MIMIC WAR IN BERLIN.

Daily Military Reviews in the Tempelhof.

The Kaiser Regards Warfare as the Only Serious Business of Life, and Keeps His Troops Continually at Work—Seven Hours in the Saddle.

Not the least remarkable thing about Berlin is the Tempelhof parade ground. Here are 3,000 acres of land set apart since 1721 for purely military purposes—it is a parade ground and nothing more. The garrison of Berlin is a restless body, and some part of it forever in movement—infantry, cavalry, and perhaps artillery most frequently of all. Lest people might miss it, or lest the good Berliners should forget they are in a state of semi-siege, or lest they should sleep too late, the troops have bands with them at an early hour, and magnificent bands they are. A correspondent of the *Globe-Democrat* while in Berlin recently, had an opportunity of hearing the bands and witnessing military evolutions in the Tempelhof one morning for a couple of hours beginning at 6 o'clock. There is hardly an hour in the day when one may not see some sort of a military procession in Berlin, the Emperor at the head, perhaps. The Emperor's appearance on these and other occasions still excites curiosity and interest. People stop to look at him, and some of them take off their hats. There are no cheers. He is treated with civility; of enthusiasm there is none. He is not popular, and he is not trusted. "Nobody knows what he will do next," observed one of his subjects, by way of summing up the general feeling toward him, and the general anxiety.

The Emperor, as all the world knows, takes himself very seriously in all his imperial capacities, and in none more than as a soldier. He is in the saddle every morning at 6, rides in to Berlin, sixteen miles, and out to Tempelhof, which he reaches at 8, when a review begins, lasting till 1 o'clock or later. At 2 he goes to lunch, or perhaps it is dinner; is, at any rate, a solid midday meal. After these seven or eight hours on horseback and of hard work drilling and maneuvering, and after his solid 2 o'clock meal, the ruler of Germany thinks himself in proper condition to attend to affairs of State. He attends to them or not, as he sees fit. The business of State—which has to wait for his Imperial Majesty's attention—is for the most part very much in arrears. He is not a good man of business and not methodical. The State, in fact—or the Empire—seems to be to the Emperor a kind of diversion from the serious business of his life. The serious business is the army.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE REVIEWS.

To witness the great spring review is the privilege of only a few, among whom ex-Minister Phelps was enrolled during his residence in Berlin. On ordinary mornings anybody may venture to the edge of the parade ground and it was on one of these that the correspondent was present. The parade ground is cut in two by a public road, along which the public is allowed to drive, taking its chance of being swept way in a charge of cavalry. There are carriages and cabs, and either side of the road was lined thinly with spectators. You come upon the scene as suddenly as if a curtain had gone up, for you pass in a moment out from among the streets of Berlin into the country and on each hand the smooth expanse of the Tempelhof stretches before you. It is an almost level plain, dipping here and there into slight hollows and rising on the left into a hill. Nearer on the same side is a wood.

There were, as far as one could judge two regiments of infantry, nearly all on the right of the road as we drove up; there was a body of cavalry on the crest of the hill, and, as presently became evident, a force in the wood. To the left, between the woods and the road, was a group of horsemen, and in the center of the group the Emperor. He had about him a staff that might suffice for the commander of an army on a real field of battle; plumed generals and scores of gilt officers of various grades; the military members of various embassies and legations in Berlin completing the company, while mounted orderlies hung on the outskirts and at every moment galloped off with messages for the forces engaged. The mimicry of war was perfect. The Emperor was but dimly visible from where we were, and if in our eagerness to behold or even to identify the imperial face and figure we ventured a foot upon the turf a mounted policeman rose out of the earth to warn us back with equal firmness and civility, for never once did I hear in Berlin or elsewhere in Germany a rude or harsh word from these panoplied guardians of the public peace. "Would you have the kindness to keep in line with the others—I am obliged to ask you"—such was the address of this gallant officer mounted on a gallant gray, who rode slowly up and down the front of the spectators.

However, we knew the Emperor was there, and could imagine the features we had seen before—the hard face with its self-contained and self-satisfied look, the eyes too near together, the expression of unrest, the air of irrepressible vigor, which makes him seem always to be wanting to do something else; the critical gaze fixed on his troops, which forgets to note no fault, no mistake, no speck on any button, no wavering in the line which ought to be drawn across the field as with a pencil and ruler on a sheet of paper. I imagine there is not much fault to be found, yet they say his majesty never omits to summon about him after a review the Coloneis and field officers of the regiment, and General, if there be one, and read them one and all a lecture on the art of war and on their shortcomings in the exercise of the morning. He is a terror to his own soldiers, whatever he may prove to the foe.

CLOSE IMITATION OF THE REAL ARTICLE.

In the next hour we saw a battle; acted from beginning to end with a sense of reality and seriousness which the theater never gives you and no written account can express. If it was not on a great scale, it was perfect in each particular and a spectacle of extreme beauty. Seldom is it in actual war that any one beholder or actor can grasp the whole scence, but here the whole was as plainly visible as if, in truth, it were a performance on a stage. They were no puppets or marionettes, but real men; no amateurs either, or militia or mere show troops, which one often has to call the English, but an integral portion of the most tremendous military force in the world, with the prestige of victory on its banners. Under the scrutiny of those piercing imperial eyes no man dared to do his duty less seriously than if the contest was real; it was real to him; to the officers above all. Everything was transacted with the utmost energy and precision of which the trained German soldier is capable.

The business they were set to do presently became plain, even to the eye of the civilian. The wood on the left was held by a defending force, invisible to us or to the attacking troops. The battalions massed on the far side of the road were to carry it if they could. It was beautiful to see them set out upon this little campaign. The compact masses of soldiery slowly shook themselves into open order. The squares and columns formed into line, duly distributed into advance guard, main body and reserves. A company of skirmishers broke suddenly loose from the front, scattered, ran forward, fired and dropped on the ground. At first they attracted no attention from the enemy, who, on his part, kept fast to his wood, half a mile away. They sprang up after a minute and ran forward again, followed at a distance by the advance guard, whom in turn the main body followed, the reserves standing fast. When this movement was perceived from the wood volleys broke forth, and the assailants dropped again when they had delivered their volley in reply.

There was something uncanny and incomprehensible about the whole proceeding. From both wood and field came crash after crash of musketry and no smoke; they were firing with the new smokeless powder. It was quite evident at once that smokeless powder has its drawbacks as well as advantages. You see better, but you are also seen better. The attacking body on a ground which afforded no cover whatever was simply a target for the skilled riflemen in the woods—a target which spread over a great space, in a blaze of sunlight, in which glittered a thousand spikes on a thousand helmets, and every gilt button and steel scabbard and buckle and epaulet was a target by itself.

The effect was as dazzling for us as it was dangerous to the troops themselves; the whole plain sparkled and gleamed and glowed with these innumerable points of reflected light. But skirmishers and their supports went steadily forward; the rush at the double quick was repeated as soon as the fire from the wood died away, and so many yards of ground gained and held at every rush. Presently the reserves also moved up. Almost at the same moment a body of cavalry flashed out of the wood, poured along the crest of the hill and threatened the right flank of the advancing enemy. The right flank swung steadily round till it had ceased to be a flank and become a solid wall of armed men facing this new foe, into which it delivered a hail of blank cartridges that sent the cavalry headlong over the brow of the hill, dismounted the guns of the battery which the cavalry supported and cleared that part of the ground altogether. Once the cavalry and guns reappeared, but their fate was the same. They could not live under that fire and had to vanish.

No more, I thought, could the infantry have lived long on that flat, uncovered field, had there been bullets in the rifles from the wood. Next us stood a little cluster of military critics, who commented freely, being out of the Emperor's hearing, upon all these transactions. When finally the infantry, advancing in line, reserves included, and skirmishers still well in front, swept on to the edge of the wood and into it and the defenders fled in the wake of their cavalry and artillery, I asked one of the gentlemen, plainly an old soldier, if, over such ground as that, infantry could ever have got near the wood? "Never," was his answer. The strength of the fire had shown that the force in among the trees was considerable enough to have annihilated the regiments outside. But if you do not know the conditions under which an engagement of this sort takes place, criticism is thrown away, and we, of course, did not know them.

It was possible to occupy the mind with something besides tactics, to enjoy the brilliancy and animation of the scene, and to believe we had seen a battle in miniature, which we had. What is called a sham fight is often a meager imitation of battle without interest, or beauty or versimilitude. This was so like the real thing as to make one remember the rather comprehensive remark of a soldier who is not German: "There are no soldiers but the German." Such remarks are not meant to be taken literally, they are only a form of the superlative, only a note of admiration.—Chicago Herald.

CIRCUS MAXIMUS.

Another Big Rehearsal for the Proposed Roman Revival.

More Evidence That the Production Will be a Great Success—The Dancing Girls at Work.

The second big rehearsal for the Circus Maximus, which is to take place during the coming State Fair, was held last evening in the arena of the imitation coliseum erected for the production.

There was a full attendance, with the exception of the boxers' class, quite a delegation of them being at San Francisco attending the tournament for amateur coast championships.

The rehearsal was a complete success, and demonstrated again that the Sacramento athletes have lost none of their enthusiasm—on the contrary, they are more determined than ever to make the Roman revival the main feature of the fair. The band was in attendance at the rehearsal, and the grand march was gone through with in good shape. Over three hundred people were in the march, completely circling the immense arena.

After the march, the young ladies who are to take the parts of the vestal virgins came out and sang their ode to Cæsar. They were followed by the gladiators' ode, and then the dancing girls appeared. They surprised everybody with their marching and dancing, and Professor O'Malley, their teacher, was complimented on all sides. The performance of the young ladies was of the first order, and when they were through the other performers applauded them to the echo.

Miss Maud Caswell, who is to dance a solo in the show, next appeared and gave the gladiators another surprise. Her work showed that she had been practicing faithfully. She was graceful and sinuous, and took the athletes by storm.

Some more marching was indulged in, after which the line was broken and the various departments—gladiators, retairii and myrmillions, discus-throwers, runners, leapers, javelin-hurlers, etc.—took different parts of the arena and began practicing. This lasted for some time.

The club officials had considerable difficulty with strangers, who insisted upon being present to see the rehearsal. It was announced that hereafter none but the performers and State Agricultural Society Directors and reporters would be admitted.

HE IS NOT DEAD.

John Ryan of Pike City Denies That He is Defunct.

The following telegram appeared in the RECORD-UNION on the 11th inst. It was sent from Nevada City:

John Ryan, formerly Postmaster of Pike City, but of late years engaged in prospecting, was found dead this morning in his bed at the National Hotel in this city. He had been here for a week spending money freely and drinking heavily.

Yesterday the following letter was received in relation to the matter:

PIKE CITY, Cal., August 16, 1893.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: It is not often that a man reads an account of his own death or his own obituary, but such is the fact, as the above quotation implies. You will be kind enough in next issue of your valuable journal to deny the statement of my demise, as I am living and am likely to live for many years to come. And if any of my former friends and acquaintances will call at my place of business at Pike City, I will show them a very lively corpse. Very respectfully,

JOHN H. RYAN,
Former P. M. at Pike City.

LEVYING TRIBUTE.

Highbinders Pushed to Extremities by the Hard Times.

There was a row in a Chinese basement on I street last night, but strange to say it was only a rough-and-tumble affair, no "guns" being used.

One big Chinaman, who is employed in a J-street saloon, said that another made a demand on him for some money alleged to have been lent to a third party on his account. He denied having authorized anyone to get money on his account, and then, he says, two or three "heap d——n highblinders" jumped on and beat him.

The victim showed the police where they "bioke" his clothes, and also exhibited a big lump on one cheek, where they beat him. He says he yelled, and they ran away.

ON THE WARPATH.

Joe Welch Gives Officers Maley and Alter Some Trouble.

Last night Officers Maley and Alter ran to L street in response to several blasts on police whistles. They found Joe Welch having some trouble with a woman, and when they asked what the trouble was he began abusing the officers, and finally struck Maley a severe blow on the mouth, cutting his lower lip.

To the surprise of those present Maley did not retaliate, but with Alter's assistance handcuffs were placed on Welch's wrists and he was taken to the police station, where he was charged with disturbing the peace.

Shortly afterward his brother appeared and put up $100 deposit for his appearance, and Welch was released. He went away threatening to "show up" the officers to-day.

SLOW WORK.

Dillydallying with the Paving of K Street—Men Taken Off.

At the gait the K-street contractor is now moving he will not have two blocks "bituminized" by State Fair time. In the meantime the street is all torn up and everybody greatly inconvenienced thereby.

It seems that the contractor has transferred most of his men to H and Twenty-first streets, which are being graded for railroad tracks, and with the few left on K street it will take weeks, if not months, to complete the work.

It is understood the City Trustee have become weary of the delay and intend to cite the contractor to appear before them and explain his action.

Thieving Tramps.

Hobos have been causing considerable annoyance at the depot at night by boarding passenger cars to steal whatever they could find. Last night Officer Talbot appeared among them and they scattered.

The officer chased them through the yard and fired a couple of shots to stop them, but they kept on and escaped.

THE HAPPY MEDIUM.

Formed by thy converse happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe.

More than 18,000,000 men stand ready for battle in Europe.

Woman has a smile for every joy and a tear for every sorrow.—Sainte-Foix.

Queen Victoria is said to know the names of all her household servants, although there are 125 of them.

The mistakes of woman result almost always from her faith in the good and her confidence in the truth.—Balzac.

There is a world of help in a faithful record of mistakes, and he is wise who both catalogues and acknowledges them.

Truth is divine; and howso'er
Her voice disturb the quiet air,
He is a craven who for peace
Shall bid that sighing voice to cease.

No male arrives at manhood in Corea unless he is married. He is considered a boy even at 100 years old, if he is single.

Riches are for spending, and spending for honor and good actions; therefore, extraordinary expense must be limited by the worth of the occasion.—Bacon.

David Charles Melville, forty-eight years a circus performer and ex-champion bareback rider of the world, is ending his days in the charity ward of a Pittsburg hospital.

According to Canon Farrar, about 4,000 clergymen of the Church of England are out of employment. Another writer declares that about an equal number are miserably underpaid.

Lightning is zig-zag because, as it condenses the air in the immediate advance of its path, it flies from side to side in order to pass where there is the least resistance to its progress.

Some idea of the slaughter of elephants can be secured from the fact that in Zanzibar alone some 500,000 pounds of ivory are marketed every season from the tusks of 10,000 elephants.

O friends, if we could only borrow
The wisdom to interpret sorrow.
We should rejoice at what life brings
And soon develop angels' wings;
Bearing away from sin and strife
The perfume of a blessed life.

The Illinois Legislature has just defeated a bill to repeal the school suffrage lately granted to women. The only speech in favor of repeal was made by the author of the bill.

His Honor—Have you anything to say before sentence is passed upon you? The Convict—Yes, your honor, I have one simple request to make. In sentencing me, please don't say that I was convicted by a jury of my peers.—Life.

"Man's religion," says Uncle Mose, "shouldn' be worn like a cloak—all on the outside. It dorter be mo' like a porous plaster. De world may not see it, but de man knows it's dar an' his family knows it's dar an' adoin' of him good."—Indianapolis Journal.

The dear God hears and pities all;
He knoweth all our wants;
And what we blindly ask of him
His love withholds or grants.
And so I sometimes think our prayers
Might well be merged in one,
And rest and perch and hearth and church
Repeat, "Thy will be done." —Whittier.

About 240,000,000 Bibles have been printed in the present century, according to Rev. Dr. Hunt, one of the Secretaries of the American Bible Society. "Previous to April 1, 1892, the British and Foreign Bible Society had issued," he says, "131,844,796, and the American Bible Society 55,531,903 Bibles, Testaments and portions. Other societies have issued not far from 50,000,000, while private publishers have increased these issues by scores of issues besides." The Scriptures have been printed in whole or in part in 354 languages and dialects, and circulate in nearly every nation.

The Blood of Pneumonia Patients.

According to the Bonichnaya *Gazeta*, some interesting observations of the blood in pneumonia have been made by Kikodse. He found the white blood corpuscles increase in number to as much as double or treble the normal amount; in fatal or very severe cases there was no increase found, though, as a general rule, the increase begins even before the physical signs of pneumonia are detected, and it persists from that time on to the crisis, with but little variation, suddenly falling after the crisis. It appears to be due to the re-entering into the circulation of the corpuscles which have passed out into the alveolar spaces—hence probably the preponderance of over-mature corpuscles, and, after the crisis, this preponderance ceases. It is also remarked that such increase, when observed, is found in the fully mature and overmature corpuscles rather than in the young ones.

Royal Baking Powder.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

COMMERCIAL.

The Wheat Market at San Francisco in No Better Condition.

Supplies of Barley in Excess of the Demand—Little Doing in Oats—Vegetables Plentiful.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25th.

The Wheat market was no better to-day. Local prices are governed almost wholly by the situation at Liverpool, which is reported to be weak and depressed under heavy receipts from the United States. The tone of the Barley market for feed descriptions is still of heavy character, the supply being in excess of the demand. The inquiry for Brewing Barley continues right along, but stocks are ample for all wants and there is no special buoyancy to values. The volume of business in Oats is quite limited.

The Vegetable market was overloaded with all kinds of stock this morning and prices were generally weak. Corn is lower. Potatoes are a little weaker, receipts being heavier. Onions are steady.

In Fresh Fruits everything is weak and business is dull. Pears bring over quotations for a first-class article. Peaches are lower. Grapes as a rule sell for what they will bring.

The advancing prices in Butter have been thoroughly checked, and the market has a weakening tendency. Eggs continue firm, with sales of choice ranch at 32½c. Cheese is steady.

There are no changes reported in Poultry, and business is very dull. A few Turkeys are coming in, but the demand is very light.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Net cash prices for Family Extras, $3 65@3 75 ₱ bbl; Bakers' Extras, $3 50@3 60; Superfine, $2 60@2 90.

WHEAT—Quotable at $1@1 01¼ ₱ ctl. Milling grades, $1 05@1 07½.

BARLEY—Feed, 60@62½c ₱ ctl for fair to good quality and 65@67½c for choice; brewing, 77½@87½c; Chevalier, $1 12½@1 15 for standard quality and 90c to $1 05½ for lower grades.

OATS—New White are quotable at 80c to $1 12½; red, 90@95c; black, 85c@$1 05; old, $1@1 25 ₱ ctl.

CORN—Quotable at 95c for Large Yellow, 97½c to $1 for Small Yellow and 90@95c ₱ ctl for White.

BRAN—$17@18 ₱ ton.

HAY—Wire-bound Hay sells at $1@2 ₱ ton less than the figures given. Wheat $8 50@12 50; Wheat and Oat, $9@11; Wild Oat, $8 to $9 50. Alfalfa, $9@10; Clover, $8@10; Barley, $8@9 50; Compressed, $8@11 50; Stock, $6@7 ₱ ton.

STRAW—40@45c ₱ bale.

HOPS—18@21c ₱ lb.

RYE—90@95c ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—$2 25@2 50 ₱ ctl.

GROUND BARLEY—$16 to $16 50 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—Garnet Chiles, 40c to 50c; Peerless, 40@50c; Early Rose, 30@50c; River Burbanks, 40@75c; Salinas Burbanks, $1@1 10 ₱ ctl; Sweets, 90c@$1 25 ₱ ctl.

ONIONS—65@75c ₱ ℔.

BEANS—Bayos, $1 90@2; Butter, $2 50@2 75; Pink, $2 90@3; Red, $2 50@2 75; Lima, $2 30@2 50; Pea, $2 20 to $2 30; Small White, $2 10@2 25; Large White, $2 10@2 25 ₱ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Green Okra, 25@50c ₱ box; Egg Plant, 25@50c ₱ box; Green Corn, 35@75c ₱ sack; Alameda Corn, $1 25@1 50 ₱ box; Berkeley Corn, 40@65c ₱ box; Green Peas, 2@2½c ₱ lb; String Beans, 1½@2½c ₱ lb; Lima Beans, 2@3c ₱ lb; Alameda Summer Squash, 25@30c ₱ box; Marrowfat Squash, $10 ₱ ton; Cucumbers, 20@35c ₱ box for Bay; Pickles, $1 50@1 60 for No. 1 and 60@75c ₱ ctl for No. 2; Green Peppers, 25@40c ₱ box for Chiles and 35@50c for Bell; River Tomatoes, 40@50c for large boxes; Turnips, 75c ₱ ctl; Beets, $1@1 25 ₱ sack; Carrots, 15@50c; Cabbage, 50@55c; Garlic, 1@1½c ₱ lb; Cauliflower, 60@70c ₱ dozen; Dry Peppers, 5c ₱ lb; Dry Okra, 15c ₱ lb.

FRESH FRUIT—Apples, 35@75c ₱ box; Pears, 25@40c ₱ box; Bartlett Pears, 40@50c ₱ box for No. 1 and 25@30c for No. 2; Red Nectarines, 30@50c ₱ box; White Nectarines, 25@40c ₱ box; Strawberries, $3 50@5 ₱ chest for large and —@— for longworth; Raspberries, $2 50@5 ₱ chest; Figs, 25@40c ₱ box single layer, and 50@75c for double; Freestone Peaches, 15@40c ₱ box, 15@30c ₱ bskt and ½@¾c ₱ lb in bulk; Clings, 15@25c ₱ bskt; Blackberries, $1 25@2 50 ₱ chest; Huckleberries, 4@5c ₱ lb; Plums, 15@35c ₱ box as to variety; Egg Plums in bulk, $8@10; Green Gages, $5@6 ₱ ton; Cantaloupes, 25@75c ₱ crate; Nutmeg Melons, 25@40c ₱ box; Watermelons, $5@8 ₱ 100; Crabapples, 30@50c ₱ box.

GRAPES—Sweetwater, 15@35c; Muscat, 25@65c; Malagas, 25@50c; Black, 15@40c; Tokay, 35@75c ₱ box.

CITRUS FRUIT—Mexican Limes, $4 ₱ box; California Limes, —@— ₱ box; Lemons, Sicily, —@—; California Lemons, $1 25@2 for common and $2 50@4 for good to choice; Bananas, $1 50@2 50 ₱ bunch; Hawaiian Pineapples, $1 50@3; Mexican Pineapples, $3@4 ₱ doz.

DRIED FRUIT—New Apples, 3@3½c ₱ lb for quartered, 4@1½c for sliced and 6@7c for evaporated; new bleached Peaches, 6@7c; Apricots, spot, 7@7½c for bleached and 4@5c for sun-dried; Prunes, future delivery, 4½@5c; new Plums, 5@7c for pitted; Dates, 4½@5c; 1892 Prunes, 5@7c; Grapes, 2c for firsts and ½@1c for seconds; sun-dried Peaches, 3@4c; bleached Peaches, 6@6½c; Figs, —@—c for pressed and 2@3c for unpressed.

RAISINS—London Layers, $1 25@1 50; loose Muscatel, 90c@$1 10 in boxes and 3½@4½c ₱ lb in sacks.

BUTTER—Fancy Creamery, 27@28c; Fancy Dairy, 24@26c; good to choice, 21@23c; common grades, 18@20c ₱ lb; Pickled Roll, 20@22c; Firkin, 18@20c; Eastern, ladle packed, 17@18c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Choice to fancy new, 8½@10c; fair to good, 7@8c; Eastern, ordinary to fine, 11@13c ₱ lb.

EGGS—California ranch, 28@30c; store lots, 15@25c ₱ dozen; Eastern Eggs, 12@18c ₱ dozen.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys—Gobblers, 17@ ₱ lb; Hens, 14@15c; Roosters, $5@6 for old and $4@5 50 for young; Fryers, $3 50@4 50; Broilers, $2@3 50; Hens, $5@6; Ducks, old, $3 50@4; young, $4@5; Geese, $1 50@1 75 ₱ pair; Pigeons, $1 50@1 75 per dozen.

Meat Market.

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

BEEF—First quality, 5@5½c; second quality, 4½@5c; third quality, 3½@4c ₱ lb.

CALVES—4@5c for large and 6@7c ₱ lb for small.

MUTTON—5@6c ₱ lb.

LAMB—6@7c ₱ lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, on foot, grain fed, heavy and medium, 5@5¼c; stock Hogs, 4¾@5c; dressed Hogs, 7½@8c ₱ lb.

Eastern Grain Markets.

NEW YORK, August 25th.

WHEAT—August 67c, September 67⅞c, October 70c, November 72⅞c, December 74¾c, May 81⅝c.

CHICAGO, August 25th.

WHEAT—August 60⅛c, September 60¾c, December 67¾c.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

Prices Realized at Yesterday's Sales in Eastern Cities.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The Porter Brothers Company sold to-day at auction six cars of California fruit at the following prices: Bartlett pears, $1 15@2; Buerre Hardy pears, $1 30; Buerre Clairgeau pears, $1 10@1 20; half-crates Tokay grapes, $1 75@2 10; half-crates Muscat grapes, $1@1 10; half-crates Fountainbleau grapes, 65c; Egg plums, $1 10; Washington plums, 85c@$1 10; Gros prunes, 55@95c; prunes, 60@90c: Columbia plums, 30@65c; Susquehanna peaches, 75c@$1; cling peaches, 60c@$1; Early Crawford peaches, 70@90c.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The Earl Fruit Company sold California fruit to-day as follows: Tokay grapes, half-crates, $1@1 75; Malaga grapes, half crates, 40@80c; Muscat grapes, half-crates, 50@65c; Bartlett pears, green, $1 75@2 25; Bartlett pears, ripe, $1@1 50; Buerre Hardy pears, $1 30; Buerre Clairgeau pears, $1 25; Egg plums, 75@85c; Columbia plums, 65@90c; Bradshaw plums, 65@85c; Early Crawford peaches, 60@75c; Late Crawford peaches, 60@95c; Muir peaches, 65c; Orange cling peaches, 85c; Lemon cling peaches, 95c; California peaches, 90c; Sweet German prunes, $1 25; German prunes, 75@90c; Silver prunes, 80c; Gros prunes, 85c.

AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The Porter Brothers Company sold to-day at auction two cars of California fruit at the following prices: Gros prunes, 65c@$1 10; German prunes, 80c; Egg plums, 80c; Golden Drop plums, 60@75c; Eureka prunes, 60@75c; Fellenberg prunes, 65c; Purple Duane plums, 60@65c; Japan plums, 65c; McLaughlin plums, 60c; Bradshaw plums, 50@60c; Washington plums, 35@55c; Bartlett pears, 70c@$1 10; Early Crawford peaches, 50@65c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The Earl Fruit Company sold California fruit at auction to-day as follows: Orange Cling peaches, $1 25; Bartlett pears, $1 20@1 65; Gros prunes, 75c; German prunes, 65c; Egg plums, 90c; Columbia plums, 65c; Comedy plums, 50@60c.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—The Earl Fruit Company auctioned California Bartlett pears to-day at $1 10@1 50; Muscat grapes, half crates, 50@60c.

AT MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 25.—The Earl Fruit Company sold California fruit at auction today at the following prices: Bartlett pears, $1 85@2; peaches, 65@90c; plums, 55@75c; prunes, 50@80c; grapes, 35c@$1 10.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

Trade Continues Fair—Fruits and Vegetables Well Represented.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 25th.

Trade was of fair volume to-day in local market circles. Fruit, Vegetables and produce generally were in good supply.

Following are the prices asked by retailers for the various articles mentioned:

GREEN FRUITS—Apples—Green, 3c ₱ lb; Yellow King, 3c; Red, 3c. Pears—Bartletts, 3c ₱ lb. Plums—Magnum Bonum, 5c ₱ lb; Kelsey (Japanese), 5c; Green Gages, 5c; Washington, 5c. Prunes—German, 5c ₱ lb; Gross or Hungarian, 5c; French Petit, 5c. Peaches—Late Crawfords, 4c ₱ lb; Lemon Cling, 45c; White Heart Cling, 4c; Orange Cling, 4c; Grapes—Sweetwater, 4c ₱ lb; Muscatines, 4c. Muscats, 4c; Rose of Peru, 4c; Hamburg, 4c; Tokays, 4c. Watermelons, 10@20c each; Cantaloupes, 10c each; Strawberries, two boxes for 25c; Blackberries, two for 15c.

DRIED FRUIT—Apricots, 10@12c ₱ lb; Apples, 8@10c; Peaches, 12@16c; Plums, 12@14c; Prunes, 8@10c; Pears, 7@9c; Nectarines, 12@16c; Grapes, $1 ₱ box; Figs, 5@8c ₱ lb.

CITRUS FRUITS—Limes—Mexican, 10c ₱ doz; Lemons—Sicily, 40c ₱ doz; common, 25c; St. Paula, 40c; Oranges—Riverside, 25c; Los Angeles, 15c ₱ doz; Cocoanuts, 10c each; Pineapples, 25c each; Bananas, 25@35c ₱ doz.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Butter—Valley, ₱ roll, 40c; Fancy Petaluma, 60c; Nevada Creamery, 60c; Eastern, packed, 20c ₱ lb; Firkin, 18@20c; Cheese—California, 15c ₱ lb; Young America, 16c; Eastern Creamery, 20c; Limburger, 20c; Genuine Swiss, 40c; American, 25c; Martin's Creamery, 20c.

EGGS—Fresh Ranch, 30c ₱ doz; Eastern, 25c.

POULTRY—Turkeys—Live, 20c ₱ lb; Gobblers, 20c; dressed, 24c; Chickens—Hens, $6@6 50 ₱ doz, 60@75c each; Springs, $5 ₱ doz, 50c each; Broilers, $4 ₱ doz, 40c each; Tame Ducks, $9 ₱ doz, 90c each; Geese, $1 35 each.

VEGETABLES—Peppers, 5c ₱ lb; Cucumbers, 10c ₱ dozen; Garlic, 8c ₱ lb; Sugar Corn, 15c ₱ dozen; Beans—Green, 5c ₱ lb; Yellow, 5c; Shell, 7c; Lima, 7c. Tomatoes, 2½c. Squash—Scallop, 2½c; Crookneck, 5c. Egg Plant, 5c ₱ lb; Okra, 10c; Lettuce (Bay), three heads for 25c; Root Vegetables, 12½c ₱ doz; Cabbage, 1c ₱ lb. Peas—Sacramento, 5c ₱ lb; Alameda, 8c. Radishes, three bunches for 5c; Green Onions, three bunches for 5c; Celery, 10c ₱ head; Cauliflower, 10c ₱ head.

POTATOES—Early Rose, 60c ₱ sack; Burbank, ¾c; Peerless, ¾c; Sweets, 2½c ₱ lb.

MEATS—Beef—Prime Rib Roast, 12½@15c; Chuck Roast, 10c; Rump, 8c; Brisket, 8c; Corn Beef, 8c; Porterhouse Steak, 15@18c; Loin Steak, 12½@15c; Round Steak, 10c; Chuck, 10c. Veal—Loin and Rib Chops, 15c; Roast Veal, 12c. Mutton, Lez, 11@12½c; Loin and Rib Chops, 12½c; Mutton Stew, 8c; Shoulder Chops, 8c. Pork—Roast or Chops, 15c. Corned Pork, 15c; Sausages, 12½c; Vienna Sausage, 15c; Bacon, 14@19c; Ham, 16@20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4 40 ₱ bbl, $1 10 for 50-lb sacks, $2 20 for 100-lb sacks, Oatmeal, 10-lb sacks, 40c; Cornmeal, 10-lb sacks, 25c; Cracked Wheat, 10-lb sacks, 35c; Hominy, 10-lb sacks, 40c; Graham Flour, 10-lb sacks, 30c; Buckwheat, 10-lb sacks, 50c; Rye 35c ₱ 10-lb sacks.

HAY AND GRAIN—Oat Hay, 70c ₱ cwt; Wheat, 70c; second quality, 60c; Alfalfa, 60c; Wheat, whole, $1 40; Barley, 95c; Ground Barley, $1 15; Feed Oats, $1 60@1 85; Middlings, $1 15; Bran, 95c; Straw, 70@80c.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 25, 1893.

MORNING SESSION.

Bodie	20c	Ophir	55c
C. C. & Va.	$1 30	Potosi	55c
G. & C.	25c	Savage	35c
Kentuck	10c	Y. Jacket	35c

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Belcher	20c	Savage	35c
Caledonia	5c	S. Nevada	30c
Challenge	10c	Y. Jacket	35c
C. Point	30c	Union	35@40c
Potosi	55c		

TEACHING THE GUITAR.

Putting little fingers
Where they ought to go;
For you cannot tell her, and
It does no good to show.
Little hands so soft and white,
Must not go too far.
Bless me, this is pleasant,
Teaching the guitar!

Half an hour of teaching,
Still she cannot see;
So, to show her better, you must
Take her on your knee.
Pretty lips are tempting, but I
Must not go too far.
Bless me, this is pleasant,
Teaching the guitar.

Still the hands are awkward,
Still she cannot see,
And with pretty little pout
Turns her face to me.
Could I help but steal a kiss?
Did I go too far?
Bless me, this is pleasant,
Teaching the guitar!

Now the lesson's over,
Little fingers tired;
Curly head up close to mine,
Old guitar is fired.
Understanding perfect,
I've not gone too far;
Bless me, it is pleasant,
Teaching the guitar!

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 a 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.

Rain on St. Swithin's Day.

The old superstition about St. Swithin and the rain has very generally died out. There are, still, however, a good many who incline to the belief that such a notion must have had a basis of scientific fact, or it could not have obtained as it has done for centuries. Some years ago the records of Greenwich Observatory were examined for twenty years with a view to ascertaining whether as a matter of fact a rainy July 15th is usually followed by a rainy period approximating to forty days. It was found that the years in which St. Swithin's Day had given no rain were rather wetter during the following forty days that other years. It was concluded than the tradition had no meteorological facts whatever to support it. Everybody has heard the old story about the removal of St. Swithin's bones on July 15th, and of the manner in which the saint resented it by deluging the district. It is a curious fact, but well authenticated, that the good man's bones were shifted from their original resting-place in circumstances of considerable pomp and splendor, and without a drop of rain falling. The origin of the superstition was probably a terrible flood which in 1319 devastated crops.—London Daily News.

To Prevent the Grip,

Or any other similar epidemic, the blood and the whole system should be kept in healthy condition. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla to give strength, purify the blood and prevent disease.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills.

Descartes says he was followed by an invisible person whose voice he heard urging him to continue his researches after truth.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

The Nonpareil.

"The Nonpareil"

AT

$1

A PAIR.

We have just received an excellent Eight-button Length Mousquetaire Undressed Kid Glove, which we have marked to sell at $1 a pair. This Glove is far superior to the ones usually sold at that price. In shades of tan, mode, gray, lavender and cream white.

A line of Gloves lately received is a Four-button Real Kid Glove with pique stitching and large pearl buttons (an exact match in color to the kid) secured with a tape, a method far superior to the usual way of sewing them. They come in shades of modes, tans, browns, reds and greens. $1 a pair.

Another large lot of our White Chamois Skin Gloves, six-button length, mousquetaire style, at 65c a pair, is now at hand.

We are selling quantities of our Four-button White Chamois Gloves, with colored buttons and bindings to match, at $1 per pair.

WASSERMAN, DAVIS & CO.

Corner Fifth and J Streets, Sacramento.

AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK PATTERNS.

AFTER THE

PAY-CAR ARRIVED THE UNIVERSAL OPINION WAS THAT FOR BARGAINS nowhere was there the equal of the Mechanical Clothing Store.

A large stock of the latest in the Clothing and Furnishing Goods line is sure of attention, and particularly when the price is cut to such a low figure as we show. Attend our

GRAND CUT-PRICE SALE

IN ALL LINES OF

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Etc.....Etc.....Etc.

MECHANICAL CLOTHING STORE,

414 and 416 K street. H. MARKS, Proprietor.

Meeting Notices

MEMBERS OF SACRAMENTO Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., and visiting brethren—Meeting TO-NIGHT in the Social Degree.

R. A. NOE, N. G.
D. D. STRYKE, Secretary. 1t*

General Notices.

THE PIEMONTE REALE MUTUAL Benevolent Italian Society of this city will celebrate with a ball, at Armory Hall, the 21st of OCTOBER next, the anniversary of the discovery of America 401 years ago by Christopher Columbus. 1t

LADIES—ALL CASES; SAFE, QUICK cure; private home. Dr. Anthan, 229 Kearny street, San Francisco. Call or write. F. "Gold" Pills, strong, $2. Agents wanted. Read Dr. A.'s card in the "Chron