UNITED BRETHREN.

Further Proceedings of the Conference in Indiana.

The Marriage Relation—Court Decisions Regarding Church Property —Bishops of the Church.

[Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.]

HUDSON (Ind.), May 24.—The General Conference of the United Brethren Church, assembled here, are still at work revising the discipline. Bishop M. Wright of Dayton, O., occupied the chair. Considerable time was spent in debating a recommendation of the committee to change a clause in the discipline on the marriage relation so as to substitute that the words "scriptural reasons" he substituted for the word "adultery" for a just cause for divorce and remarriage of the grieved party. The word "adultery" was retained.

Considerable time was also spent in an effort to remodel the questions to be required of candidates for church membership to answer, but no changes were made.

The question of superintendency was brought up, and, after some debate, it was resolved that we have four Bishops during the coming quadrennium.

In the evening H. Floyd of Indiana preached a sermon on the "Duties of Ministers," which seemed to delineate their way of duty so clearly that none cannot fail to discern them, and if followed would make the ministry the effective power the scriptures of divine truth wants them to be.

CHURCH PROPERTY.

I submit for publication some extracts from a recent decision rendered by Judge Taft in the United States Circuit Court at Toledo, O., in regard to the possession of church property deeded to the United Brethren Church in Christ. As the church is divided, each division claims the property.

The decision declares the minority to be the true United Brethren Church. I copied the extracts and send them to you for publication by request of Bishop H. J. Becker, well known to you. The paper I copied reads as follows: The noted and eminent jurist, Judge Taft of Cincinnati, has recently (May 13, 1893) rendered a decision in a church case, tried in the United States Circuit Court of Toledo, Ohio, which has occasioned great rejoicings among the Radicals, or Conservative United Brethren, who have so persistently been denounced as seceders.

He holds that the church is a compact, having a constitution and confession of faith, and that the creation of a new or revised constitution was an open and flagrant violation of the original compact, that the identity of the church is with those who adhere to the original compact; and that those who adopt the new constitution and confession of faith are seceders; that the case of Watson vs. Jones (on which the Liberals gained a former decision) does not apply in this case. He holds that the report of Committee No. 6 (adopted by the majority in General Conference in 1885) is itself evidence of a conspiracy to overthrow the fundamental government of the church.

He holds that to make the vote on the constitution and confession of faith legal there should have been a day appointed to take the vote, and full and ample notice should have been given to each member of the day of election. Such notice was not given.

It is just to say this was a trial on demurrer, and the facts remain to be proven on the issues in the trial. But the Conservatives regard the decision as an able statement of principles and facts, which, when the evidence is before the court, will secure for them their rights as the lawful trustees of the property. P. BECK.

Hudson, Ind.

THE CHURCH BISHOPS.

The following is a brief sketch of the present four Bishops of the United Brethren Church.

The senior Bishop is H. T. Barnaby, 70 years old last April. Born in Angelica, N. Y., he was left an orphan at 12 years of age. He embraced religion in 1832, was licensed to preach in 1833 by the United Presbyterian Church, joined the United Brethren Church in 1838, and has been a minister in that church ever since. He represented the Michigan Conference in General Conference six times. In 1889 he was elected Bishop, and has served the church in that capacity now four years. He is a good presiding officer, above medium hight and fair complexion—in personal appearance more like a farmer, but a good logician and preacher.

Bishop M. Wright is now 64 years old. He was born in Rush County, Indiana. He got his education in the public schools and Hartville College, Indiana. He taught in public schools and colleges ten years and has been in the ministry forty-one years. He served the Church as Presiding Elder nine years, as editor and publishing agent fifteen years, as Bishop on the Pacific Coast and teacher in Philomath College, Oregon, six years. He was again elected four years ago a Bishop of the United Brethren Church. He is a good parliamentarian and efficient presiding officer, a little below medium hight and fair complexion, well fitted for the office to which he is chosen.

Halleck Floyd of Dublin, Ind., is 54 years old; was educated at Hartsville College, Indiana, and was converted in early age. At the age of 19 he entered the traveling ministry in the United Brethren Church, of which he has ever since been an efficient minister for thirty-five years in White River Conference, of which he is now a member, served as Presiding Elder, college agent and on most of the general boards of the church. He represented Wayne County, Ind., in the State Legislature in 1881-82; was associate editor of the *Christian Conservator* four years; represented his conference in General Conference from 1877 to 1889, at which time he was elected Bishop. A good presiding officer, fair complexion, above medium hight and fine appearance.

The youngest Bishop of the United Brethren Church is H. J. Becker, well and favorably known in California, where he spent more than ten years of active work in the ministry, and as Presiding Elder and Bishop preached and lectured in many places in the State and on the coast. His linguistic, oratorical and conversational powers cannot be surpassed. He was born at Massillon, Ohio, June 19, 1846, converted February 22, 1868, entered the ministry in the United Brethren Church December 20, 1869, was editor of the *Pacific Telescope*, issued in Sacramento, 1877-78, the *Philomath Crucible* (Oregon), 1880-81. He traveled through Europe, Egypt, Arabia, Syria, Greece, Corinth and Rome. He is in every way qualified for the office he is called to fill. He wears a long flowing beard, has black hair, a fair complexion and congenial disposition. P. BECK.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The "New England Magazine" (Boston) for June opens with an interesting paper dealing with "The Boston Tea Party." It is fully illustrated and is by Francis E. Abbott. Price Collier gives the history of "The Old Meeting-House in Hingham, Mass." Charlotte Forten Grimke gives a pleasant chapter of her "Personal Recollections of the Poet Whittier." Ralph Adams Cram writes a sonnet, "Dante in Exile," John Albee contributes a sketch, "A Mountain Maid." There is an installment of Benjamin Penhallow Shillaber's autobiography, "Experiences During Many Years." Charles Frederick Danforth writes on "Trout Fishing in New England." It is illustrated. Albert Hardy tells of the delights of June in delicate verse. Professor Julius E. Olson contributes an able and judicial account of "Norway's Struggle for Political Liberty." Mrs. Helen Campbell's serial, "John Ballantyne, American," is continued. Edith M. Thomas is represented by a strong poem, "The Fugitive," based upon Heine's line, "I Shall Return to God." Edith Mary Norris, the poet and story-writer, conducts a department of household science and art, of interest to women readers.

"Current Literature" is brimming over in the June number with new features. The World's Fair furnishes forty-eight pages of selections and illustrations, but not at the expense of the magazine itself, which has been considerably enlarged. A new and striking cover has also been designed. It is made in two colors, black and red, upon a white ground. In the department devoted to the World's Fair, the grounds and buildings receive the chief attention. Subsequent numbers we are told will deal more especially with the displays of exhibitors. The first number touches upon the opening ceremonies, gives a bird's-eye view of the exposition, follows this with remarks upon the buildings and their astonishing beauty, and touches incidentally upon the side-shows of the Plaisance, and so on. The illustrations follow the text as far as possible, the whole making a most readable account of the great Columbian event. In the body of the magazine the usual departments are to be found. The prize sketch, which receives the award of $25, appears in the miscellany, while in other parts of the magazine will be found a number of interesting original papers specially prepared for its various departments. Current Literature Publishing Company, New York.

The June "Overland Monthly" (San Francisco), covers a wide range of subjects. A paper on "The Pomo Basket Makers," another "Cruise of the Yacht Chispa" are refreshing and full of interest. The illustrations of the first paper are particularly noteworthy and are from photos and drawings. The pioneer days of California are brought vividly before us in two papers by well-known writers. W. S. Hutchinson tells mining stories with his well-known skill, in a paper called "Old Camp-Fires Rekindled." Caspar T. Hopkins gives interesting information of the various frauds practiced by the skippers of early days, in a paper entitled "Frauds on Marine Underwriters." "The American Private Soldier," by Lieutenant Alvin H. Sydenham. The rollicking fun of the "Cruise of the Yacht Chispa," written by the crew, is as jolly as a rolling tar, carried well by the excellent photos taken by Lowden on the cruise. The serious imagination of a supposed invasion of Europe by Asiatic tribes, entitled "The Year 1899, by W. W. Crane, is a clever fancy. The recent Chinese decisions give timeliness to this story. The whole number is capital midsummer reading.

"Even more important than Columbus' discovery is the fact that the General Government has just discovered woman," says Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair, whose portrait adorns the front page of "Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly" for June. The beautifully illustrated article on "Woman's Work at the World's Fair," by Isabel McDougall, which follows, is a revelation in this regard of which every American has a right to be proud. Another timely feature, of extraordinary pictorial interest, is J. S. Stuart-Glennie's descriptive paper on "The Ionian Islands," including earthquake-stricken Zante. Other illustrated articles are: "Ellerslie and Its Guernseys," a description of ex-Vice-President Morton's model dairy farm on the Hudson, by Charles H. Crandall; "In the Metropolitan Museum of Art," by Mary Titcomb; "How the Big Tree Was Sent to Chicago," by Sara D. Price; "Bird Babyland," by Nelly Hart Woodworth, and "Rays From the Search Light," together with half a dozen short stories of real merit, and the full complement of literary miscellany.

The "Atlantic Monthly" for June (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston) is at hand. Chief among the papers of this high standard periodical are Rodolfo Lanciani's "New Facts Concerning the Pantheon"; Olive Horn Miller's "At Four O'clock in the Morning," a communion with bird life at early dawn, and who can write more charmingly of it? John Dean Caton tells us of "The Pygmies of Africa"; H. C. Merwin writes of "A National Vice"—that is, the dangers of social crowding, excitement and jam in cities and the effect upon manners, tastes, the intellect and the feelings and heart. "Womanhood in the Iliad" is by Wm. Cranston Lawton; J. Irving Manatt writes reminiscently of Dr. Schliemann, the antiquarian explorer of buried cities; C. O. Whitman, of the "Need for a Marine Observatory"; Jacob D. Cox, of "The Hayes Administration"; D. L. Kiehle, of "The Educational Trend of the Northwest"; Justin Winsor, of "The Future of Local Libraries," and Charles Townsend Copeland of "Miss Austen and Miss Ferrier"—contrast and comparison. The Contributors' Club and the Book Reviews are interestingly critical and timely.

The "Magazine of Art" for June (Cassell Publishing Company, New York and London) opens with a superb photogravure by Dujardin. "A Loyal Bird" from the painting by A. C. Gow, R. A. It is followed by "The Royal Academy Exhibition" by the editor, with eight studies by Sir Frederic Leighton, Bart.; "British Etching" — Seymour, Haden, Alphonse Legros, Strang, Holroyd—by Frederick Wedmore, with five illustrations; "Carols of the Year—May," poem by Algernon Charles Swinburne, illustrated by W. E. F. Britten; "W. Y. Baker's Collection at Streatham Hill"—the English Pictures—by Alfred T. Story, with six illustrations; "The Art of Khuenaten," by Professor Flinders Petrie, with eight illustrations; "Wilhelm Hasemann's Home in the Black Forest," by Mary E. Bowles, with six illustrations by W. Hasemann; "The National Gallery of British Art, and Mr. Tate's Collection"—its ultimate management—by M. H. Spielmann, with four illustrations; "Illustrated Note-book," with fourteen illustrations; "The Chronicle of Art and American Art Notes."

The "Californian Illustrated Magazine" for June (San Francisco) is very handsomely illustrated, nearly all the pictures being half tones and process work of the best order. Besides the editorials, reviews and poems there are "Yachting in Southern California," Walter Mayhew; "The Grand Canyon of the Colorado," Charles F. Lummis; "Dynamical Geology of the Grand Canyon," Richard Hay Drayton; "Our Treaties With China," Frederick J. Masters, D. D.; "The Land of the Shah," Theodore Copeland; "The Danger to the Republic," Richard H. McDonald, Jr.; "Some Spanish Authors," Arthur B. Simonds; "The Doctor's Story," Daniel Morgan; "Life Savers of the Pacific Coast," Gerald Matthews; "A Wheelman's Look Through the 'Lick'," J. G. Bliss; "Hypnotism—A Normal Faculty," William A. Spaulding; "The Calaveras Cave," Lillian E. Purdy; "Titles Won by the Pen," Arthur Inkersley; "Picturesque Utah," Genevieve L. Browne; "Around the South Pole," J. J. Peatfield; "Gambler's Gulch," Judge T. E. Jones.

"Harper's Bazar" for May 20th has as editorials: "The Ideal Mother"; "The Work of New York Women at the Columbian Exposition." Other interesting articles are: "Under May Moons," by Harriet Prescott Spofford; "English Servants for America"; "The Typical American Student," by T.W. Higginson; "The American Girl," by Mrs. Oliver Bell Bunce; "Pets in the Home," by Olive Thorne Miller. The fashion articles are on "New York Fashions"; "Summer Gowns," illustrated; "Garden Party Costumes from Worth and Virot," with front-page picture; "Designs for Sofa Cushion, Tea Cloth and Napkins." The Fiction is: "The Rebel Queen," by Walter Besant; "The Blue Tulip," by Henry Tyrrell; "A Tale of a New York Apartment House," by Anna Wentworth Sears. The chief illustrations are: "Ruined—A Monte Carlo Episode"; "Off on Their Honeymoon."

The May number of the "Travelers' and Shippers' Directory" for the Pacific Coast (The Denborn Company, San Francisco) has been received. This directory we have several times commended as the best, most conveniently arranged, and conducted according to the most original plan of any ever issued. Each new number shows improvement in some respect, however, proving that the publishers are determined to make it the model for all travel directories. We wish it were possible to have a United States directory of traveled routes issued upon the same plan. It would be too voluminous, of course, but the scheme of this work is so excellent, convenient and altogether admirable that it is to be regretted it is confined to this coast alone.

PATENT OFFICE.

At the Fair—What Uncle Sam Has to Show

To Curious Visitors to the World's Fair—Advance of Mechanics—The New and Old Plow.

Standing high among the list of attractions in the Government building is the exhibit made by the Patent Office at Washington. The exhibit is in charge of A. P. Greeley, principal examiner of the Patent Office, who is thoroughly conversant with all the details of history and development of the various departments of his exhibit, and who takes much pride and pleasure in explaining matters to the public. The exhibit has been scientifically and intelligently arranged, showing by well arranged contrasts the progress which has been made in all lines of human industry where machinery has been called into play.

The two branches in which this progress has been most marked, and in which the gradations have extended through the longest periods of time, are in the implements of war and agriculture.

Beginning with the agricultural exhibit at the southwestern corner of the space allotted to this exhibit, the first objects of general interest are the plows. The plow exhibit illustrates two principles of progress. First, the absolute improvement of the new over the old methods, and again, relative progress in countries where a premium has been placed on human endeavor and ingenuity, as compared with what has been done in the countries where no such inducement has been held out. In the case of the United States, in whose Constitution a clause was placed guaranteeing to the inventor the exclusive benefit of his labors for a term of years, the modern steel-riding plow stands up in contrast with the awkward, uncouth wooden affair with which the Asiatic is still content to till the soil. Indeed, the exhibit has been specially arranged to show the beneficial effects which this great stimulus of exclusive benefits to the inventor has brought in the implements of all the industrial pursuits.

On exhibition in this department is a model of the first plow ever patented by an American. It is a cast-iron plow, with wooden beam and handles, and was invented by Newbold in 1789. Mr. Greeley gives a curious bit of history in connection with this early effort to improve upon agricultural implements. When this plow was first upon the market the farmers seriously objected to its use on the plea that it would poison the ground. They had always before that time used a wrought-iron plowshare, and gravely concluded that a change to cast-iron would result in absolute disaster to the husbandman.

In this exhibit, too, are models showing the improvements which have been made in the other agricultural implements. Cultivators, harrows, automatic seed planters, and many other improved instruments, all show how near man's ingenuity has come to removing the original curse which decreed that man should henceforth eat his bread in the sweat of his brow.

Passing to the exhibit which has probably been next in importance in improving man's physical condition through the improvement of his mind, comes the printing press and its necessary attendant paper. In the first department there are models to show the improvements which have been made in the printing press from that used by Guttenberg to the complex perfecting machine on which the modern daily newspaper is printed at the rate of 70,000 copies per hour. Between these extremes the models show by what slow gradations the modern machine has been evolved.

After the Guttenberg model comes the Stanhope press of 1750, which was the type, with few modifications, until 1830, when Isaac Adams took out the first American patent for a printing press. Then a second patent by the same inventor was taken out in 1836 for the first press designed for rapid work. Six years later, in 1842, R. M. Hoe patented his first press, which had the original idea of the cylinder. In 1845 he supplemented his patent with a device for delivering the paper. From that date on till 1868, when the first of the perfecting presses was put into practical operation, the development was gradual, consisting of one small improvement and then another until the most wonderful machine of the age was finally brought to perfection.

Along with the exhibits showing the evolution of the printing press are models showing the improvements which have been made in the art of paper making. Here, however, the contrasts between primitive and modern methods are not quite so strongly marked.

Following along in the line of the printing idea comes the typewriting machine. Here again the contrast is not so marked between primary efforts and the latest production. On July 23, 1829, W. A. Burt patented a typewriting machine which, though somewhat bulky and clumsy, was practical and did the work for which it was intended. The machine was ahead of the requirements of the time, however, and a curious fact in connection with the history of it is that the inventor sold the right for the entire State of New York for $75, and a letter on file at the Patent Office from the purchaser complains bitterly that his instrument had proved barren of profit and demands the return of his money.

Other patents were filed along in the 40's, but it was not until about 1868 that a machine was invented which seemed to fill the requirements. Since that time the attention of inventors has been turned in that direction, owing to the demand, and the many different types of to-day show the results of their labors.

Leaving the printing idea the next exhibit of great general interest is that of the models showing the evolution of machinery for making textile fabrics. In this line, too, the ingenuity of the inventor has kept pace with the requirements of the time, and, from the old-fashioned hand cards to the modern carding machines, the transition has been almost as marked as to the short space of time in which the evolution was accomplished as in the wonderful improvements made.

In the spinning line the contrast between the old and new methods is as great, and again the improvements have all been made in comparatively late years. In fact, the last half century has shown such wonderful strides in the direction of labor-saving machinery that the question arises whether man may not soon be able to saddle all his work on a machine, which will do it for him.

The civilization of two countries may almost be measured by the models of the machines by which their apparel is made. The distaff and spindle, with which the thread is spun, and the clumsy loom, with which it is afterward slowly and laboriously woven into the fabric, compared with the spinning jenny and the modern loom, tell the story of the civilization of East India of to-day as compared with that of the United States in more striking language than any other which could be employed.

Then comes a new song of the shirt as it is sung in the development of that late and all important adjunct to nineteenth century civilization—the sewing machine. The models showing the evolution of this valuable instrument form a curious and instructive exhibit, and one peculiarly attractive to the women visitors at the fair. The first patented machine of record is that of J. J. Greenough, which patent was filed in 1842. The machine is a clumsy device which made almost as much noise as a threshing machine, and was not a success as a seamster either.

But improvements followed rapidly, until now two large cases are filled with models, and any one of them will do the work for which it is intended without hitch or hindrance. There are machines for sewing shoes, hats, boots, gloves; in fact, any article of wearing apparel affected by civilized man or woman. There are machines to sew with as many as four needles at a time and to make seams in all sorts of fancy shapes. In this line one woman, at least, has distinguished herself as an inventor. A machine which forms straw braids into any shape of a hat is the invention of Miss Carpenter, and was patented in 1876. It has proved an entire success, and is in general use to-day. Machines to work button-holes and to sew on buttons with shanks and flat buttons with four holes are also among the exhibits.

Then comes the steam engine, from the time of Watts to the present, also showing wonderful developments in man's ingenuity. Then the electrical devices, with their endless varieties of magnets, motors, dynamos, signaling instruments, electric lighting, apparatus, etc.

The firearms department is an interesting feature of this exhibit, commencing with the iron tube, wrapped with wood and twine, and ending with the high-powered, rapid-fire machine gun of to-day. There are here models of the match-lock of the time of Columbus, followed in turn by the wheel carbine, used by the Germans before the flint-lock came into use. The peculiarity of this weapon is that a jagged wheel struck a stationary flint in its revolution and produced the spark, instead of the flint striking the steel, as is done in the later arms.

The efforts to get a repeating breech-loading gun are shown in many curious designs, very few of which ever proved practicable until the invention of the Henry rifle of 1860. Among the models of rifles is the latest weapon which has been accepted by the Government for use in the navy. This gun is very much like the late models of the Springfield army rifle, except in the breech mechanism and the caliber. The breech-lock is opened by means of a short lever, ending in a ball, and which turns to the left in a plane at right angles with the center of the bore. Following the late models adopted by the European armies, the caliber has been reduced from .45 to .30 of an inch. The patentees are Krag & Jorgensen, who filed their patent in February, 1893.

In the ordnance department the history of small arms is repeated. There has been all along the same effort to get a breech-loading gun which admitted of rapid firing.

In the development of the great machines which have become famous as labor-saving devices, it is seldom that the names of the early patentees are those with which the perfected machines are identified. They are the men of creative genius, but lacking in practical ideas, who give the impetus which men of probably less genius follow out to a successful issue. They are the men who figure in fiction as the men with hobbies; men whose long contemplation of the subject of levers and wheels and trains seem to have set their very brains revolving, until they are finally referred to sneeringly as men with wheels in their heads. The story told in the Patent Office exhibit, however, exonerates many of these thoughtful but unsuccessful men of such a charge.

CROP CONDITIONS.

They Are Excellent in the Upper Sacramento Valley.

Some Loss in Fruit Because of the High Winds—Berries Ripening Down South.

The average temperature during the week over the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys was 67°, a deficiency of 2° from the normal temperature. The deficiency at Red Bluff was 2°. Sacramento was normal, while Fresno was deficient 2°—that is, 2° less than normal. The average precipitation was nothing, a deficiency during the week of .09 of an inch below the normal. The deficiency at Red Bluff was .11 of an inch, Sacramento .09 of an inch and Fresno .07 of an inch.

The average temperature for the coast counties north of San Luis Obispo was 54°, a deficiency of 2°. The deficiency at San Francisco was 3° and at Eureka 2°. The average precipitation was nothing, a deficiency of .12 of an inch, being .10 of an inch at San Francisco and .14 of an inch at Eureka.

The average temperature at Los Angeles was 64°, a deficiency of 1°. The precipitation was nothing, a deficiency of .07 of an inch.

There was considerable loss in fruit being blown off the trees by the severe northerly winds of the 24th and 25th in the fruit counties of the Sacramento Valley and also of Napa Valley.

One of the largest fruit-growers in Yolo County reports a loss to his plum crop of $3,000, while a gentleman in Napa Valley says at least 500 boxes of cherries were blown off the trees. Another gentleman reports that out of an estimated crop of five tons there is at least two tons on the ground.

The maximum wind velocity ranged from twenty-four to thirty-six miles per hour, and an extreme velocity of forty miles per hour.

The outlook for crops of grain, fruit and berries continue about the same as last week—that is, short crops of grain, hay and apricots; all other fruits good.

The cattle and sheep men are beginning to drive their stock up to the mountain ranges for their usual summer pasturage during the dry period in the valley.

To those who desire to estimate the crops of the future, the following figures will be of some interest. They are based upon a fair average production of trees in full bearing and under proper treatment, planted as usually in orchards:

Apples, tons per acre, 4; apricots, 5 tons; prunes, 6 tons; pears, 5 tons; figs, 8 tons; peaches, 5 tons; walnuts, 1½ tons; almonds, ½ tons.

The highest and lowest temperatures during the week were 94°, at Chino, and 36°, at Kelseyville.

The Observer at Los Angeles telegraphs: "Temperature continued to range below the average, with cloudy mornings in coast districts, favorable to corn, which is growing well. Small fruits are doing well. Raspberries and blackberries have been in the market for some time."

The Observer at Red Bluff telegraphs: "Normal temperature; dry and sunny; all growing crops in fine condition and promising an abundant harvest."

The Observer at Fresno telegraphs: "Haying and harvesting are in progress. Grain crops are up to the average. Vines are showing splendidly for an immense crop."

The World's Fair—The "Chicago Inter-Ocean."

This great weekly and the WEEKLY UNION can be had for $2 a year, or the DAILY RECORD-UNION and the *Inter-Ocean* for $6 50 per year. All about the great World's Fair will be elaborately treated in the *Inter-Ocean*. Can be had for this price only by subscribers to the RECORD-UNION and WEEKLY UNION.

Berlin Cough Cure.

For coughs and colds and all lung and throat affections this article has superior merit. It is perfectly harmless, gives immediate relief, and cures the worst cases in from two to three days. Indorsed by our best physicians. Try a bottle and you will always keep it. Price, 50 cents a bottle.

C. C. Liniment, the best remedy for aches and pains.

Compound Sulphur Powder, the most perfect laxative and cathartic known. Gives instant relief in cases of constipation, indigestion, piles, biliousness, liver troubles, rheumatism, gravel, etc., etc. A great blood purifier and pleasant to the taste. The W. H. Bone Company, San Francisco, sole proprietors. Kirk, Geary & Co., Sacramento, sole agents.

BRONCHITIS.—For hoarseness and sore throat Brown's Bronchial Troches are a specific.

COMMERCIAL.

Wheat Trade at San Francisco Sluggish, With Prices Easy.

Little Business Doing in the Barley Market—Prices of Oats Firm—Vegetable Market Steady.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29th.

The situation partook of holiday character to-day, and trade was sluggish, with prices easy. Business in Barley was only nominal, nobody giving any attention to offerings. Prices of Oats are firm, though trade is not active.

The vegetable market opened steady this morning, with supplies liberal and a fair demand. The arrivals of old Potatoes are very light. Only red Onions come in. The market for both rules steady.

The receipts of summer fruits to-day included 14 boxes Apples, 4 boxes Figs, 390 chests Strawberries, 105 boxes Gooseberries and 37 boxes Apricots. There were no changes in prices. There is little demand for green Apples. In citrus fruits Oranges are steady at quotations, and choice Lemons are firmer.

There is a weak feeling in the Butter market, but prices rule steady. Eggs are dull at quotations. Cheese has a downward tendency.

The poultry market opened dull to-day with stocks light. A carload of Eastern is due tomorrow.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Net cash prices for Family Extras, $4 10@4 20 ₱ bbl; Bakers' Extras, $4@4 20; Superfine, $2 80@3 20.

WHEAT—Quotable at $1 25 ₱ ctl for No. 1 shipping and $1 26½ for choice. Milling parcels range from $1 30@1 32½ ₱ ctl.

BARLEY—Feed, 85c ₱ ctl for good quality and 86¼@87½c for choice; Brewing, 95c@$1 05 ₱ ctl.

OATS—Quotations for White Oats range from $1 40 for fair to $1 75 ₱ ctl for choice; Gray, $1 35@1 45; Black, $1 25@1 35 ₱ ctl.

CORN—$1 03¼@1 06¼ for Large Yellow, $1 07½@1 10 for Small Yellow and $1 17½@1 22½ ₱ ctl for White.

CRACKED CORN—$25 50@26 50 ₱ ton.

OILCAKE MEAL—$35 ₱ ton.

CORNMEAL—Millers quote feed at $24 50@25 50 ₱ ton; fine kinds for the table, in large and small packages, 2½@3½c ₱ lb.

CHOPPED FEED—$16 50@18 50 ₱ ton.

SEEDS—Mustard, Brown, —@—c; Yellow, —@—c; Canary, imported, $5@5 50; do California, —; Hemp, 4@4½c ₱ lb; Rape, $2 25@2 50; Timothy, —c ₱ lb; Alfalfa, 9c for California and 10c for Utah; Flax, $5 ₱ ctl.

MIDDLINGS—$20 50@22 ₱ ton.

HAY—New Alfalfa, first cutting, sold at $8 per ton. We quote: Wheat and Oat, $8@13; Barley, $8@9 50; Oat, $8@10; fair to choice Wheat, $9 50@14; compressed, $7 50@11; stock, $6@7; Alfalfa, $9@11; clover, $8@10 ₱ ton.

STRAW—35@45c ₱ bale.

HOPS—Dull. 14@17c ₱ lb.

MILLSTUFFS—Rye Flour, 3½c; Rye Meal, 3c; Graham Flour, 3c; Oatmeal, 4½c; Oat Groats, 5c; Cracked Wheat, 3½c; Buckwheat Flour, 5c; Pearl Barley, 4¼@4½c ₱ lb.

BRAN—$16 50@17 ₱ ton.

RYE—$1 15 ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT — Nothing doing. Bid, $2 15; asked, $2 35 ₱ ctl.

GROUND BARLEY—$18@19 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—New Early Rose, bxs, $1 85@2 60; Old Crop Oregon are firm at a range of $2 50@2 75 for Burbanks and $2@2 25 for Garnet Chilis. Receipts of new to-day were 1,627 sacks, selling at 1½@2c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—Red, 75@90c ₱ ctl.

DRIED PEAS—Green, $1 75@2; Blackeye, $1 65@1 75; Niles, $2@2 25 ₱ ctl.

BEANS—Bayos, $2 80@2 90; Butter, $3@3 25; Pink, $2 80@2 90; Red, $2 75@2 95; Lima, $2 90@3 10; Pea, $2 70@2 80; Small White, $2 60@2 70; Large White, $2 60@2 70 ₱ ctl.

VEGETABLES—String Beans, 3@4c for Los Angeles and 7 to 9c ₱ lb for Vacaville; Wax Beans, 7@8c ₱ lb; Summer Squash, 10@12c ₱ lb; Cucumbers, 35@75c ₱ dozen; Green Peppers, 30@35c ₱ lb; Green Peas, $1@1 25 per sack for sweet and 2c to 3c ₱ lb for garden and Alameda; Asparagus, $1 25@1 75 ₱ box for No. 1 and 50c@$1 00 ₱ box for No. 2; Rhubarb, 30@75c ₱ box; Turnips, $1 ₱ ctl; Beets, $1@1 25 ₱ sack; Carrots, 85c@$1 25; Cabbage, $1@1 15; Garlic, 1½@2½c ₱ lb; Cauliflower, 65@85c ₱ dozen; Dry Peppers, 5c ₱ lb; Dry Okra, 15c ₱ lb.

FRESH FRUIT — New Apples, 50c ₱ box; Strawberries, $5 to $7 per chest for Sharpless and $7@12 for Longworth; Raspberries, 65@85c; Gooseberries, 2@4c ₱ lb; Cherries, 25@75c for white, 75c@$1 for Royal Ann, and 40c@$1 25 ₱ box for black; Currants, 75c ₱ drawer; Apricots, 8@10c ₱ lb; Figs, 25@35c ₱ lb.

CITRUS FRUIT—Mexican Limes, $4@4 50; California Limes, 50@75c ₱ box; Lemons, Sicily, $4 50@5; California Lemons, $1@1 50 for common and $2@3 for good to choice; Bananas, $1@2 per bunch; Hawaiian Pineapples, $3@6 ₱ dozen; Mexican Pineapples, $5 50 to $6 ₱ dozen; Riverside Navels, $1 50@2 25; Riverside Seedlings, 75c@$1 25 ₱ box; San Bernardino Navels, $2@2 50; San Bernardino Seedlings, $1@1 50 ₱ box; Oroville Navels, —@— ₱ box; Oroville Seedlings, —@— ₱ box; Los Angeles Navels, $1@1 50; Los Angeles Seedlings, 75c@$1; San Gabriel Navels, $1 to $8 50; San Gabriel Seedlings, 75c@$1 ₱ box.

DRIED FRUIT—Dates, 4½@5c; Apples, sun-dried, quartered, 6@6½c; do, sliced, 6@6½c; do, evaporated, in boxes, 9c to 10c; Pears, bleached, 5@6c for sliced, 3@5c for quartered and 8c for evaporated; Pears, unbleached, 3@4c for sliced and 2½@3c for quartered; Figs, 4@5c for pressed and 3@3½c for unpressed; Prunes, 7½@8½c for small, 9½@10½c for four to five sizes and 10c for fifth size of 50@60s; pitted Plums, 5½@9½c; unpitted Plums, 2½@5c; bleached Peaches, 9@11c; sun-dried Peaches, 7@9c ₱ lb; Apricots, 11@14c for Royal and 15@16c for Moorparks; Grapes, 2@2½c ₱ lb.

RAISINS—London Layers, $1 25 to $1 60; loose Muscatel, $1@1 25 in boxes and 3¼@4½c ₱ lb in sacks.

NUTS—Chestnuts, 7@10c ₱ lb; Walnuts, 6@7c for hard shell, 11@13c for soft shell and —c ₱ lb for paper shell; Chile Walnuts, 6@7c; California Almonds, 13½@15c for soft shell, 6½@7½ for hard shell and 13@15c for paper shell; Peanuts, 3@4c; Hickory Nuts, 7@8c; Filberts, 9@10c; Pecans, 8@10c for small and 14@16c for large; Brazil Nuts, 8@9c; Pine Nuts, 12½@13c ₱ lb; Cocoanuts, $1@5 ₱ hundred.

HONEY—Comb, 12½@13c; amber, extracted, 6@6½c; dark, —@—c; water white, extracted, 7c ₱ lb.

BEEESWAX—25@27c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—Fancy Creamery, 21@22c; fancy dairy, 19@20c; good to choice, 17½@18½c; common grades, 15@17c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Choice to fancy new, 9½@10c; fair to good, 8@9c; Eastern, ordinary to fine, 11@13c; do, fancy creamery, 14@15c ₱ lb.

EGGS—California ranch, 18@19c; store lots, 16@17c ₱ doz; Eastern Eggs, 16@17½c ₱ doz.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys—Gobblers, 16½@17c ₱ lb; Hens, 16c; Roosters, $5 50@6 50 for old and $8@10 for young; Fryers, $7@8; Broilers, $2 50@3 50 for small and $4 50@6 for large; Hens, $6@6 50; Ducks, old, $4@4 50; young, $4 50@5 50; Geese, old, $1 25; Goslings, $1 25@1 75 ₱ pair.

PROVISIONS—Eastern Hams, 17c; California Hams, 15½@16c; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 16@17c; California Bacon, heavy and medium, 14c; do, light, 14½@15c; do, extra light, 16@17c ₱ lb; Pork, extra prime, $16@16 50; do, prime mess, $17@18; do, mess, $23@24; do, clear, $25@26; do, extra clear, $26@27 ₱ bbl; Pigs' Feet, $12 50 ₱ bbl; Beef, mess, bbls, $7 50@8; do, extra mess, bbls, $8 50@9; do, family, $11@12 ₱ bbl; extra do, $12 50@13 ₱ bbl; do smoked, 10½@11c; Eastern Lard, tierces, 10@10 c; do, prime steam, 13c; 10-lb pails, 14c; 5-lb 14½c; 3-lb 14½c; California, 10-lb tins, 12 to 12½c; do, 5 lb 12½@13c; do kegs, 13½c; do, 20-lb buckets, 13c; compound, 9½c for tierces, and 10c for half bbls.

WOOL—We quote spring:

Nevada, choice ₱ lb	14@15c
Do, poor	12@13c
San Joaquin & Southern, year's staple	10@11c
Do, Short Wools	12@13c
Do, very poor and shrinky	10@11c
Do, Foothill, good to choice	13@16c

HIDES AND SKINS—Quotable as follows:

	Sound.	Culls.
Heavy Steers, 57 lbs up, ₱ lb	7½@7¾c	6@6½c
Medium Steers, 46 to 56 lbs	6 @6½	4½@5
Light, 42 to 47 lbs	4½@5	3½@4
Cows	4 @5½	3 @4½
Stags	4 @—	3 @—
Kips, 17 to 30 lbs	4½@—	3 @3½
Veal Skins, 10 to 17 lbs	5½@—	4 @4½
Calf Skins, 5 to 10 lbs	8 @—	5 @—

Dry Hides, usual selection, 9c; Dry Kips, 9c ₱ lb; Calf Skins, do, 9@9½c; Cull Hides, Kip and Calf, 6@6½c; Pelts, shearlings, 10@25c each; do, short, 40@70c each; do, medium, 70@90c each; do, long wool, 90c@$1 40 each; Deer Skins, summer, 37½c; do, good medium, 30@32½c; do, winter, 20@25c ₱ lb; Goat Skins, 35@50c apiece for prime to perfect, 10@25c for damaged and 5@10c each for kids.

TALLOW—Refined, 6¾@7c; rendered, 5¾@5½c; grease, 3½c ₱ lb.

TANBARK—Whole, $16 ₱ cord; ground, $24 ₱ ton.

POSTS—10½c apiece.

WOOD—Redwood, $5 25; Oak, rough, $7 25@7 50; peeled Oak, $8; Pine, $6 75 ₱ cord.

Meat Market.

Following are the rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—First quality, 5½@6c; second quality, 5@5½c; third quality, 4@5c ₱ lb.

CALVES—4@7c ₱ lb.

MUTTON—5@6c ₱ lb.

LAMB—Spring, 7@8c ₱ lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, on foot, grain fed, heavy and medium, 6¾@6⅞c; stock Hogs, 5½@5¾c; dressed Hogs, 9¼@9¾c ₱ lb.

Eastern and Foreign.

NEW YORK, May 29th.

WHEAT—June, 75c; July, 76⅛c; August, 78c; September, 79⅝c; December, 83⅜c.

WOOL—12@16c for fall, 8@12c for fall burry, 16@20c for spring, 11@13 for spring burry.

CHICAGO, May 29th.

WHEAT—May, 68⅜c; July, 70⅝c; September, 73¼c; December, 77⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, May 29th.

WHEAT—Rather easier. California spot lots, 5s 10½d; off coast, 29s 9d; just shipped, 30s 6d; nearly due, 29s 9d; cargoes off coast, fair inquiry; on passage, quiet; Indian shipments Wheat to Continent, 22,500 qrs; Indian shipments Wheat to U. K., 35,000 qrs;