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.

"Episcopalians have only themselves to blame," says the Watchman (Baptist) of Boston, "if the action of their general convention is construed as showing that they are not willing to abide by the terms set forth in their own Lambeth-Chicago platform. According to that platform, it will be remembered, the Bishops declared that they were ready to enter into union with any body of churches which accept the Bible, the two creeds, the two sacraments and the historic episcopate. Nothing whatever was said in this proposal about the prayer-book, but the Rev. Dr. Christian of Newark, N. J., carried the convention with him when he said that no church must be recognized that does not take the prayer-book 'from cover to cover.' The particular case that came up at Minneapolis put the sincerity of the Episcopalians, in making the Lambeth platform the basis of union, to a fair test. A Swedish church in Minneapolis was willing to accept Episcopal supervision and all the articles of the Lambeth platform to the letter; they simply desired to retain their old-country liturgy. Upon this distinct issue the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, by a clerical vote of 19 to 23, with eleven dioceses divided, and a lay vote of 19 to 27, with three dioceses divided, refused to receive the Swedish congregation. Either the Bishops of the Episcopal Church did not speak for the whole body when they framed the Quadrilateral, or, since it was framed, the high-church party have gained control. A very great deal of praise has been lavished upon the Episcopalians for their broad fellowship in putting forward the Lambeth-Chicago platform. But it has all been misplaced. The General Convention says that that platform was intended to be taken in a sense purely Pickwickian. All that was lacking at Minneapolis to cap the climax was the failure of the movement to change the name 'Protestant Episcopal Church' to 'The American Church.'"

"Christian unity," says the New York Observer (Pres.), "would manifest itself most effectively in allowing each denomination to preserve its theological ecclesiastical autonomy, and in emphasizing the duty of combining for the promotion of temperance, social purity, municipal and national righteousness, and for the evangelization of spiritually destitute localities. Meeting and cooperating on the broad platform of labor for the coming of the kingdom of God, they would preserve the spirit of the family named in Jesus Christ, and present a solid front to the evils which demand the united resistance of all the forces of organized Christianity. The times are ripe for the manifestation of such unity among the followers of Jesus Christ. Obstacles outside of sectarian prejudices and ecclesiastical apathy we can see none. There is no reason why evangelical churches in every community should not unite at once to promote the moral and social redemption of the community, and manifest thereby to the world a Christian unity which could be seen and felt."

"The function of the ministry changes from age to age," remarks the New York Outlook, "but these changes are in method, not in fundamental principles. Whoever believes that the Christian church possesses any unity, that it is anything else than a mere series of accidental organizations, must also believe that there is a special function to be fulfilled by the minister in that church; and if we ask what that function is, surely we ought to get light upon the question from the practice and teaching of the New Testament. If we turn to the life of Christ, we find that he was not in the priestly order, and that he never performed priestly offices; that he definitely refused to perform judicial functions when asked to do so; that he declared that his kingship was not political in its character, that his authority was the authority of a teacher of truth, and that, when asked to punish men for wrong-doing, he declined, affirming that his mission was to save men's lives, not to destroy them. If we pass from Christ to the apostles, we find Paul declaring that he was not sent to baptize, nor to interest and entertain men by the graces of oratory, nor to satisfy the Greek demand for a comprehensive system of philosophy. And, curiously enough, Peter, whose successor claims the divine right to govern the church, affirms in explicit language that he has no such authority. The minister is not a priest; he does not stand between God and man to mediate between them; he is not appointed to offer sacrifices; he is the successor of the prophetic, not of the priestly order, and the prophetic order was not ecclesiastical. He is not the dispenser of special grace which has been given to him for that purpose. He is the teacher of divine truth."

"As for the higher criticism of the Bible," says the Christian Register (Unit.) of Boston, "our people have long ago come out from the hard-and-fast literalism which accepts everything, contradictions and all, as literal inspired truth. Nevertheless, until the general misconceptions as to its place and value are cleared away, it is useless to expect general use and appreciation of it which we desire. It is true that all the detailed pioneer work in this field is far too difficult for any but the deepest scholars; but the results of their labors, so far as they touch broadly the place and relation of the Bible itself, are not difficult. When a mother, teaching the old Bible stories to her children, can no longer truthfully claim that they are literally or historically true, and yet wants her children to feel their power and value, it is more study she needs, not less. She needs to be freed from the uncertainty that takes away every atom of one's enjoyment of the Bible as literature. She may, it is true, confine her teaching to the inexhaustible riches of the New Testament; but even there she loses much if she is not quite sure of her own attitude toward certain unavoidable difficulties, as, for instance, the genealogy of Jesus in the very first verses of the very first book."

"It cannot be denied," says the Northwestern Christian Advocate (Meth.) of Chicago, "that public sentiment with regard to divorce is immeasurably below what a healthy social condition demands. In this country especially the marriage bond is fast becoming a simple matter of contract, which contract may be dissolved at the pleasure of either party. The other day a well-known writer secured a divorce from her husband upon grounds involving only a matter of personal comfort. There was not even incompatibility of temper alleged. The causes at work to produce this condition of affairs are numerous. There is the over-emphasis of the idea of individual liberty, with a decrease in the sense of individual responsibility; there is the popular discrediting of religion and of the forces which operate in the cultivation of the moral sense. There is the weakening effect of luxurious living, and the friction caused by inadequate resources to meet extravagant expenditures; there is the industrial gains of women who find capable themselves of providing for themselves, decline to submit to the evil which comes from undesirable marriage; and there is the low view of the marriage state itself which leads to unconsidered unions all the more unconsidered in that divorce may be easily resorted to. In this, as in other social problems, there is urgent need of an awakened conscience and of better and stricter legislation. If it were well understood that from marriage once consummated there was no subsequent release but death, there would be more marriages made in heaven, which, after all, has an atmosphere worth importing into our domestic relations."

THE PRIZE OF ROME.

An Annual Award by the French Government for Art Works.

The French nation has for many years owned a handsome palace in the Eternal City, as Rome is frequently called. This is known as the Villa de'Medici. It is a beautiful building, standing in the middle of a garden filled with statuary and fine old trees, commanding a view of the famous old city, and fitted up with superb furniture, tapestries and pictures, the remains of the former greatness of the once powerful Medici family, who for so many years were high in the political affairs of Italy. Here each year are sent four young Frenchmen—a painter, a sculptor, an architect, and a carver of precious stones. These lads are chosen by a competition held at the School of Fine Arts in Paris every spring. The examinations are very searching, and the successful candidates are greatly envied, as well they may be, for, having won their honors, they are housed, fed and provided with a studio and an ample sum of money to pay their expenses for four years—all by the French Government.

So it will be seen that it is no small honor to have passed successfully through the ordeal; for not only is the opportunity for the delightful life under such splendid conditions to be desired, but the youth who gains the distinction of being the prize-winner is for evermore a marked man. His work is watched for, his future progress is noted, and his career may be said to be definitely made. The conditions under which the examinations are made are very strict. Preliminary trials take place early in the season. All who desire to enter inscribe their names at the Government School. Of course, only French lads may try. For the painters a subject is given out—perhaps some incident from the Bible, or an episode from a mythological story—and sketches are made by the students.

Twenty or thirty of the most promising sketches are selected, and the young men thus chosen are notified. These lads then make drawings in charcoal of the subject. Another selection is made, and those chosen then make paintings. This time ten canvases are selected, and their authors go, as they say in French, en loge, which means that each man of the ten enters a small studio, where are an easel and materials for work, and he is allowed such models as are necessary to complete his picture. His first sketch of the subject given out is handed to him, and from this he must make a painting about three feet by four in size. He is not allowed to make any material changes in his composition, but must keep very closely to his original design. Outside his door sits an employe of the school, known as a guardian, whose business it is to see that the student receives no help; nor may he leave the building, save under charge of this sentinel, who is watchful and keen, and not to be trifled with. Three weeks are allowed in which to complete the work. Then the ten canvases are placed in frames. The works are the same size every year, and the old frames do duty over and over again.

Now is an anxious period while a jury composed of distinguished artists deliberate on the merits of the works to determine the order of their excellence. Finally a day comes when all is arranged. The ten pictures are placed in a gallery of the school, and each is numbered; the doors are opened, and the anxious crowd of students rushes in to lear the decision.

You may be sure that the happy Number One is a hero, and that he is carried around the Latin Quarter on the shoulders of his companions. The strain of the past few months is over, and we may forgive him if he gives way to a lot of boisterous nonsense for a few hours. To Number Two there is some consolation for so narrowly missing the great end he has aimed for—a sort of "consolation prize" being awarded to him in the shape of a sum of money that enables him to travel for a year. Besides he will compete the next year, and it frequently happens that the second man one season is the successful competitor of the year following.

The winning picture is hung permanently in the school, and the happy man goes to Rome. Each year he must send home evidences of his application and progress, that the State may know that he is improving his time.—"A Famous French Painter," by Arthur Hoeber in St. Nicholas.

DENTISTRY ON HORSES.

Operations Which Are Performed—Removing a Decayed Root.

At each of its stables the Metropolitan Traction Company maintains a hospital for the car horses sick or temporarily disabled. Probably the most interesting part of the duties of the veterinary surgeon in charge is that of attending to the horses' teeth.

Equine dentistry is on a generous scale, and the formidable instruments used seem to pertain to a blacksmith more than a dentist. Once every year the horses' mouths are overhauled and a thorough examination of their teeth takes place. The operation is known technically as "floating," and consists for the most part of filing off the sharp edges of molars which are liable to lacerate the mouth of the animal. The instruments for this purpose are a heavy rasp about a foot long, which is used for connecting irregularities in the front teeth, and a smaller curved rasp, attached to a long handle, which is used for the molars. No pain seems to be felt by the horses while the filing is going on. The veterinary explained that this was because the teeth of a horse are extraordinarily solid, and, moreover, the canal containing the sensitive nerve does not extend up very close to the top of the mouth.

A far more painful operation is necessary when a tooth becomes too long and has to be shortened. The teeth of a horse are always growing, and when the animal loses a front tooth the opposing tooth gradually becomes longer. It has nothing opposite to grind it down, and would in time very seriously inconvenience the animal. Time is precious and horseflesh is cheap, therefore the shortest possible method is used. To file the tooth down would take too long, so it is cut off at a single snip with an instrument which would do the same to a thin iron bar. The cutters are about three feet long and have a lever arrangement near the cutting edges which treble the force which would be obtained by the use of the handles alone. The horse is not tied, but simply held by an attendant while the surgeon adjusts the cutting edges to the tooth, and with a quick pressure of the long handles cuts off as much of the tooth as required. Before the invention of this instrument it was customary to cut off a tooth by means of a chisel and hammer. This was an exquisitely painful operation, whereas, with the new instrument, the pain is much less, very often the animal evincing no discomfort whatever.

It is not often that the extraction of a horse's tooth is necessary, but when it is the operation is a rather formidable one. The teeth of a horse, despite their solidity, decay rapidly if they once start, and a tooth is usually gone before a veterinary knows that it is decayed.

The instruments for extraction are somewhat like those used in ordinary dentistry, but much larger. Their appearance is calculated to give a man with a toothache a fit. They are about three feet long and of great power. It requires a pretty strong pair of arms to pull out a horse's tooth, notwithstanding the size and strength of the forceps. A skillful operator will extract the offending tooth while an attendant holds the horse's head if the animal is a quiet one. With high-spirited or nervous horses an operating table is required. The animal is backed up to the table, which is very solid and with a hinged top. After being strapped securely to the top of the table the horse is brought to a recumbent position by simply turning the top back upon its hinges. The table is used for all operations in which a horse is required to be passive.

Great strides have been made recently in dentistry for horses. Only of late has the importance of sound teeth been recognized as contributing greatly to the health of the animal. Operations are now performed which would have been deemed impossible ten or fifteen years ago. It sometime happens that the root of a decayed tooth will cause trouble to a horse which can only be relieved by extraction. The root cannot well be reached by forceps, because it is far below the surface of the gum.

In an aggravated case of this kind some time ago the operation of trephining was performed. The tooth to be extracted was in the lower jaw, and a hole was bored from under the jawbone right up to the root of the tooth. A chisel was then passed up the cavity and a smart tap with a hammer sent the offending root flying out. The animal was soon well again, and able to do its work. Among valuable horses the filling of decayed teeth is quite extensively practiced. The filling material is a silver amalgam, which is packed tight with a chisel and mallet. False teeth have not yet been made use of for horses, but some horse experts say that they could be utilized, in some cases, to advantage.—New York Tribune.

[For the Record-Union.]

WASHINGTON.

[A SONNET.]

Because he held himself in sweet control—
Because he always measured at his best,
Because he gave this measure to the West,
We reap the harvest of this placid soul.
There was no smallness that the earth could smite,
Each side was rounded and the whole life white.
God's deed in his creation so well done,
Gave earth and all the stars our Washington.
No monument to him could paint a blush
On brow of ether, though it pierce the skies
To catch the roll of Heaven's symphonies;
Above earth's feeble platitudes and rush
Stands life's supremest argument in him—
Fixed star—first magnitude—too close God's throne to dim.

HIRAM HOYT RICHMOND.

Disgusted With Reform.

There is a drug store not far from Perry street, on the west side of the city, and the proprietor thereof is in a state of mind. A customer who drops in there for cologne, soda water or a postage stamp occasionally found the proprietor looking extremely blue yesterday.

"What's the matter?" was the customer's inquiry.

"Matter? Matter enough. Why, I am doing no business at all. I don't believe I take in over $20 a week, and I used to have a good trade."

"What seems to be the cause?"

"Well, I used to have plenty of business at the prescription counter. There was a good deal of sickness around, especially among the children, and, of course, there was a corresponding sale of medicines. Now there is almost no sale."

"How do you account for that?"

"Look there. That explains it."

The customer looked in the direction indicated. He saw only the street. He turned a puzzled face toward the druggist.

"Why," said the latter, "don't you see how clean the streets are? As clean as a parlor floor. Who ever knew of this part of the city being kept as clean as that? The streets are clean, the air is kept pure, and the children keep healthy. Trouble? That's the trouble. Hang this reform administration!"—New York Tribune.

Every man who has any pride in his make-up knows how precious to his life's happiness, how necessary to his self-respect, is the feeling of strong, vigorous manhood. No man enjoys life who has always hanging over him the dread of Nervous Debility. There is that deep-rooted disgust with himself, the fear that his friends will discover his condition. It robs life of all that is enjoyable—all that makes life happy—peace of mind; jovial, sociable disposition; the confidence in se f. It takes from him the bright side of life—that healthy vital force in him which pictures all things as beautiful. It is gone, and he sees everything black, gloomy, miserable.

The wish to be strong, to feel one's self the equal of all men in all that makes man perfect, is at some time strong in the heart of every man.

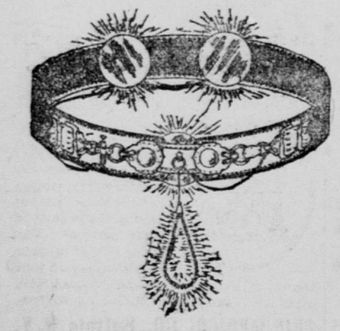
Man! Are You Weak?

Are you not as vigorous in your nerve and vital forces as you should be? Do you find your manly strength giving way too early? Have you strong muscular power and weak vital powers? Do you notice that your capacity for business, study or pleasure, is waning? All these are signs of the loss of vital nerve force—Electricity—from your body. Replace it and be a man. Get back Nature's vitality which you have wasted by indiscretions or excesses.

This is the age of progress. A means has been found for the restoration of manly vigor. It is

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt!

Never failing in its invigorating powers, it has made thousands of vigorous men out of as many weak, despondent creatures. It will cure you if you are weak. "Three Classes of Men" is a very valuable treatise on the restoration of manhood. If you are weak, get it at once. It is free on application, and will point out a course by which you can become a healthy and happy man.



Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt has a regulator, and the electric power can be turned on mild or strong at will. No other Belt made has it.

Act to-day. In a matter of this kind—a matter which concerns the happiness not only of yourself, but of your family and friends, of your future generations—you should not delay.

SANDEN ELECTRIC COMPANY,

632 Market st., opposite Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal. Office hours, 8 to 6; evenings, 7 to 8:30. Sundays, 10 to 1. Portland (Oregon) office, 255 Washington st.

KIDNEYS CURE SICKNESS.

SICK KIDNEYS THE CAUSE OF A HUNDRED DISEASES.

How Kidneys Cause Disease by not Attending to their Duties. How They Can Cure Diseases by Purifying the Blood—Our Blood Filters—How to Cleanse Them.

Your lungs supply air to your blood.
Your heart pumps it all over your body.
Your kidneys filter it.
You would die if any of these three great organs stopped their work.
But if any one is more important than the others, it is the kidneys.
If your heart is the cause of one disease, your kidneys are the cause of twenty.
Treating the kidneys is a great help in some lung and heart diseases.
But treating your lungs or your heart will never benefit your kidneys.
When you feel dull, ambitionless, dizzy, tired, nervous, have pain in your back, headache, chilly sensations, evil forebodings, puffiness of the eyelids, swelling of the feet and ankles, when you are losing flesh and sleep, you may be sure you have kidney trouble.
As soon as the kidneys fall sick they stop doing their work. They stop filtering the blood.
This is worse than ever.
There is poison in unfiltered blood.
The poison is what causes so-called "blood diseases," such as Rheumatism, Gout, Anaemia, Chlorosis, Neuralgia, Eruptions, etc.
The kidneys cause these diseases.
The kidneys can cure them, if they are themselves first cured.
They can be cured with Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills.
The wonderful action of Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills on the kidneys lies in the great curative powers of the Asparagus plant.
You can test its tonic action on your kidneys by eating a dish of it.
But this action is a thousand times strengthened in Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills.
They contain the active ingredient of Asparagus, extracted by a special process. They are strong. They act instantly.
They give immediate relief.
They cure in a very short time.
But they are perfectly harmless, purely vegetable, and contain nothing injurious to health.
Kidney troubles are dangerous.
Bright's Disease is the worst of them.
Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills will cure Bright's Disease.
They will cure all other kidney troubles.
They tone up and strengthen the sick kidneys. They give them fresh life and strength. They give them energy to begin work again as if they had never been sick.
As soon as the kidneys are well, your other diseases will begin to go.
Your pains and aches in your limbs, muscles and joints, your headaches, your pale cheeks, your pimples and eruptions will all disappear.
Not because Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills are really attacking each one of these troubles, but because they have cured your kidneys, and your kidneys are beginning again to purify and filter your blood.
If you will try Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills, you will find that they will take effect after a few doses. You will feel at once how much good they are doing you, and you will go on until you are cured.
This is a severe test, but Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills will stand it.
They are for sale at all druggists or mailed prepaid on receipt of price, 50 cents per box.
Write for interesting pamphlet, "A Filter for Your Blood," mailed free on request. Hobb's Medicine Co., Chicago or San Francisco.

COMMERCIAL.

Wheat Market Quiet, Though the Shipping Movement is Lively.

Fair Offerings of Barley, With Only Light Trading—Butter Market Strong at an Advance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15th.

Local Wheat market is quiet; shipping movement is lively; over 40,000 centals were down from Port Costa for export. Flour is still at the old figures; very little in to-day. There are fair offerings of Barley, with only light trading. Oats and Corn sold extremely slow to-day; there were no Oats in; Small Yellow and White Corn are lower. New Buckwheat is now arriving freely, but meets with only light inquiry.

Yesterday's Potato receipts gave the market a weaker feeling. Onions remain firm. Cucumbers and Tomatoes were weak; receipts for the former were 55 boxes and of the latter 570 boxes.

Grapes are dragging along slowly; nobody seems to want them. The market is overstocked with Apples, but mostly of the common variety; fancy stock will bring good figures, but it is scarce. Very few Pineapples in market at present.

Butter has again advanced and the market is strong; good demand for packed descriptions. In Cheese the supply and demand about balance. Eggs are easier. Eastern are higher and in demand.

California Poultry was weaker to-day; considerable in and moderate inquiry; live Turkeys are doing poorly; dressed sell better. To-day opened the Duck season and receipts were quite heavy; Rabbits and Hare sold slowly.

Produce Quotations.

FLOUR—Net cash prices for Family Extras, $3 35@3 45; Bakers' Extras, $3 15@3 25; Superfine, $2 35@2 60 ₩ bbl.

WHEAT—Shipping Wheat is quoted at 95c ₩ ctl for No. 1 and 96½c for choice. Milling Wheat, $1@$1 02½.

BARLEY—Feed, fair to good, 62½@63¾c; choice, 65c; Brewing, 70@75c.

OATS—Milling, 60@70c ₩ ctl; Surprise, 80@85c; Fancy Feed, 70@75c; good to choice, 57½@67½c; poor to fair, 50@55c; Black, for seed, $1@1 30; Gray, 57½@67½c ₩ ctl.

CORN—Large Yellow, 77½@80c; Small Yellow, 80@82½c ₩ ctl; White, 85@90c.

RYE—77½@80c ₩ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—55@90c ₩ ctl.

MIDDLINGS—$19@20 50 ₩ ton.

BRAN—$13@13 50 ₩ ton.

GROUND BARLEY—$14@14 50 ₩ ton.

HAY—Wheat, $8@12 50; Wheat and Oat, $7@11; Oat, $6@9 50; Alfalfa, $6@7 75; Barley, $6 50@9; Clover, $6@7 50; Compressed, $6 50@11; Stock, $5@6 ₩ ton.

STRAW—40@70c ₩ bale.

HOPS—6@8c ₩ lb.

BEANS—Bayos, $1 10@1 15; Butter, $1 40@1 70; Pink, 1 05@1 20; Red, $1 10@1 30; Lima, $2 25@2 50; Pea, $1 50@1 75; Small White, $1 40@1 55; Large White, $1 10@1 25; Blackeye, $1 75@1 95; Red Kidney, $1 50@1 75; Horse, $1 10@1 30 ₩ ctl.

POTATOES—Salinas Burbanks, 60@85c ₩ ctl and 30@40c ₩ ctl for River Burbanks in sacks. Oregon Burbanks, 55@80c ₩ ctl; River Reds, 30@40c ₩ ctl. Sweet Potatoes, 75c@$1 25 ₩ ctl.

ONIONS—40@55c ₩ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Summer Squash, $1 ₩ box; Cream Squash, 25@35c ₩ box; Cucumbers, 40@50c ₩ box; Tomatoes, 25@50c; String Beans, 4@5c ₩ lb; Lima Beans, 3½@4½c ₩ lb; Green Peas, 2½@3½c ₩ lb; Green Peppers, 25@50c ₩ box; Egg Plant, 40@50c ₩ box; Green Okra, 75c@$1 ₩ box; Turnips, 50c ₩ ctl; Beets, 50c ₩ sack; Carrots, 50c; Cabbage, 65@75c ₩ ctl; Garlic, 3@4c ₩ lb; Cauliflower, 50@60c ₩ dozen; Dried Peppers, 9@11c ₩ lb.

FRESH FRUIT—Apples—No. 1 grades, 50c@$1 ₩ box; common, 25@40c ₩ box. Berries—Strawberries, large size, $2@5 ₩ chest; Longworth, $7@10; Raspberries, $5@6 ₩ chest; Huckleberries, 3@5c ₩ lb; Cranberries, $8@10 ₩ barrel. Grapes—25@35c ₩ box for Black; 25@35c ₩ box for Muscat; Tokay, 25@35c ₩ box; Cornichon, 40@60c ₩ crate, and 35@40c in boxes; Verdels, 30@40c ₩ box. Pears—Winter Nellis, $1@1 50 ₩ box; other varieties, 50@75c ₩ box. Persimmons, 50@75c ₩ box.

CITRUS FRUIT—Mexican Limes, $5 ₩ box; California Lemons, $1 50@2 for common and $2 50@3 ₩ box for good to choice, and $3 50@4 for fancy; California Oranges, $1 50@2 50 ₩ box; Mexican, $2 50@3.

TROPICAL FRUIT—Bananas, $1@2 ₩ bunch; Pineapples, $3@5 ₩ dozen.

DRIED FRUITS—Following are the prices furnished by the San Francisco Fruit Exchange. The figures presented represent carload lots, smaller parcels occasionally selling at lower rates: Apricots—Fancy Moorpark, 10c; choice do, 8½c; fancy, 9c; choice, 8½c; standard, 8c; prime, 7½c. Apples—Evaporated, 4½@5c; sun-dried, 3@3½c. Peaches—Fancy, 6c; choice, 5c; standard, 4½c; prime, 4c; peeled in boxes, 12@13c. Pears—Fancy, halves, 7c; quarters, 6½c; choice, 6c; standard, 5c; prime, 4c. Dried Grapes—1½c ₩ lb. Plums—Pitted, 4@4½c; unpitted, 1½@2½c. Prunes—Four sizes, 4c. Nectarines—Fancy, 6½c; choice, 6c; standard, 5½c; prime, 5c. Figs—White, choice, 3½@4c; Black, 2@2½c. Raisins—Carload lots, f. o. b. San Francisco in sacks or 50-lb boxes: 4-crown loose, 3¾c; 3-crown, 2¾c; 2-crown, 2¼c; seedless Sultanas, 3¼c; seedless Muscatels, 2¼c; dried grapes, 2¾c; 3-crown London Layers, $1@1 10 ₩ box in 20-lb boxes; Clusters, $1 35; Dehesa clusters, $2 10; Imperial clusters, $2 60; 4-crown loose, $—; 4-crown loose, faced, $— ₩ box; f. o. b. Fresno, ½c lower for sacks or 50-lb boxes, and 1½c lower for 20-lb boxes.

BUTTER—Creamery—Fancy, 25@26c; special brands, higher; seconds, 23@24c. Dairy—Fancy, 20@22½c; good to choice, 17@19c; lower grades, 14@16c. Pickled—15@17c; firkin, 14@19c.

CHEESE—Choice to fancy, 8@9c; fair to good, 5@7c; Eastern, 11@12½c ₩ lb.

EGGS—22½@27½c ₩ dozen for store and 35@40c for ranch; Eastern 19@21c; selected white Eastern, 27@30c.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys—Gobblers, 10@11c; Hens, 10@11c ₩ lb; do, dressed, 12@14c Roosters, $4@4 50 for old and $4@4 50 for young; Broilers, $2 50@3 for small and $3 50@4 for large; Hens, $4@4 50; Ducks, $3 50@5; Geese, $1 50@1 75 ₩ pair; Pigeons, $1@1 25 ₩ dozen for old and $1 75@2 ₩ dozen for young.

GAME—Gray Geese, $2 50 ₩ dozen; White Geese, $1@1 25 ₩ dozen; Rabbits, $1@1 25 ₩ dozen; Hare, $1 ₩ dozen; Canvasback $8@9 ₩ dozen; Mallard, $3 50; Widgeon, $1 25@1 50; Teal, $2 50; Sprig, $2 ₩ dozen.

Meat Market.

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

BEEF—First quality, 5@5½c; second quality, 4@5c; third quality, 3@4c ₩ lb.

VEAL—4@5½c for large and 5@7c ₩ lb for small.

MUTTON—4@5c ₩ lb.

LAMB—5½@6c ₩ lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, 3½@3¾c ₩ lb for heavy, 3¾@3⅞c for small and 3@3¼c for feeders.

Eastern Grain Market.

NEW YORK, November 15th.

WHEAT—December, 64¾c; January, 65¾c; March, 67¾c; May, 67¾c; June, 67¾.

CHICAGO, November 15th.

WHEAT—November, 56⅞c; December 57⅝c; May, 61⅝c.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

Trade Fairly Good Yesterday—Ducks and Quail on Sale.

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 15th.

Trade was of fair proportions in produce circles to-day. Quail and Ducks were on sale to-day, the close season having ended last night. The receipts were not large, and met with ready sale.

Following are the retail rates for the various articles mentioned:

FLOUR—Family Extra, $1 80 ₩ 100 lbs; 90c ₩ 50 lbs.

FRUIT—Bananas, 35c ₩ dozen; Limes, 10c; Lemons, 35c; Oranges, 30@50c; Apples, 3c ₩ lb; Pears, 3c; Strawberries, 12½c; Figs, 7c; Cocoanuts, 10c each; Grapes, 3c ₩ lb; Cranberries, 15c ₩ quart; Pineapples, 60c each.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Butter—Valley, 35c ₩ roll; Fancy Petaluma, 50c; Creamery, 55c; Pickle, 35c; Firkin, 15c ₩ lb. Cheese—California, ₩ lb, 10c; Young America, 12c; Eastern Creamery, 25c; Genuine Swiss, 40c; American Swiss, 30c; Martin's Creamery, 20c.

EGGS—Ranch, per doz, 35c; Eastern, 25c.

POULTRY—Turkeys—Live Hens, ₩ lb, 12½c; Live Gobblers, 12½c; Dressed, 15c. Chickens—Hens, each, 60c; Roosters, 50c; Broilers, 35c. Tame Ducks, 75c; Geese, ₩ pair, $2.

GAME—Hare, 25c; Rabbits, 20c; Squirrels, 20c.

VEGETABLES—Onions, 2c ₩ lb; Bunch Vegetables, 12½c; Garlic, 10c ₩ lb; Green Peas, 3c ₩ lb; Cucumbers, 10c ₩ dozen; String Beans, 7c ₩ lb; Summer Squash, 3c; Lettuce, 3 for 5c; Bay Lettuce, 3 for 10c; Corn, 25c ₩ dozen; Egg Plant, 3c ₩ lb; Yellow Squash, 3c ₩ lb; Tomatoes, 2c ₩ lb; Green Peppers, 5c ₩ lb; Lima Beans, 5c ₩ lb; Dried Peppers, 20c ₩ lb; Savoy Cabbage, 10c ₩ head; Sprouts, 7c; Celery, 5@10c ₩ head; Cauliflower, 10c ₩ head; Horse Radish, 10c ₩ lb; Mushrooms, 20c; Spinach, 5c; Artichokes, 50c ₩ lb; Cream Squash, 3c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—Rivers, 50c ₩ cwt; Salinas, $1 25; Sweets, $1 50.

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—8@12c ₩ lb; Corned Pork, 8@12½c; Sausage, 12½c; Vienna Sausage, 15c; Bacon, 8@13½c; Ham, 12½@13½c.

HAY AND GRAIN—Oat Hay, 55c ₩ cwt; Wheat, 55c; second quality, 50c; Alfalfa, new, second and third cutting, 55c. Whole Barley, 70c; Ground Barley, 85c; Feed Oats, $1@1 25; Middlings, 95c; Bran, 80c; Straw, 65c.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15, 1895.

MORNING SESSION.

Alpha	27@26c	Justice	5c
Andes	27@28c	Mexican	46@45c
Belcher	28c	Occidental	23@24c
B. & B	65@66c	Opalr	1 20
Bodie	33c	Overman	12@12c
Challenge Con	32c	Savage	10c
Chollar	25c	S. Nevada	72@71c
C. C. & V	2 35	Union Con	55c
Confidence	96@95c	Utah	4c
C. Point	26c	Y. Jacket	24c
G. & C	30c		

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mexican	47c	Y. Jacket	25c
G. & C	32c	Confidence	1 00
B. & B	65c	S. Nevada	72c
C. C. & Va.	2 45	Bullion	10c
Savage	41c	Bodie Con	35c
C. Point	28c	Union	57@56c
Con. Imperial	3c	Challenge	35c
Alpha	30c	Occidental	24@25c
Belcher	31c	Andes	29c

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Alta	12c	G. & C	30c
Alpha Con	30c	H. & N	1 35
Andes	29c	Justice	5c
Belcher	31c	Kentuck Con	6c
B. & B	65c	Mexican	46c
Bodie Con	35c	Mono	10c
Bullion	10c	Occidental	25c
Bulwer	6c	Ophir	1 20
Caledonia	8c	Overman	12c
Challenge	35c	Potosi	53c
Chollar	25c	Savage	40c
Confidence	1 00	S. Nev	72c
C. C. & V	2 45	Union	56c
Con. Imperial	2c	Utah	5c
C. Point	28c	Y Jacket	25c
Exchequer	3c		

THE TRAP-DOOR SPIDER.

His Queer Little Home in the Earth Shut Fast Against Intruders.

Of all the curious occurrences in this wonderful world, one of the most comical is suddenly to behold a small, circular piece of earth rise at your feet, revealing a round hole, with a black, hairy head protruding therefrom, in a cautious, knowing way. Your surprise keeps you motionless, and so the spider throws wide open the little door, and marches boldly forth. Once, you know,

There came a big spider
And sat down beside her,
And frightened Miss Muffet away;

But, in your case, it is your funny little visitor who becomes panic-stricken, and suddenly vanishes into the earth. Then you wonder what it all means, and begin to search for your comical visitor's place of retreat.

But to find it is not an easy task, for so cleverly has the fat little workman conceal her gate, that, even after the most careful search, you are unable to detect a single spot where the surface of the soil appears to have been disturbed, so you do the wisest thing in your power—go quietly back to your seat, and remain there in perfect silence. By this time you have rightly suspected your shy visitor to be the trap-door spider, and you also may be aware that the night, which is rapidly approaching, will allure her again from her home in search of her evening meal. When the trap once more shows itself, by being lifted, you understand why you could not find it before. The cunning spider had covered it with moss, so that, when shut, no trace of it was visible. This time silence is your motto; not a muscle must be stirred; a moment more and that queer little house will be at your disposal—ah, that was an unlucky sneeze.

Back pops your fat friend and down goes the door in a flash. Never mind, there is no harm done after all; for this time you have marked the spot and can pursue your investigations.

Open the door first, and look into the home that it guards; but how difficult it is to open that door! You succeed in lifting it gently about an eighth of an inch, just enough to see the tenant hastily hooking her hind legs to the silken lining of the trap and her fore legs to the sides of the tube itself, and then you are astonished to find the little door jerked from your fingers and closely shut again. On returning to the attack you are again baffled. The sturdy householder defends her premises with a desperate strength; so determined is her opposition, indeed, that you finally desist lest the delicate hinge of the lid should be broken in the struggle.

Failing to take her house by storm, you try mining and carefully set to work to dig away the earth around the long cylindrical nest which you know extends below that funny door. Even this does not drive the spider to desert her home. Actual violence must be employed before this faithful freeholder will yield up her hard-earned burrow. An when she is finally forced to this extremity your heart fails you and you almost regret driving the brave little tenant away.—Helen Harcourt in St. Nicholas.

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