IN RELIGION'S REALM.

Expressions From the Various Religious Newspapers.

The Religious Thought of the Day as Expressed in the Sectarian Press—Some Matters of Interest to Both Ministers and Laymen.

"The papal address to the Christians of England contained no reference to Anglican orders," observes the *Living Church* (P. E.) of Chicago, "either for or against. The persistent reports as to the Pope's own inclinations may have had some foundation; such an impression is strengthened by the honors recently conferred on the Abbe Duchesne, who, at the request of the Pope a short time ago, wrote a memorial on the subject of Anglican orders. He has lately received from Cardinal Rampolla a large medal of the Holy Father, in recognition of his valuable literary and theological services to the church. The Anglican Church, however, is not waiting for papal recognition. It would take much more than that to bring about an understanding. One thing seems to emerge from this business. The doctrine of the personal infallibility of the Pope receives some damage. The Pope, it appears, desired to declare that Anglican orders are valid, but was not allowed by the Congregation of the Inquisition to make such a statement *ex cathedra*. This distinctly weakens the doctrine of infallibility as it seemed to be defined by the Vatican Council, and thus does something, in a sort of back-handed way, to remove one of the great stumbling blocks between Rome and the rest of Christendom. To be sure, most Catholic Christians who have examined the subject will, of the two positions, viz., that the Pope is only infallible when he utters the views of the Roman congregation, or that he is only infallible when he acts as the mouthpiece of an œcumenical council, prefer the latter. But in either case he ceases to be infallible."

"Romanism permits a long tether," says the *Christian Register* (Unit.) of Boston; "but its checks and hindrances, hidden and open, are potent, its power to subdue the genius of its exceptional men, working them into the general lump of subserviency, is a power possessed by no other order. However, it would seem that modern thought, modern impulses, are too strong for the old church. It can no longer remain stationary. It must move, it must grow, if it would live. Its saving graces must come to the front and take the lead, and put forth buds and leafage, like Aaron's staff. The American stamp of Catholicism will reach wholesomely on the stagnant European Church, and has already reacted. Ireland and Gibbons have emphasized precious truths. They have felt more as men than as ecclesiastics. Their robes rise and fall over human hearts with feelings broader than their own connection. Whether conscious of it or not, they stand for free thought and the liberty of the spirit. The forward step they have taken in unison with science, with political reform, with the growing vital tendencies towards recognized brotherhood, is a remarkable illustration of the power of free institutions to slough off everything pernicious to its own well-being."

"We have held that too much interference by the General Assembly with the conduct of its theological seminaries is not in the interest either of those seminaries or of the church," says the New York *Independent*, "that as there are different schools of thought comprehended in the Assembly, there should be room for theological seminaries of different types. It was apparent last year that the proposal of the General Assembly to secure direct control was by no means agreeable to several of the seminaries. The replies of the directors and trustees to the conference committee during the year show that this feeling is a strong one, and that it does not prevail simply in those seminaries like Princeton and Western. Princeton is the center of conservatism, and it has declared that while it sympathizes with the general purpose of the action it deems it 'unwise and unnecessary' to secure the required changes in its charter. It was said in the debate in the General Assembly at Pittsburg last week that nearly three hundred directors and trustees have expressed opinions unfavorable to the Assembly's action. Some weight is surely due to this deliberate judgment. It is not at the bottom a question of orthodoxy and heterodoxy. It is a question whether a control which may become rigid and repressive is to be vested in the General Assembly, or whether the seminaries are to be trusted with a large degree of liberty. It is not just the thing to put all the seminaries under heavy bonds because one has proved recalcitrant. So far as sound teaching is concerned we do not believe that it can be more certainly secured under the proposed than under the present system, and the continued agitation of the question seems to us unnecessary and unwise."

"Running over the proceedings of the Assembly as reported in the daily papers of this city, we are impressed," says the New York *Evangelist* (Pres.), "with the familiarity of certain names, and especially of characteristics in opinions and in manners, which brings out a feature of this representative meeting, not agreeable, and surely to be deplored. It is evident that a man who has been two or three times consecutively in the body begins to believe himself essential to it, and by right a moving spirit. For instance, two or three men from New York have been so much in evidence in the last four or five Assemblies as to make it appear, and manifestly to make them think, that they really represent the largest Presbytery in their sole personalities. We notice with regret that one of these 'repeaters'—if we may so call them—had the bad manners to affront a man like Dr. Herrick Johnson. The trouble arises from the altogether reprehensible practice of allowing the same elders to go year after year. New York Presbytery owes it not only to itself, but to the church and the rest of the world, to suppress this sort of representation. There is no sufficient reason for it, and where any Presbytery is regularly represented by 'the same crowd' it forfeits the respect of many, and offends all by giving ground for the belief that a few men own and run the meetings."

The New York *Churchman* (P. E.), speaking of agnosticism among the Jews, says: "The perpetuation of Judaism has this advantage—that it moves in a line of regular and easy exclusiveness. The race and religion are one. But herein lies also its fatal defect. The movement of the present day is towards the confederation, even the amalgamation, of races. The unity of religion is something which, according to the Christian ideal, transcends the divisions of race. St. Paul taught this new principle, and the principle has now become a fact. The Jewish religion causes isolation, where the Christian religion, falling in with the highest results of scientific theory and social development, tends not to exclusion, but to inclusion. The best fruits of Jewish religion have been harvested in the Christian Church. All honor to the Jew for what he gave to Europe and to the world. What he gave has not only passed into the institutions of the world so completely as to work almost with the unerring certainty of a natural force, but it has been developed and superseded. The pity is that young Judaism, instead of following the higher development of Judaism which Christianity exhibits, should in despair turn to unbelief. We believe, however, that this spirit of revolt is only a passing phenomenon. We should despair of any union of religions as being imperfect and incomplete which did not include that race out of whose bosom Christianity sprang."

"Not many months before his death, at the conclusion of a very noble sermon on the trials of Christians in modern times," says the New York *Outlook*, "Bishop Brooks spoke of this consciousness of the misery of the world as one of the heaviest burdens laid upon us. 'I know some of you,' he said, 'who are walled about against material misfortune by every kind of prosperity, and yet you are saddened and overwhelmed by the miseries of the great world from which men could once so easily shut themselves out.' Some of the finest spirits that are dealing with this appalling knowledge are fiercely asking God what it all means. They are sometimes asking themselves whether there be a God. When one lives long in the sewers one begins to doubt whether there is any sunlight. The doubt which comes with this terrible knowledge in its first disclosure is perhaps more acceptable to God than the easy acceptance of the knowledge by so many who are sluggish or indifferent. Most fathers would find more satisfaction in such a sympathy with a suffering child as would prompt sharp searching of the parental dealing with him than in the easy-going indifference to the child's condition which cloaks itself under unquestioning faith in the parental care. The doubt which springs out of the anguish of bewilderment and perplexity born of a deep sharing of the sorrows of men is a doubt which does not dishonor God or the doubter; it means the possession of the Christ-feeling for men and a searching for the Christ-nature in God. For such doubts there are many solvents; and among them is the blessed and prophetic fact that the world is not growing worse, but that men are growing into a consciousness of brotherhood which makes them more sensitive, more tender and more helpful to each other. The world grows better, and men grow more exacting—two evidences that God is with us."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The June number of the "North American Review" offers a table of contents varied, timely and interesting. "Power and Wealth of the United States" is by Michael G. Mulhall, the noted foreign statistician. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge discusses "England, Venezuela and the Monroe Doctrine"; J. Henniker Heaton, M. P., writes entertainingly concerning "A Cable Post," and the possibilities of Atlantic submarine communication. General John Gibbon, U. S. A., asks "Can West Point Be Made More Useful?" "Glimpses of Charles Dickens," the last days of the great novelist are pathetically described by Chas. Dickens, the younger. A valuable contribution on the "Military Lessons of the China-Japan War," by the Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, the Secretary of the Navy," commends itself to everyone interested in the recent warfare. "The Silver Question" is treated by Count Von Mirbach of the Prussian House of Lords and German Reichstag, who considers "Germany's Attitude as to a Bimetallic Union," and by the Mexican Minister at Washington," who describes the effects of the "The Silver Standard in Mexico." The former Governor-General of Canada, the Marquis of Lorne, furnishes "Some Thoughts on Canada," and the sixth installment of Albert D. Vandam's "Personal History of the Second Empire," is devoted to "The Renovation of Paris." "Nordau's Theory of Degeneration" is vigorously dealt with in a symposium which includes Kenyon Cox, the artist, Anton Seidl, the popular music director, and Mayo W. Hazeltine, the well-known literary critic of the New York *Sun*. Other topics considered are "The Modern Woman and Marriage," by Elizabeth Bisland; "Poor City Boys in the Country," by Alvan F. Sanborn; "Harnessing the Sun," by Professor Peter T. Austen, and "The Silver Queston in Ancient Times," by Plain-Speaker.

The frontispiece of the June "Review of Reviews" (New York)—"Prince Bismarck in His Home"—is a striking representation of the family group at Friedrichsruhe; it forms an interesting study. The editor in his running comment on "The Progress of the World," reviews the Cuban situation and England's Nicaraguan relations at some length; he also summarizes the probable results of peace in the far East. Other international matters which receive attention in the editorial pages are the relief of Chitral, German and Austrian politics, France and the Nile, the new Speaker of the British House of Commons, elections in Greece and Denmark, the Pope's Encyclical to England, and the school question in Manitoba. On the side of home politics, considerable space is devoted to the silver controversy, the annulment of the income tax and the prospects of civil service reform. Apropos of recent important changes in the management and personnel of the Chicago daily press, Willis J. Abbot contributes under the caption, "Chicago Newspapers and Their Makers," a graphic account of the past and present fortunes of journalism in the Western metropolis. There is an article on an interesting phase of student life in the smaller Western colleges—the oratorical contests. The portrait of the successful competitor in the recent intercollegiate contest at Galesburg, Ill., is given, with extracts from his oration and from that of the speaker who won second place. There is also an account of the passion play spectacle to be seen this summer at Horitz. A striking feature is the great number of portraits of men of the day.

The "American Historical Register" (Philadelphia), which is the monthly gazette of the Patriotic Hereditary Societies, for June, is a beautiful number of over a hundred pages. The leading article is on the siege and capture of Louisbourg, in 1745, by the New England troops under General Pepperrell, and biographies of the men who took prominent part in this heroic expedition; contributed by Walter Kendall Watkins of Boston, Rear-Admiral Roe, U. S. N., F. Senter Frisbie of Boston and others, dedicated to the Society of Colonial Wars, which will unveil a monument at Louisbourg June 17th, which it has erected in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the capture of the fortress. The article is profusely illustrated with portraits of the commanders and others, and fac-similes of contemporary maps and views of Louisbourg. Other articles in this issue, besides many pages devoted to the proceedings and news of the patriotic societies of which this magazine is the organ, are "The New Hampshire Line at the Battle of Bunker Hill," and an account of the Taylor family of Virginia and Kentucky, all illustrated with portraits and views.

The only magazine in existence designed primarily as a permanent work of reference is "Current History." (Garretson, Cox & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.) A little over five years ago it entered upon a field until then unoccupied, aiming to supplement all other reading matter by furnishing quarterly a concise and systematic, yet at the same time readable and attractive, summary of all current affairs of importance. It has continued to be, in our judgment, in every sense a high-class, timely and useful publication. For reliability of statement and freedom from offensive bias of every kind it is a model. In its treatment of affairs the due proportions of events are maintained, their relations to one another are clearly depicted and the causes and significance of important movements are portrayed—the whole being characterized by impartiality. The current number contains 256 pages of reading matter, and is illustrated with forty-four portraits of persons of prominent interest in all parts of the world.

The illustrated articles in "Home and Country," New York, for June, are as follows: "Art and the People," by Henry Mann; "The Devil's Frills," by Arlina Hale; "Art in Being Married," by Marion A. Blanchard; "Tom Reed of Maine," by Rufus R. Wilson; "Life Among the Cowboys," by Captain Jack Crawford; "Westward the Star of Empire Takes Its Way; Salt Lake," by Wentworth Rollins; "The Soldier's Story," by James L. Kenway, and "A Chautauqua in the Wilds of Western Florida," by L. B. George. Accompanied with text matter worthy the illustrations, the foregoing articles are made very attractive. Especially is this true of "Art and the People," which contains a dozen reproductions of some famous paintings from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, and other well-known galleries.

While at this time other magazines are pressing their claims to the favor of the intelligent public, those of "Littell's Living Age" (Boston) are not likely to be forgotten by those who know what its services have been in the spread of the best periodical literature throughout this continent. The price of the magazine, $8 a year, is small in view of the vast quantity and high quality of its contents, a year's numbers forming four large octavo volumes of 824 pages each. As a special inducement, to those who desire to make a trial subscription, the twenty-six numbers, forming the first half of the year 1895 (January and June inclusive), is made at a low rate. Perhaps no better exhibit could be found of the progress and expansion of thought in the different fields of literature, politics and science during the last half century than a complete set of "Littell's Living Age" would present. Each volume is a mirror reflecting the living literature of the months it covers.

In the June number of "Paving and Municipal Engineering" is given a review of the outlook for public work in the United States, based on information furnished by city engineers in 300 cities of more than 10,000 population. It shows that more public work will be done than in any previous year, and also indicates the tendencies of preference as to materials. Among the other special articles are "America's Vitrified Brick Pavements," by William Pierson Judson, C. E.; "Street Sanitation," by Professor W. F. McNutt; "Kinds of Stone Suitable for Paving," by Clemens Herschel; "Municipal Engineering in Troy, N. Y.," by Morris R. Sherrerd, C. E.; "Difference in the Treatment of Asphalt in America and Europe," by Professor S. F. Peckham, with other contributions by Colonel Albert A. Pope, Rudolph Hering, C. E., T. Hugh Boorman and others, together with special articles on the cost of municipal lighting, various phases of paving and sewerage. Municipal Engineering Company, Indianapolis.

The "Popular Science Monthly" for June (D. Appleton & Co., New York) has "New Chapters in the Warfare of Science, From the Divine Oracles to the Higher Criticisms—I. The Older Interpretation," by A. D. White, LL. D., Ph. D.; "Professional Institutions—II. Physician and Surgeon," by Herbert Spencer; "Two-Ocean Pass," by Barton W. Evermann, illustrated; "The Decline in Railway Charges," by H. T. Newcomb; "Pleasures of the Telescope—In Summer Star-Lands," by Garrett P. Serviss, illustrated; "The Psychology of Woman," by Professor G. T. W. Patrick; "Irritability and Movement in Plants," by D. T. MacDougal, illustrated; "The Spirit of Militarism," by A. B. Ronne; "Journeying in Madagascar," by Frank Vincent, illustrated; "Survival of Sun-Worship," by Fanny D. Bergen; "Timothy Abbott Conrad," by Dr. Charles C. Abbott; Correspondence, Editor's Table, Literary Notices and Popular Miscellany.

The "Midland Monthly" for June (Des Moines, Ia.) is freely and very handsomely illustrated, and has these leading articles: "Julia C. R. Dorr and Some of Her Poet Contemporaries," Mary J. Reid; "Bicycle Ride From Fort Custer to Livingstone," Eugene May; "Oxford and Its Students," Mary Bowen; "A Naturalist's Voyage Down the Mackenzie" (with illustrations), Frank Russell; "Belle's Roses, I." (story), E. Hough; "The Iowa Semi-Centennial," George F. Parker; "On the Island" (story), William Schuyler; "The Nebraska and Kansas Bill of '54," Clyde B. Aitchison; "A Day in Holland—the Editor Abroad," XIV.; "The Women's Clubs of Wisconsin" (with portraits and illustrations), Fanny Kennish Earl; "Lake Minnetonka," J. D. Cowles; "Club Federation in Iowa," Ella Hamilton Durley; "The Captain of La Gascogne" (poem), H. G. H.

The "American Magazine of Civics" for June (38 Park Row, New York) has these papers: "Progressive Individualism," John R. Commons; "Woman's Part in Political Sins," Ella W. Winston; "Is Monopoly Always Victorious?" Gilbert L. Eberhart; "The Coffee-house as a Rival of the Saloon," I. W. Howerth; "The Issue in Ninety-six," A. J. Warner; "Why Municipal Reform is a Failure," Charles E. Burton; "Presidential Possibilities—Hon. Joseph C. Sibley," H. M. Irwin; "Jury Reform," Horace F. Cutter; "Indeterminate Sentences," Geo. M. Buck; "Decennial of the American Institute of Civics," Henry Randall Waite. Lectures of the American Institute of Civics; Decennial of the American Institute of Civics; Good Citizenship Activities. Notes—Political and social.

The "Cosmopolitan Magazine" of New York, for June is a very handsome number, and is especially rich in illustrations. The leading features are: "Bathing at the Continental Seashore Resorts," J. Howe Adams; "An Epitaph for a Husbandman," Charles G. D. Roberts; "The Chautauqua Movement," H. H. Boyesen; "The Pleasant Occupation of Tending Bees," W. Z. Hutchinson; "The Paris Solons of '95," Charles Yriarte; "An Indian Story of the Sierra Madre," Dan de Quille; "Whist in America," Frank W. Crane; "A Hypocritical Romance," Caroline Ticknor; "How Successful Plays are Built," Joseph Brooks; "A Three-Stranded Yarn," W. Clark Russell; "Progress of Science," with many notes; "In the World of Art and Letters."

"Harper's Round Table," formerly "Harper's Young People," is much improved under its new title. Each week's issue appears to be better, stronger and more instructive and entertaining than its predecessor. A recent paper in the "Round Table" by Theodore Roosevelt on the "Heroes of America and the Charge at Gettysburg" has especially won our interest. In the issue for June 4th Henry Cabot Lodge has an article entitled "A Day in the House of Representatives." In the same number is found the first chapter of a short serial, telling once again, from a new point of view, stories of King Arthur's Round Table.

"Spalding's Athletic Library No. 36," just published, is devoted to golf. This is the Official Golf Guide, revised by L. B. Stoddart, the well-known amateur champion. The book is fully illustrated with half-tone portraits of T. A. Havemeyer, L. B. Stoddart and George Hunter, and views of the links of the St. Andrews and other golf clubs and contains the official rules and regulations as authorized and adopted by the United States Golf Association; valuable hints to players, list of clubs and a glossary of technical terms. Sports Publishing Company, New York.

"The Book Buyer" for June (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York) has a fine portrait of Julian Ralph, one of Samuel J. Tilden, views in Mrs. Ward's house, a profile view of Oliver Hedford, portrait of Mrs. Humphrey Ward and of Lillian Bell, portraits of Bismarck and of Coleridge, a paper on the Dodge collection of book plates, papers on new books, notes of literary news, etc. It is one of the foremost of newsy and critical book reviews, not so much critical, however, as newsy and informing.

"True Bimetallism Expounded" or "Coin's Financial School Exposed and Closed" is by an anonymous writer, and is from the press of The Luning Printing Company, Norwalk, Ohio. It is in the form of a dialogue between an old man and a boy in finance, and is a sharp reply and a complete one to "Coin's Financial School."

The "Travelers' and Shippers' Directory" for June (Den Born Company, San Francisco) is at hand. As usual, it is complete in its information for travelers, shippers and all desiring information as to routes, rates and accommodations. No better guide book for the Pacific Coast is published.

"Table Talk" for June (Philadelphia) is well filled with matter of first interest to housewives, caterers and all who have to do with the kitchen, pantry or table supply. Among technical magazines devoted to domestic economy it has no superior.

"Harper's Bazar" for June 8th is a choice number for illustrated fashions. It has a story in a supplement, very freely illustrated, and a pattern supplement of fashions in loose-sheet form.

FOOD raised by the Royal Baking Powder may be eaten hot, even by dyspeptics, with impunity. Hot bread, biscuits, hotcakes, muffins, crusts, puddings, etc., are made by its use perfectly wholesome.

There were two total eclipses of the sun in the year 712 and two in 1889. This rare phenomenon will not happen again until the year 2,057.

COMMERCIAL.

A Vigorous Hoist to Wheat at the Opening in the Chicago Market.

Advance in Prices at New York—Wheat in Good Demand at San Francisco.

CHICAGO, June 7th.

Wheat got a vigorous hoist at the opening, the range for the July start being 80c to 81c. Only one or two fives were secured at the lower figures at the time referred to, the great bulk of the first few minutes being at from 80⅞c to 81c. Inside the next minute or two ¼c was realized for a chance ten, but there was heavy trading for a few seconds at 81⅛c. Spring Wheat has been again plentifully watered, and more rain was promised for to-night, and the fine promise it is giving helped to keep the market from getting beyond control. The Liverpool market was 1½c higher for futures and ½c up for spot Wheat. The export clearances from the Atlantic seaboard were very light, amounting to only 39,000 bushels in Wheat and Flour together. Immense quantities of long Wheat were disposed of. Logan & Co. alone, it was reported, sold out 6,000,000 bushels. The price of July dropped twice to 80½c and recovered as often to 81c. Its last drop took it to 79⅞c, but at the close 80¼c was bid.

Following are the closing quotations: June, 79½c; July, 80¼c; September, 81⅛c.

AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 7th.

The public got under the Wheat market this morning and lifted the prices 1½c. The crop news was bullish. Some of it was worse than during the last boom.

Following are the closing quotations: June, 82½c; July, 83c; August, 83⅜c; September, 83⅞c; December, 85⅜c.

California Fruit Sales.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The National Fruit Association sold California fruit at open auction to-day as follows: Royal Anne cherries, 85c@$1 15; Alexander peaches, $1@1 80; Newcastle apricots, 95c@$1 20; Royal apricots, $1 50@1 85; Pringle apricots, 80c; Cherry plums, 55c.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The Earl Fruit Company sold California cherries at open auction to-day, realizing prices as follows: Royal Anne, 90c@$1 60; Black Tartarian, 85c@$1 35; Centennial, 85c@$1 35; Pontiac, 80c.

The Earl Fruit Company sold California cherries at open auction yesterday, realizing prices as follows: Black Tartarian, 85c@$1 35; some in bad order, 70c; Rockport, 85c@$1 25; Gov. Wood, 95c@$1 30; some in bad order, 70@85c; Bigereau, 80c@$1; Elton, 65c@$1 10; Black Eagle, 80@90c.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The Porter Brothers Company sold at open auction to-day one car of San Jose cherries at the following prices: Centennials, $1 45; Tartarians, 75c@$1 35; Bigereaus, $1 15@1 25; Clevelands, 75c@$1 20; Governor Woods, 65@90c; Rockports, Eagles, D'Orleans, Knights, Blacks and assorted cherries, 60c@$1 10.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The Porter Brothers Company sold at open auction to-day three cars California fruit at the following prices: Royal apricots, $1 35@1 80; seedling apricots, $1 45@1 75; Newcastle apricots, $1 20; Alexander peaches, $1 25@1 70; Cherry plums, $1 35@1 65; in 10-pound boxes, 55@70c; Royal Anne cherries, $1@1 35; few in poor condition, 75@80c; Rockports, 90c; Tartarians, 85@90c; Pontiacs, 75@90c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

Wheat Firm and in Good Demand—Condition of Produce Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7th.

Wheat was in good demand before the regular morning opening at 1⅛ cents over yesterday's prices. The trading on call was of a broader volume than usual. The strong tone of Eastern markets and a better feeling abroad caused a firm market throughout the day. Barley seemed to take on new life. The demand was urgent, December selling sparingly at 65c. It is claimed that some very bad reports are being received regarding the condition of this cereal. The local crowd have been very bearish, but their desire for it to-day has changed the atmosphere.

The tone of the Butter market is firmer. The warm spell has not kept stock in the best condition.

Egg receipts have been lighter. Prices show no change, however, although an advance is looked for shortly.

Cheese is weak, and the market is plentifully supplied.

Meat shows no material change. Young veal is now more plentiful than it has been, but prices remain the same.

There is a greater demand for roasting chickens, but otherwise the poultry situation is unchanged. Small broilers are quite plentiful.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Net cash prices for Family Extras; $3 40@3 50; Bakers' Extras, $3 30@3 40; Superfine, $2 25@2 50 ℘ bbl.

WHEAT—No. 1 Shipping Wheat is quotable at 92½c ℘ ctl for new and 90c for old. Milling Wheat keeps steady at 97½c@$1 ℘ ct.

BARLEY—Feed, fair to good, 57½@62½c; choice, 60@65c; Brewing, nominal.

OATS—Milling, $1 05@1 15 ℘ ctl; Surprise, $1 10@1 15; Fancy Feed, $1 02½@1 07½; good to choice, 95c@$1; fair to good, 90@95c; poor to fair; 87½@90c; Black, nominal; Gray, 92½@97½c ℘ ctl.

CORN—Large Yellow, $1 05@1 12½; small Yellow, $1 10@1 15 ℘ ctl; White, $1@1 05.

RYE—87½@90c ℘ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—85@90c ℘ ctl.

BRAN—$13@14 ℘ ton.

GROUND BARLEY—$14 50@15 50 ℘ ton.

HAY—New Wild Oat selling at $6 50@7 ℘ ton. We quote old: Wheat, $7 50@11; Wheat and Oat, $7 50@10; Oat, $8@10; Alfalfa, $7@8 50; Barley, $7@8 50; Clover, $7@8; compressed, $8@9 50; stock, $5@6 ℘ ton.

STRAW—50@75c ℘ bale.

HOPS—4@6c ℘ ℔.

BEANS — Bayos, $1 30@1 55; Butter, $1 75@2 for small and $2@2 25 for large; Pink, $1 20@1 35; Red, $1 30@1 50; Lima, $4 25@4 50; Pea, $2 50@2 75; Small White, $2 50@2 80; Large White, $2 50@2 75; Blackeye, $3@3 50; Red Kidney, $2 50@3; Horse, $1 60@1 70 ℘ ctl.

POTATOES—40@60c ℘ ctl for new crop; old, 35@50c.

ONIONS—35@40c ℘ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Summer Squash, 40@60c ℘ small box; Bay Squash, large box, $1@1 25; Cucumbers, Marysville, $1 25 ℘ box; Asparagus, 75c@$1 25 ℘ box for ordinary, and $1 25@2 for better qualities; Rhubarb, 40@75c ℘ box; Los Angeles Tomatoes, $3 50 ℘ box; String Beans, 2½@3c ℘ ℔; Refugee, 3@4c ℘ ℔; Wax Beans, 2@2½c ℘ ℔; Green Peas, 75c@$1 ℘ sack for ordinary and 2@2½c ℘ ℔ for garden; Green Peppers, —c ℘ ℔; Turnips, 50c ℘ ctl; Beets, 60c ℘ sack; Carrots, 40@50c; Cabbage, 65@75c ℘ ctl; Garlic, new, 5@6c ℘ ℔; Cauliflower, 50@60c dozen; Dried Peppers, 11@12c ℘ ℔; Dried Okra, 15c ℘ ℔.

FRESH FRUIT—Apples, 40@80c ℘ box for new, being green. Apricots — 40c ℘ box for Pringle and 50@65c a box for Royals. Berries—Gooseberries, 2@2½c ℘ ℔; Strawberries, Sharpless, $3@4 ℘ chest; Longworth, $7@8; Raspberries, $6@9 ℘ chest and 75@$1 25 ℘ crate for Newcastle; Cherries, 40@60c ℘ box for red and black, and 35@50c for white; Royal Anne, 65@75c; Currants, $2 50@3 50 ℘ chest; Peaches, 50@75c; Plums, 40@50c.

CITRUS FRUIT—California Navels, $1 25@2 25; Seedlings, 50@75c; Mexican Limes, $4 50@5 ℘ box; California Lemons, $1@1 50 for common, and $2@2 50 for good to choice.

TROPICAL FRUIT — Bananas, $1@2 ℘ bunch; Pineapples, nominal.

DRIED FRUIT—Following are the prices furnished by the San Francisco Fruit Exchange: Apricots — Fancy Moorpark, 8c; choice do, 7c; fancy, 7c; choice, 6c; standard, 5½c; prime, 5c. Apples—Evaporated, 4¾@5½c; sun-dried, 4@4½c. Peaches—Fancy, 7c; choice, 5½c; standard, 5c; prime, 4½c; peeled in boxes, 12@13c. Pears—Fancy, halves, 5c; quarters, 4c; choice, 4c; standard, 3½c; prime, 3c. Dried Grapes—1½c ℘ ℔. Plums—Pitted, 3@4c; unpitted, 1@2c. Prunes—Four sizes, 4c. Nectarines—Fancy, 6c; choice, 5½c; standard, 5c; prime, 4c. Figs—White, choice, 3@5c; Black, choice, 2½@3c. Raisins—in sacks (50-℔ boxes selling at ½c ℘ ℔ higher); 4-crown loose, 3½c; 3-crown, 2½c; 2-crown, 2c; seedless Sultanas, 3c; seedless Muscatels, 2c; 3-crown London Layers, $1 40 ℘ box in 20-℔ boxes; Clusters, $2; Dehesa clusters, $2 50; Imperial clusters, $3; 4-crown loose, $1; 4-crown loose, faced, $1 15 ℘ box.

BUTTER — Creamery — Fancy, 12@12½c; seconds, 11@11½c ℘ ℔.; Dairy—Fancy, 10@11c; fair to choice, 8@9c; store lots, 8c.

CHEESE—Choice to fancy, 5½@6½c; fair to good, 4@5c; Eastern, ordinary to fine, 10@14c ℘ ℔.

EGGS—13@14c ℘ dozen for store and 14@16c for ranch.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys—Gobblers, 12@13c; Hens, 12c ℘ ℔; Roosters, $4 50@5 for old and $8@10 for young; Broilers, $2 50@3 50 for small and $4@6 for large; Fryers, $6@7 50; Hens, $4 50@5 50; Ducks, $3@4 for old and $5@6 for young; Geese, $1@1 25 ℘ pair; Goslings, $1 25@1 50; Pigeons, $1 75@2 ℘ dozen for old and $1 50@2 for young.

Meat Market.

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

BEEF—First quality, 5½c; second quality, 5c; third quality, 4@4½c ℘ ℔.

CALVES—5@6c for large and 6@7c ℘ ℔ for small.

MUTTON—4@4½c ℘ ℔.

LAMB—Spring, 5@6c ℘ ℔.

PORK—Live Hogs, 4@4¼c ℘ ℔ for hard, 2⅞@3c for soft and 4@4½c for feeders; dressed Hogs, 5½@7c ℘ ℔.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

Trade of Good Character in Local Produce Circles.

SACRAMENTO, June 7th.

Trade was of good character in local produce circles to-day. Fruits are coming in freely and prices generally very reasonable.

Following are the retail prices for the various articles mentioned:

FRUIT—Pineapples, 50c each; Bananas, 25c ℘ dozen; Limes, 10c ℘ dozen; Lemons, common, 15c; select, 30c ℘ dozen; Navel Oranges, 30@50c as to size; Riverside Seedling, 15@30c; Strawberries, 3 ℔s for 25c; Cherries, black, 10c ℘ ℔; white, 5c; English Gooseberries, 7c; common 4c ℘ ℔; Raspberries, 3 baskets for 20c; Wild Blackberries, 10c ℘ ℔; Apricots, 8c ℘ ℔; Sour Pie Cherries, 6c; Currants, 5c ℘ ℔; 40c ℘ box; Cultivated Blackberries, 10c ℘ ℔; Peaches, 10c ℘ ℔, or 3 ℔s for 25c.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Butter—Valley, ℘ roll, 35c; Petaluma, 40c; Fancy Creamery, 45c; Firkin, 25c; California Cheese, 12½c; Young America, 14c; Eastery Creamery, 20c; Limburger, 20c; genuine Swiss, 35c; American, 25c; Martin's Cream, 15c; Neufchatel, 10c each.

EGGS—California, 15c.

POULTRY—Turkeys—Live Hens and Gobblers, 14c ℘ ℔; dressed, 16c; Chickens, Hens, 60c each, $6 50 ℘ dozen; Roosters, 55c each, $5 50 ℘ dozen; Broilers, 50c each, $5 ℘ dozen; Tame Ducks, 75c each, $7 50 ℘ dozen; Geese, $2 50 ℘ pair.

VEGETABLES—Onions, 2c ℘ ℔; Bunch Vegetables, 12½c; Horse Radish, 10c ℘ ℔; new Garlic, 10c ℘ ℔; Artichokes, 60c ℘ dozen; Dried Peppers, 30c ℘ ℔; Cauliflower, 10c each; Asparagus, 4c ℘ ℔; Green Peppers, 15c; Potatoes, local, 50@60c; new Potatoes, 1½c ℘ ℔; Green Peas, 4c ℘ ℔; Cucumbers, 3 for 10; 30c ℘ doz; String Beans, 6c ℘ ℔; Summer Squash, 5c; Wax Beans, 6c; Lettuce, 3 for 5c.

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

HAY AND GRAIN—Oat Hay, 65@70c ℔ cwt; Wheat, 65@70c; second quality, 55@65c; Alfalfa, new, first cutting, 50c; old, third cutting, 60c; Whole Barley, 90c; Ground Barley, 95c; Feed Oats $1 15@1 35; Middlings, 80c; Bran, 70c; Straw, 65@70c.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7, 1895.

MORNING SESSION.

Alta	15c	Mexican	32c
Belcher	31c	Ophir	1 25
C. Point	33@34c	Savage	33c
G. & C.	22c	S. B. & M.	11c
H. & N.	91c	S. Nevada	48c
Justice	13c		

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Belcher	33c	Justice	13c
Caledonia	6c	S. Belcher	12c
G. & C.	23c	S. Nev	48c
H. & N.	93c	Y. Jacket	40c

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Alta	16c	Justice	12c
Alpha Con	2c	Kentuck	2c
Andes	22c	Lady Wash	1c
Belcher	35c	Mexican	32c
B. & B.	42c	Mono	5c
Bodie Con	36c	Mt. Diablo	15c
Bullion	8c	Occidental	19c
Caledonia	5c	Ophir	1 25
Challenge	17c	Overman	16c
Choliar	17c	Potosi	34c
Confidence	75c	Savage	36c
C. C. & Va	2 30	S. Nev	49c
C. Point	36c	S. Hill	1c
Exchequer	2c	S. King	20c
G. & C.	22c	Union	27c
H. & N.	91c	Utah	3c
Julia	2c	Y. Jacket	41c

OUR ILLITERATE IMMIGRANTS.

Statistics Show That the Larger Number Come From Italy.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* is in receipt of a communication from *Un Romano*, protesting against the statement that Italians, Russians, Austro-Hungarians and Poles formed the least desirable class of immigrants. The writer defends his countrymen and asserts what every one concedes, that there are many prominent business men and enterprising citizens among the Italians who now live in America. This is quite true. We have no desire to discriminate against the coming of such people, be they Italians or Slavs. America was discovered by an Italian, and Italians have a claim to consideration here aside from the interest attaching to them because of the long and brilliant history of their country. After Italy lost martial prestige and freedom the famous peninsula was the university of Europe. A land so famous in song and story, so rich in memories and associations, is worthy the pride of *Un Romano* or anyone else.

Unfortunately statistics show that a larger number of illiterates come to the United States from Italy than from any other source, and it sends fewer skilled laborers than any other European country except Russia, Poland and Austria-Hungary. The report of the Superintendent of Immigration for 1883 says the proportion of skilled workmen among the immigrants that year was as follows: From Scotland, 1 in 4; from England and Wales, 1 in 5; from Belgium, 1 in 7; France, 1 in 9; Germany and Norway, 1 in 10; Italy, 1 in 14; Russia, 1 in 18; Poland, 1 in 23; Austria-Hungary, 1 in 20. The percentage of illiterate in the total immigration is 15. The number in each hundred immigrants who could not read and write their own language was as follows: Switzerland, 4; Sweden and Norway, 1; Scotland and Germany, 2; England and France, 3; Wales and Ireland, 7; Russia, 26; Austria-Hungary, 29; Poland, 31; Italy, 36.

The total immigration from July 1, 1894, to April 1, 1895, numbered 140,980 persons, of whom the Italians, Poles, Russians and Austro-Hungarians aggregated 57,467, or 38.8 per cent. Of the remaining 61.2 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Scandinavia. Among all were three idiots, 1,071 paupers, eleven convicts, 353 contract laborers and 123 who have since been deported for various reasons.

The amount of money brought over by all was $2,395,846—only $17 to each person. These figures are furnished by the Superintendent of Immigration.

Our correspondent declares the Italians make up no part of the criminal classes. This is not the general impression, though they are probably no more lawless than their fellow-immigrants of corresponding illiteracy.

The United States have a welcome and a home for every good man, no matter whence he comes. Be he the descendant of a Roman patriarch or be he a Sicilian laborer, if he only possesses honesty, industry and intelligence, he may become one of the greatest and freest people on the face of the globe. But to the scum of Europe and Asia, whether anarchists or lazzaroni, our gates should always remain closed. They have no conception of our institutions, and they can not be assimilated by the native population for generations.

A Lame man is scarcely more than half a man either in comfort or effective work.

Allcock's Porous Plaster cures all sorts of lameness of the back or limbs resulting from strain or taking cold; also congestion of the chest; everything that an external remedy can reach.

Beware of Imitations. Do not be deceived. Insist upon having "ALLCOCK'S."

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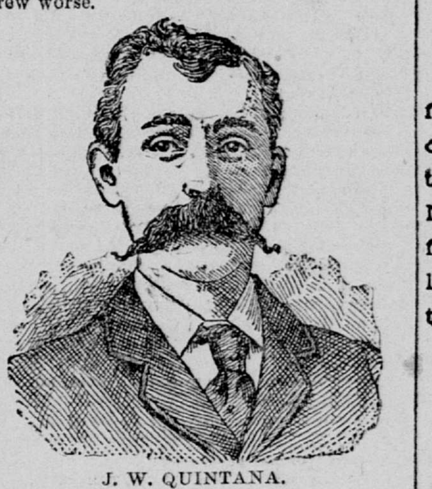
Brandreth's Pills remove indigestion, constipation, liver and kidney complaint.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

A Glowing Tribute From a Native Son.

The Plain Truth Truthfully Told Should Carry Conviction to the Heart of the Skeptic and Joy and Sunshine to the Home of the Sick and Afflicted.

READ THE FOLLOWING GRATEFUL tribute from a fellow-citizen who resides at 925 I street, Sacramento: "I was born and reared in California and for the last ten years have lived in Sacramento. I had been a very healthy man until last September, when I accidently cut my hand with a knife pretty severely, and before it got well I took blood-poison; this put my system in a very low, bad condition, and during the wet weather last winter I contracted a severe cold with malaria. This brought on rheumatism and neuralgia. I suffered a great deal all winter with my head, back and limbs. My digestion became very bad. My appetite failed and I lost flesh. A teasing cough prevented me from resting or sleeping at night, and at times my face was so swollen that I could scarcely see. I was treated for several months by one of the doctors of Sacramento, but got no relief. I also tried a good many kinds of patent medicines and other remedies, but gradually grew worse.



J. W. QUINTANA.

Finally I was induced by friends to go to the Neagle Medical Institute. These doctors put me upon a treatment which began to relieve my pains the first day I took their medicine. I began to sleep well, my appetite soon returned, and in two weeks I returned to my work. I continued to improve rapidly and now, after two months' treatment, I feel like a new man, and believe my health entirely restored. I can also say that I believe the Neagle Medical Institute a big success and a great blessing to the afflicted.

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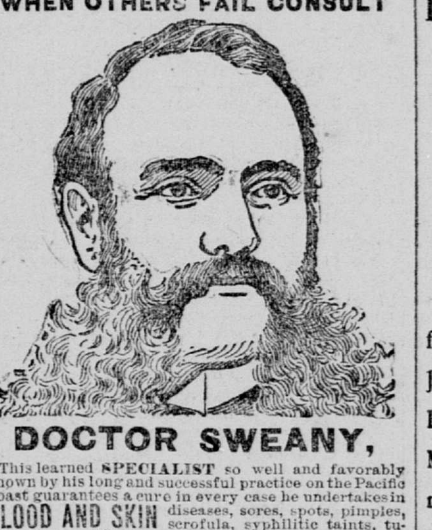

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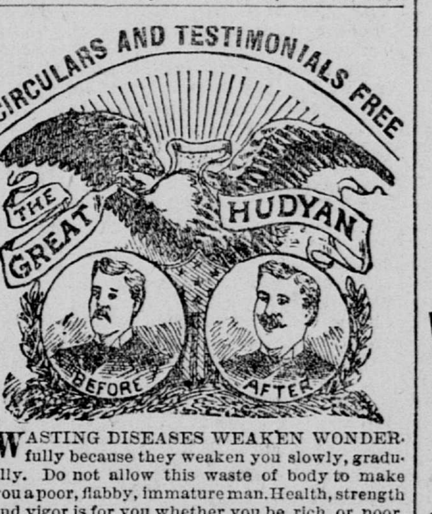

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