are constantly required to be made in various parts of machinery, and would be much more frequently made were the means at hand for forming them. It is stated that the cost of drilling square holes is no greater than that of round ones, although up to the present time the cost has been as one to 36—that is to say, a square hole has hitherto cost to make 36 times as much as a round one.

A Big Drink.

In 1631 Marshal Tilly, the General of the forces of the Catholic League, had been badly crippled by the loss of the battle of Beitenfeld, and he was compelled to hasten to the relief of some of the imperial cities of his party. These cities were being hard pressed by Gustavus Adolphus; Schweinfurt and Wurzburg, not very far from Rothenburg, had already fallen into his hands; and in order to prevent his further advance into Bavaria and toward Munich, Tilly determined to occupy Rothenburg. The town had declared for the Protestant League some time before this, and its citizens soldiery had been reenforced by a detachment of the troops of Gustavus, under the command of Cornet Conrad von Rinkenberg. The burghers had great confidence in the strength of their walls, and relied on the promises of further assistance from the King of Sweden, who at that time was at Wurzburg. The weakest point of the walls, at the northeast corner, had been furiously bombarded by the cannon of Tilly's advance forces, and upon his arrival he pressed the siege with renewed vigor, threatening the besieged with the same fate he had dealt out to the town of Madgeburg a short time before. Toward evening of the second day the tower containing the powder-magazine, near the point most vigorously assaulted, was blown up by a grenade, the white flag of surrender was then displayed, and Tilly's forces took possession, refusing any terms except the free passge of the Swedish contingent.

Tilly and his principal officers proceeded to the Rathhaus hall, and summoned before him the Burgomaster and his colleagues. He condemned them to be beheaded, and the executioner was summoned. Meanwhile the women and children of the town had been appealing to Tilly and his officers for mercy and leniency, and finally he relented and spared the heads of the town fathers, but levied such a heavy contribution from the people, and made his occupancy of the place, which lasted some weeks, so burdensome, that the town never fully recovered its former prosperous condition.

The Rothenburg legend relates that Tilly's change of mind about the execution of the Burgomaster and his associates was brought about in this wise: While waiting for the executioner, the trembling Councilors ordered wine brought from the cellars and offered to the officers. They drank freely of the wine presented to them in a large pokal (goblet) by the master of the cellars. The generous wine warmed the hearts of the Generals, and finally Tilly offered to pardon the Burgomaster and his brethren if one of them would empty at a single draught the large pokal from which they had been drinking. The Councilor and ex-Burgomaster Nusch made the attempt, and although the pokal held thirteen schoppen—fully six quarts—he succeeded. Tilly kept his promise, and spared the lives of the Burgomasters. The family of Nusch was pensioned by the town, and was given possession of the pokal, the pension and the pokal being in possession of the family at this time.—*Harper's Magazine for November.*

Relic-sellers at Gettysburg are said to import wagon loads of junk from southern battle-fields and sell them for Gettysburg battle relics.

PEARS' toilet soap is the most elegant adjunct.

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A PERFECT HARNESS DRESSING.
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I SHALL BE AT THE GOLDEN EAGLE Hotel on the above dates, and will be pleased to have you call and inspect samples, designs and gowns. nl,2,4,6

Proposals for Bids for Agricultural Park.

THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE will receive bids at the office of the Secretary, at the Exposition Building, in Sacramento, up to 3 o'clock P. M., TUESDAY, December 2, 1890, for the lease, from said date, for one or two years, of the following privileges at Agricultural Park, situate in said city, to wit: The dwelling, or boarding-house, restaurant, bar and other refreshment privileges within the premises, for the purpose and privilege of keeping a boarding-house, bar and restaurant, and for no other business whatever. Also, the pasture field. All of said property to be subject to the rules and orders of said Board of Agriculture. Full security to be given for total amount of lease. Rent payable monthly. All bids must be accompanied by cash, or a certified check, covering first month's rent. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

CHRIS. GREEN, President.
SMITH, Secretary. n4-1m

COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, November 5th.

FRUIT—Lemons—Sicily, $10@10 50 ₱ box; California, 15@75; Limes, 15@6 ₱ box, 75c@$1 ₱ 100; Bananas, $2@3 50 ₱ bunch for Island; Cocoanuts, $6@7; Oranges, Mexican, $3@4 ₱ box; Strawberries, Santa Clara, 65@75c ₱ drawer; Pineapples, 60c each, $7 ₱ dozen; Peaches, $1@1 25 ₱ box; Egg Plums, 75c@$1 ₱ box; Apples, Spitzbergen, $1 25@1 75 ₱ box; Rhode Island Greenings, $1@1 50 ₱ box; mixed varieties, $1@1 25 ₱ box; 1 25 ₱ box; Pears, $1 25@2 ₱ box; Peach Plums, $1 25@1 50 ₱ box; Prunes, German, 75c@$1 ₱ box; Prunes, French, 90c@$1 25 ₱ box; Quinces, $1 to $1 25 ₱ box.

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

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4 50 ₱ bbl; Oatmeal, 10-lb sack, 40 ₱ lb, $3 80 100-lb sack; Cornmeal, white, $2 25 ₱ 10-lb sacks, yellow, $2 10 ₱ 25-lb sacks; Cracked Wheat, $2 50, 10-lb sacks; $2 30, 100-lb sacks; Hominy, $3, 10-lb sack; $2 80 ₱ 100 lbs; Graham, $2 45, 10-lb sacks; $2 30, 100 lb-sacks.

VEGETABLES—Onions, Silverskins, $3@3 25 ₱ cwt; Onions, Red, $2 75@3 Cabbage, 50c@$1; Carrots, 50@60c ₱ 100 lbs; Turnips, new, $1@1 25 ₱ sack; bunch vegetables, 12½@75 ₱ dozen; Parsnips, $1@1 50; Beets, 75c@$1; Horse Radish, 10c ₱ lb; Garlic, 20@25c; Artichokes, 40c ₱ doz; Dried Peppers, 15@18c; Green Peas, common, 4@6c; do sweet, 6@8c; Rhubarb, 3@4c ₱ lb; Cucumbers, 6@8c ₱ doz; Potatoes—Early Rose, 90c@$1; Peerless, $1@1 25; Burbanks, $1@1 25; Centennial, $1@1 25 ₱ cwt; Sweet Potatoes, $1@1 10 ₱ sack; Celery, 75c ₱ doz; Spinach, 5c ₱ lb; String Beans, 4@5c; Wax Beans, 4@5c ₱ lb; Summer Squash, 3@4c; Cauliflower, $1 ₱ doz; Green Peppers, 5@7c ₱ lb; Egg Plant, 4@6c ₱ lb; Tomatoes, 50@65 c ₱ box; Okra, 8@10c ₱ lb; Shell Beans, 6@8c ₱ lb; Lima Beans, 6@7c ₱ lb; Watermelons, 70c@$1 ₱ doz; Cantaloupes, 60@75c ₱ doz; Corn, $1 25@1 50 ₱ sack; Okra, 10@12½c.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat Hay, $10@14 ₱ ton; Alfalfa do, $12@13 ₱ ton; Bran, $19 ₱ ton; Middlings, $27 ₱ ton; Barley, whole, paying $1 35@1 45, rolled, $1 65; Wheat (choice milling, paying $1 30 ₱ cwt; Rye, $1 10; Wild Oats, $1 75 ₱ 100 lbs; Tame Oats, $1 95@2 05; Corn, paying $1 30 ₱ cwt.

GAME—Ducks, Mallard, ₱ pair, 50@75c; Canvasback, 75@$1; Sprig, 40@50c; Widgeon, 25@50c; Teal, 35@50c; Quail, $1 25@1 50 ₱ doz; Gray Geese, 50@75c ₱ pair; Brants, 30@50c; White, 2.c; Honkers, 75c@$1; Cottontail, 20@40c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS — Butter—Valley, 28c ₱ lb; Fancy Petaluma, 32@33c ₱ lb; Eastern Creamery Fancy, 22@25c; pickle roll, 18@22c; packed in firkins, choice, 18@20c; common, 3c. Cheese—California, 10@12c; Young America, 12½@13½c; Eastern Cream, 15@16c; Limburger, 18@20c; genuine Swiss, 20c; American Swiss, 21c; Martin's Cream, 17@18c; Eggs, 38@40c; California Ranch Eggs, 37½@40c; Eastern Eggs, 25@27½c.

POULTRY—Gobblers, 18c; Turkeys, hens, 14@16c; gobblers, 13@15c; dressed, 17@18c; full-grown Chickens, $4@5 ₱ dozen; young Roosters, $4@5 ₱ dozen; broilers, $3@4; tame Ducks, $5@6; Pekin $6@7; Geese, $2@2 25 ₱ pair.

MEATS—Beef, 4½@5c; Mutton, 7c; Lamb, 9c; Veal, large, 4@5c; small, 5½@6½c; Hogs, 4@4½c; dressed Pork, 7c; Hams—Eastern, 14@15c; California, 11½c; Bacon—Light medium, 9½c; selected, 11c; extra light, 12½c; extra light boneless, 13½@14½c.

MISCELLANEOUS—seeds—Alfalfa, new crop, 9@10c; Timothy, Eastern, 6@7c ₱ lb; Pop Corn, Bar, $3@4, Shelled, 4½ @ 5½c ₱ lb; Red Clover, 11@12½c ₱ lb; Red Top, 8@9c. Nuts—Chile Walnuts, new, 11@12c; California Walnuts, 9@10c; Almonds, new, 11@12½c; Peanuts, California, 6@7c; Eastern, 6@7c; Lard (California), cans, 8½@9c; Eastern, 8½@10c. Hides, salt, light, 5c; medium steers, 5c; heavy steers, 3c; heavy cows, 5c; dry, 9c. Tallow, 3½c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 5th.

FLOUR—So far this month there has been good export movement, shipments having been made to Great Britain, China and Central America. We quote: Net cash price for family Extras, $4 40@4 50 ₱ bbl; Bakers' Extras, $4 15@4 25; Superfine, $3@3 30.

WHEAT—There is a very tame market. Offerings are not heavy, while the demand is light, so that the situation presents nothing of interest. Of course, export trade is kept in motion, and ship after ship clears with full cargo at the Custom-house for foreign ports, but parties who just now control this line of business seem to have all the grain they want to meet their contracts, and there is no occasion to resort to public avenues to buy anything for loading purposes. Millers keep the market alive by their operations, though such trade is rather limited and does not tend to create any very firm feeling or cause any positive appearance of activity. We quote prices as follows: No. 1 White, $1 32½@1 33¾; choice, $1 35; milling, $1 37½@1 40 ₱ ctl.

BARLEY—While spot trade is not of large volume, nor of particularly brisk character, the market for Feed Barley yet shows strong and buoyant tone. Holders have matters almost entirely in their own hands, and are inclined to make full use of the advantage. Brewing qualities are receiving pretty fair share of attention, and sales would likely be of greater magnitude were it not for the comparatively high figures that prevail. In Chevalier there is not much doing at the moment, probably owing to the absence of really choice offerings than anything else. We quote as follows: No. 1 Feed, $1 47½@1 48¾; choice, $1 50; common grade, $1 45@1 46¼; Brewing, $1 52½@1 55 for fair to good and $1 57½@1 60 for choice; Chevalier, $1 40@1 57½ ₱ ctl, as to quality.

OATS—The immediate prospect is not favorable to buyers. Stocks are of fair magnitude, but they are under good control, being in few hands. The strong feeling in Feed Barley encourages holders of Oats, so that there is little hope of buyers obtaining concessions. We quote as follows: Surprise, $1 85@1 90; milling, $1 75@1 80; good to choice feed, $1 70@1 75; fair, $1 60@1 65; Gray, $1 65@1 70; Black, $1 80@2 ₱ ctl.

CORN—White corn is not plentiful, while Yellow is in rather free supply. We quote as follows: Yellow, $1 26½@1 27½ ₱ ctl for large and $1 25 for small; White, $1 32½@1 35 ₱ ctl.

CRACKED CORN—Quotable at $28@29 ₱ ton.

OILCAKE MEAL—Quotable at $25@27 ₱ ton from the mills

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

CORNMEAL—Millers quote feed at $28@29 ₱ ton; fine kinds for the table, in large and small packages, 3½@4c ₱ lb.

SEEDS—A shipment of 500,000 lbs Mustard was made to New York this week by sailing vessel. We quote: Mustard, Brown, $2 50@3; Yellow, $2 12@2 25 ₱ ctl; Canary, 3@3½c; Hemp, 3½@4c; Rape, $1 50@2 50; Timothy, 5½@6½c; Alfalfa, 8@8½c ₱ lb; Flax, $2@2 65 ₱ ctl.

MIDDLINGS—Market against buyers. Quotable at $27@28 ₱ ton.

HAY—Desirable stock is promptly sold at full figures. Receipts continue moderate. We quote as follows: Wheat, $12@18 50; Wild Oat, $12@15; Barley, $10@13; Alfalfa, $13 ₱ ton.

STRAW—Firm at 70@80c ₱ bale.

HOPS—There is not much choice stock to be found among offerings, and it is this quality alone that exporters will sample. Such product will bring full rates. Low grades drag, being quotable at 30@35c, while the better article ranges from 35@40c ₱ lb.

BRAN—The situation favors sellers. Quotable at $21 50@22 ₱ ton.

RYE—Quiet and nominal at $1 20 ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Stocks are light, while prices are steady, though the inquiry is limited. Quotable at $2 15@2 22 ₱ ctl.

GROUND BARLEY—Firm at higher prices. Quotable at $22@23 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—Changes are few and not important. River Reds, 90c@$1 10; early Rose, 60@75c; Garnet Chile, 95c@$1; Peerless, 75@90c; Burbanks, 60@$1 40; Sweet, $1 25@1 75 ₱ ctl, with some choice in boxes selling up to $2 ₱ ctl.

ONIONS—Hold up firmly in price. Quotable at $3@3 20 ₱ ctl.

DRIED PEAS—We quote: Green, $2@2 25; Blackeye, $1 60@1 75; Niles, $1 37½@1 50 ₱ ctl.

BEANS—Arrivals are more free this week. We quote as follows: Bayos, $3 00@4; Butter, $2 75@3; Pink, $2@2 25; Red, $2 00@2 05; Lima, $3 10@3 95; Pea, $2 80@2 90; Small White, $2 70@2 80 ₱ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Another carload of Garlic arrived to-day, direct from Italy, which will be sold at auction this afternoon. Trade is of ordinary character, there being no great variety for selection. Tomatoes and Cucumbers are the two kinds that make the larger exhibit just now. We quote: Egg Plant, 35@50c ₱ box; Tomatoes, 25@50c ₱ box; Summer Squash, $1@1 25 ₱ box; Cucumbers, 25@50c ₱ box; Lima Beans, 4@4½c ₱ lb; Turnips, 75c ₱ ctl; Beets, $1 ₱ sack; Carrots, feed, 30@40c; Parsnips, $1 25 ₱ ctl; Cabbage, 50@60c ₱ ctl; Garlic, 8@9c ₱ lb; Cauliflower, 50@60c ₱ dozen; Green Peppers, 40@60c ₱ box; Dry Peppers, 12c; Dry Okra, 6@8c ₱ lb; Marrowfat Squash, $10@12 ₱ ton; Hubbard Squash, $25 ₱ ton.

FRUIT—Wine Grapes are slow of sale, most of the offerings being of the medium quality. Table Grapes are less plentiful, and dealers are able to clean up a little better, though prices do not improve. We quote: Raspberries, $10@12 ₱ chest; Cantaloupes, 75c@1 ₱ crate; Quinces, 40@65c ₱ box; Huckleberries, 9@10c ₱ lb; Grapes, 35@50c for Muscats, 30@50c for Rose of Peru, 25@40c for Black Malvoise, 50@65c for Tokay, 50@75c for Corinthian, 35@50c for Verdel and 40@75c ₱ box for Isabellas; Wine Grapes, Zinfandel, $10@13; other kinds, $8@11 ₱ ton; Apples, 40@75c ₱ box for common to good, $1@1 25 for choice; Pears, 40@1 25 ₱ box; Strawberries, $5@7 for large and $10@12 for Longworths; Mexican Limes, $5@6 ₱ box; Lemons, Sicily, $7 50@8; Los Angeles Lemons, $2@2 50 ₱ box; Riverside Lemons, $3@3 50; Loretto Oranges, $2 50 ₱ box; Bananas, $1 25@2 50 ₱ bunch; Pineapples, $3@5 ₱ dozen; Cranberries, $9@11 50 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is very light and movement is necessarily slow. Apples, evaporated, in boxes, 11@11½c ₱ lb; sliced, 8@8½c; quartered, 7@7½c; Pears, 7@7½c for common and 10@12c for quartered unpeeled Bartlett; Figs, 2½@3½c; do pressed, in boxes, 4@5c; Pitted Plums, 11½@13c; Peaches, peeled, evaporated, 22½@27½c; bleached, 10@14c; common sun-dried, 7@10c; Apricots, bleached, 14@18c in sacks and 18@19c ₱ lb in boxes; Nectarines, 17@18c for white; California Prunes, 7½@9½c ₱ lb; Grapes, 3¾@4c ₱ lb; Raisins, $1 75@2 ₱ box for London Layers.

HONEY—Stocks are cleaning up, causing firmer feeling in values. We quote: White Comb 10@13c; Amber, 8@9c; white liquid, extracted, 6@6½c; Amber colored and candied, 5@5½c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—Desirable fresh product is in light receipt, and arrivals are readily placed at quotations. Dry weather imparts a strong tone to the situation, which would likely be dispelled by a few days of rain. Trade on packed descriptions is constant and steady, and stocks are being rapidly depleted, while prices continue to harden. We quote prices as follows: Fancy, 35@36c; good to choice, 28@33c; fair to good, 19@25c; store lots, 13@16c ₱ lb; pickled roll, 23@26c; firkin, 18@21c; Eastern, 12@16c ₱ lb for ordinary and 21@24c for creamery.

CHEESE—Light stock help the selling interest. We quote: Choice to fancy, 12@13c; fair to good, 9@11c; Eastern, ordinary to fine, 10@13c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Free arrivals of the Eastern article impart softer tone to the general market. Quotable at 44@45c ₱ dozen for ranch and 37½@42½c for store lots; Eastern, 20@22½c per dozen for cold storage, and 24@27½c for fresh.

POULTRY—Constant receipts of Eastern fowl operate against any advance in prices for home product. We quote prices as follows: Live Turkeys—Gobblers, 15@17c; Hens, 14@16c ₱ lb; dressed Turkeys,—@—c; Roosters, $4 50@5 50 for old and $4 50@5 50 for young; Broilers, small, $2@2 50; do, large, $3@4; Hens, $4 50@6; Ducks, old, $4 50@4 50; young, $4 50@6; Geese, old, $1@1 25; Goslings, $1 50@1 75 ₱ pair; Pigeons, old, $1@1 25; young, $1 75@2 25 ₱ dozen.

GAME—Prices change every day, though variations are light for good stock. Consignments not in order are either dumped or sold on the first bid. We quote: Quail, $1@1 12½; Mallard $4@4 50; Sprig, $1@1 75; Teal, $1 50@1 75; small Ducks, $1; Widgeon, $1@1 25; Brandt, $1 25@1 50; English Snipe, $1@1 50; Gray Geese, $2 25@2 50 ₱ dozen; Venison, 7@9c ₱ lb; Doves, 50@60c ₱ dozen; Hare, $1 25@1 50; Rabbits, $1@1 50 ₱ dozen.

PROVISIONS—We quote as follows: Eastern Hams, 13½@13¾c; California refrigerator-cured Hams, 12½@13c; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 13@13½c; California Bacon, heavy and medium, 9@10c; do light 12½@13c; do extra light, 14@14½c; do, clear sides, 9½@9¾c; Pork, extra prime, $15@15 50; do prime mess, $16@16 50; do, mess, $17@17 50; do, clear, $18 50@19; do, extra clear, $19@19 50 ₱ b 1 Pigs' Feet, $13 50@14 ₱ bbl; Beef, mess, bbls, $7 50@8; do, extra mess, bbls, $8 50@9; do, family, $11 50@12 ₱ bbl; do, smoked, 11½@12c ₱ lb; Eastern Lard, tierces, 7½@8¼c; do, 10-lb tins, 9@9½c; do, 5-lb tins, 9½@9¾c; do, 3-lb tins, 9½@9¾c; California Lard, tierces, 8¾@9c; do, kegs, 9¼@9½c; do, 10-lb tins, 10@10½c; do, 5-lb tins 10½c; do, 10-lb pails, 10¾c; do, 5-lb pails, 11c; do, 3-lb pails, 11½c ₱ lb.

HIDES AND SKINS—Quotable as follows:

	Sound.	Culls.
Heavy Steers, 57 lbs up ₱ lb	—@8½c	6½@—c
Medium steers, 46 to 56 lbs	6½@—	—@5
Light, 40 to 45 lbs	5½@—	4½@—
Medium Cows, over 46 lbs	—@5½	4½@—
Light Cows, under 46 lbs	—@5½	4½@—
Kips, 17 to 30 lbs	6 @7	5 @—
Veal Skins, 10 to 17 lbs	8 @—	6 @—
Calf skins, 5 to 10 lbs	8 @9	6 @—

Dry Hides, usual selections, 9c; Dry Kins, do, 10c ₱ lb; Calf Skins, do, 9c; Cull Hides, Kip and Calf, 6½@7c; Sound Dry Salt Hides, 7c; Cull Dry Salt Hides, 4½@5c; Pelts, shearings, 10@20c each; do, short, 30@50c each; do, medium, 65@90c each; do, long wool, 90c@$1 25 each; Deer Skins, summer, 30@35; do good medium, 25c ₱ lb; do, thin, 20c ₱ lb; Goat Skins, 40@50c apiece for prime and perfect, 25@33c for medium, 10@20c each for small.

WOOL—Trade continues fairly good and values are well sustained. The past week has been a moderately good one in the aggregate of sales, and it is probable that the present one will be quite as good, excepting that a legal holiday intervenes. Eastern advices are encouraging, the trade there seeming to be in favor of sellers. Manufacturers are stocking up liberally, which circumstance is a new and satisfactory feature of the Wool trade, be ause they have, as a rule, been indifferent to carrying wools for the past three or four years, preferring to have the dealers do so for them. Reported sales of over 300,000 lbs at current rates. We quote spring:

Eastern Oregon and Washington.....12@20
Valley do.....20@23

We quote fall.

San Joaquin and Southern, free.....10@14
Do defective.....8@10
Northern Lamb.....15@18
Do, defective.....14@15

MEAT MARKET—The supply of all descriptions is quite ample for market requirements, with prices shaping rather in favor of consumers than otherwise. Following are the rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers: Beef—First quality, 5½@6c; second quality, 5@5½c ₱ lb; third quality, 4½@ ₱ lb. Veal—Quotable at 4@6c for large and 5@8c ₱ lb for small. Mutton—Quotable at 7@7½c ₱ lb. Lamb—Quotable at 9c ₱ lb. Live Hogs, on foot, grain fed, heavy, 3¾@4c; light, 4@4½c; dressed Hogs, 6½@7½c ₱ lb.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, November 5th.

WHEAT—$1 08 for cash, $1 07 for December, $1 08½ for January, and $1 10½ for May.

SUGAR—Cuba Centrifugal, 5 15-16c.

CHICAGO, November 5th.

WHEAT—$1 00¾ for December and $1 06⅞ for May.

LIVERPOOL, November 5th.

WHEAT—Quiet but steady. California spot lots, 7s 4½d to 7s 7½d; cargoes off coast, 38s; just shipped, 37s 9d; nearly due, 37s 9d; cargoes off coast steady; on passage, not much demand; Mark Lane Wheat, firm; English country markets, generally dearer; Wheat in Paris, slow; Flour quiet.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 5, 1890.

MORNING SESSION.

Ophir	4 65	Challenge	3 35
Mexican	2 95	Occidental	1 80
Potosi	7½	Lady Wash	40
Sierra Nevada	1 90	Andes	1 75
Point	2 75	Scorpion	25
Jacket	3 15	Iowa	40c
G. & C.	2 30	New York	0
B. & B.	3 25	W. Comstock	55c
Imperial	35	Eureka	3 75
Kentuck	1 90	Prize	30
Alpha	1 80	Navajo	30
Con. Va.	4 40	B. Isle	95c
Savage	3 10	Mt. Diablo	2 50
Belcher	2 80	Queen	70
Confidence	7	Com'wealth	1 40
Chollar	3 75	Delmonte	70c
Potosi	7½	Bodie	2
Hale & N.	1 90	Bulwer	40
Point	2 70	Syndicate	10
Jacket	3 05	Conqueror	1
Imperial	35	Mono	1
Kentuck	2 05	Dudley	20c
Alpha	1 90	Silver King	50
Belcher	2 90	Peer	20
Confidence	7½	Crocker	30
S. Nevada	3 05	Peerless	30
Utah	1 10	S. V. Water	95½
New York	30	S. F. Gas	58½
N. Occidental	10c		
W. Comstock	55c		
East S. Nev.	50		
Eureka	4		
Union	3 35		
Echequer	1 30		
Seg. Belcher	1 25		
Overman	2 30		
Justice	1 45		

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Ophir	4 50	Union	2 80
Mexican	2 95	Alta	1 40
G. & C.	2 30	Julia	25
B. & B.	3 30	Caledonia	45
Gould & Curry	4 50	Silver Hill	30c
Savage	3 10	Challenge	3 10
Chollar	3 70	Occidental	1 75
Potosi	7½	Lady Wash	40
H. & N.	1 90	Andes	1 75
Point	2 70	Benton	2
Jacket	3 05	Scorpion	25
Imperial	35	Prize	30
Kentuck	2 05	Navajo	30
Alpha	1 90	Com'wealth	2 65
Belcher	2 90	B. Isle	55
Confidence	7½	N. Belle Isle	1 40
S. Nevada	3 05	Queen	70
Utah	1 10	N. Com'wealth	1 45
New York	30	Bodie	1 95
N. Occidental	10c	Bulwer	40c
W. Comstock	55c	Mono	1
East S. Nev.	50	Peer	2
Eureka	4	Crocker	30
Union	3 35	Peerless	30c
Echequer	1 30	Central	15c
Seg. Belcher	1 25	S. V. Water	95½
Overman	2 30	S. F. Gas	58½
Justice	1 45		

Mischievous Types.

If the witty lady who wrote about "the total depravity of inanimate things" had been a proof-reader she would have said the most depraved of all are the types. Only those behind the scenes know what unceasing vigilance is required to prevent them from doing mischief. Some years ago an editor at the South wishing to congratulate General Pillow after his return from Mexico as a battle-scarred veteran, was made by the types to characterize him as a "battle-scared veteran." The indignant General, rushing into the editorial sanctum, demanded an explanation, which was given, and a correction promised in the next day's paper. Judge of the editor's feelings on the morrow, when, as if to heap horrors upon horror's head, he found the General styled in the revised paragraph "that bottle scarred veteran!" *Young Folks at Home.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches have a direct influence on the inflamed parts, giving relief in coughs, colds and the various throat troubles to which singers and public speakers are liable. Sold only in boxes.

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