MARS IS PEOPLED.

Professor Lowell Announces the Confirmation of His Theory.

Two Great Discoveries About the Personality of Our Nearest Neighbors in Space.

The accompanying striking article was written from information furnished the New York "Herald" by Percival Lowell, the astronomer, who has just returned from a long season of study and observation in the Southwest. Mr. Lowell has indorsed this presentation of the interesting and valuable results of his work.

Percival Lowell, who has recently returned from Mexico, has made some discoveries of great interest regarding the planets Mars and Venus. The observations of the planets made at the Lowell observatory, in Arizona, were confirmed and enlarged upon by the recent observations in Mexico. The results are of special significance to dwellers on the earth, because in the solar family circle Venus and Mars, on either hand, are the nearest neighbors to our own planet. As the life of the planets is believed to pursue the same general course, it follows that we can learn much from a study of their conditions about the past and future, the history and the destiny of our earth.

Mars is in many respects the most interesting object in the solar system. Its phenomenal brightness when nearest the earth has attracted the gaze and excited the imagination of men of all ages, while the beautiful coloring which the telescope discloses to observers has made it the more admired the better it has been known.

Its general conditions are more like our earth than those of any other planet. Its day is about forty minutes longer than ours. It has four seasons like our own, though the greater eccentricity of its orbit and the slightly greater inclination of its axis accentuates its seasons, giving it a colder winter and a hotter summer.

Mars has an atmosphere slightly less dense than our own. This serves to keep the surface at a mean temperature above that of the earth. We know this because, while Mars shows polar caps like our own planet, these melt off in the late summer very much more than on the earth. The presence of polar snow indicates that there is water on the surface of Mars, but these last observations at Flagstaff and Mexico have shown that there is almost no water on the planet, visible as such—that is, in the form of lakes or oceans or seas. The observations have shown that the blue-green patches formerly supposed to be water are, in reality, tracts of vegetation.

MARS' PECULIARITIES.

We know this for the following reasons:

First—They are not of the same tint throughout the whole Martian year.

Second—They are darkest just at the season when vegetation would be most luxuriant, and lightest when it would be most in decay.

Third—They undergo a process of transformation.

So soon as the polar snow has begun to melt, its retreating edge is surrounded by a dark blue belt which follows it as it goes back toward the poles. This is apparently the only body of water visible to us.

As soon as the melting of the snow is well under way—a phenomenon occurs as on the earth in the late spring and early summer—the blue green areas in its neighborhood darken and continue to darken for a couple of Martian months. Then as autumn advances they proceed to fade out, owing, as it is believed, to the falling of the leaves.

At the same time throughout the rose-orange parts of the planet, which are undoubtedly great desert tracts, the so-called "canals" make their appearance, and then gradually darken, just as the other blue-green areas did, and they themselves are also apparently of a blue-green tint.

This is not all. As the large blue green areas lighten, canals make their appearance through them also, showing conclusively that they are not oceans, but tracts of vegetation. These canals in the dark region connect directly with those in the light one and with others that run straight up to the snow. This makes a complete chain to conduct the water from the poles to every part of the planet.

Now, such a marvelous system as this appears to be cannot well be due to any natural forces, and finds its best explanation in the presence of local intelligence on the planet, which has purposely created a system of irrigation for the perpetuity of its own existence.

CONFIRMED AT MEXICO.

Such is Mr. Lowell's theory, as it was enunciated after the discoveries at Flagstaff.

The theory has been confirmed by the observations at Mexico. It has there been seen that the north polar cap passes through exactly the same course in its melting, and gives rise to the same curious system of inundation that the south pole does. It, too, has canals that run right into its snow and then over the surface of the planet.

The canals also pursue the same course they were observed to do at Flagstaff in 1894 in the matter of their development. What was anticipated and what came to pass just as anticipated was the curious doubling of the canals. At first a canal will appear single, and this continues to be its appearance through the earlier part of the Martian season. Then it gradually proceeds to "twin," that is to say, in place of one canal it shows two canals absolutely parallel and of the same width throughout their length. They have the same association that we see in the twin rails of a railroad track.

In 1894 at Flagstaff the beginnings of this curious gemination were observed much and chronicled, but this year in Mexico the Martian season was much further advanced, and the doubles came out in great quantity. Some appeared in a way to show that they were in a way connected with melting at the south pole, while others were connected with the north pole. They are from thirty-five to forty miles wide.

The spots seen where the canals cross came out again in this year's observations just as in 1894. These so-called "oases" are very curious markings. They occur only at the junction of the different canals, and, if the telescopic power is strong enough, appear always at these junctions. As they show the same characteristics of the canals, they are, probably, like them, vegetation. They are about one hundred and fifty miles across.

What such tracts of vegetation enclose we do not know. They may be centers of population. This is the most probable supposition, for it is to them that the canals run.

These oases double just as the canals do. We see then that during the last set of observations at the Lowell Observatory the previous theory put forth about Mars has been confirmed, while a great deal has been added to it in detail—the fine prints, as we may say, of the subject.

To Professor William H. Pickering is due the credit of having first considered the dark areas to be vegetation and not water; and to A. E. Douglass is due the credit of detecting the "canal" character of lines in the dark regions, both of which are fundamental facts in relation to the recent discoveries.

NEW FACTS ABOUT VENUS.

The planet Venus, though our next of kin and our nearest neighbor, has long been a mystery to astronomers. They did not know what she was or what she was likely to be. They had not determined whether she had a season, or, more important still, whether she had a day. Without a day life could not exist. All growth, animal or vegetable, depends upon a recurrent supply of water which must not be too much or too little. The alternation of night and day produces a periodic cycle of meteorological change which makes rain possible. If there is no variation in the cause there can be none in the effect, and with the absence of change all life would become impossible.

Moreover, a planet without seasons would seem to us though not an impossible yet still a strange place to live in—an intensely and perpetually hot belt at the equator, eternal, unchanging cold at the poles, and a storm swept, temperate zone between.

Whether a planet has a day or not will depend on how it rotates on its own axis in its yearly circuit around the sun. It will have a day of greater or less duration unless it turns on its own axis just as fast as, and no faster than, its orbital revolution carries it round the sun. In such a rate of rotation the one turning will offset the other, and, relatively to the sun the planet will seem not to turn at all—that is, it will be eternal day on one side and eternal night on the other side.

Whether a planet has seasons or not depends upon the tilt of its axis to the plane of its orbit. If perpendicular to that plane it will have no season.

It was to determine whether Venus had a day or not, and whether or not a change of seasons, that Mr. Lowell last August began his observations at Flagstaff. The difficulty in observing Venus is that the planet is so near the sun that it must be viewed either through the haze which hangs above the horizon after sunset or through the unsteady atmosphere of midday. Day air is useless as a rule.

VENUS HAS NO DAY.

Flagstaff proves to be exceptionally favorable for day observations, and this lies at the basis of Mr. Lowell's very important and significant discoveries regarding the hitherto almost unknown nature of Venus. At times the conditions were so excellent as to reveal the planet almost as if cut in steel against the sky. The fact that other observers under less favorable atmospheric conditions have failed to find the markings which he saw on the surface of the planet is no discredit to their keenness of observation, and their failure to see what he saw at Flagstaff certainly should not in any way discredit the accuracy of his work.

The markings which he saw were plainly seen by every one of six observers in Flagstaff, and were visible equally well through three different telescopes. Mr. Lowell relied on a low power eye piece, which magnified the planet's disk to about the size of the moon seen with the naked eye. The markings were absolutely and clearly differentiated from one another.

The permanency of these markings, as shown in the accompanying drawings, taken at different hours of the same day, proved that they do not change their position with reference to the sun—that is, that Venus' rotation period and orbital period are identical. Venus, in other words, always turns the same face to the sun, and therefore has no day.

The fact that the markings traversed the disk in straight lines in their apparent apparent journey with the terminator shows that the axis of rotation is practically perpendicular to the plane of the orbit. This means that Venus has no season.

It was further found that the markings were always visible with unvarying clearness. In other words, Venus has no clouds.

Further, the intense luster of the disk is extended alike to all the markings. It seems as if a bright, straw colored veil were drawn over the planet, making its bright parts brighter and its dark parts less dark. This veil, in Mr. Lowell's opinion, is unquestionably atmosphere.

HALF HEMISPHERE OF ICE.

There is a notable absence of color in Venus, especially when it is compared with the beautiful tints of Mars. This means much more than the lack of beauty. It signifies, first, the absence of water, and, second, the absence of vegetation. This indicates that there can be no life on the sun-burned side of Venus. The appearance is that of a vast desert, and this agrees with what her unending day taught us to expect.

But how about the other side — the side which is perpetually in the shadow, and so forever invisible to every eye in the universe? That portion is believed to be a mass of glittering ice. The exposure of one side to the full blaze of the sun would, Mr. Lowell believes, create a funnel-like indraught from the dark side to the bright, and then an umbrella-like returning current would result in the depositing of almost all the water on the unillumined side, where, in the form of ice, it would remain.

The data upon which these conclusions are based were fully verified by this year's observations in Mexico. It is believed that these markings and the conclusions based upon them will stand as among the most valuable recent contributions to astronomical science.

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Keeps wages up, makes times better, fills up vacant stores and scatters money about.—C. H. G.

Buyers, Rally to Our Great Improvement Sale . . .

It's the Order of the Day.

Such bargains were never seen before. The show window tells the tale.

Hunt for the Blue Pencil Mark.

20c FOR 5c—Ladies' Straw Sailor Hats, 5c.

Misses' Yak Braid Latest Style Sailors, 15c. In white, navy and black.

15c FOR 2c—Infants' Mull Bonnets, 2c.

A Strife for Life in the Millinery Business.

We are doing what we never did before—forced to close out Millinery at whatever price it will bring. 75c Oxford Sailors of the very latest June shapes for 49c.

Ladies' Red Dress Hats, handsomely trimmed, $1 69, $1 95, $2 95 and way up to the $12 quality for $5 95. They are in groupes in our show window.

Everyday its a sale and every article a jewel until the contractor takes possession.

95c FOR 45c.

Ladies' Valkyrie Sailors in two colors of Pearl Braid, small bell crown, with band and bow of ribbon, closing for 49c.

Do Not Miss Our Sale of the Latest Fad.

Ladies' and Children's Trimmed Hats, 10c. Flannelettes for 7c yard. Table Oil Cloth, 5-4, for 15c yard. 25c half wool California Flannel, 15c yard. 10c Domestic Flannel for 5c yard.

BROOKS' WHITE THREAD.

200 yard spools for 15c a dozen; sizes 8, 10 and 16.

200 yard spool Black Basting Thread, 5c dozen. Nos. 24, 36, 46, 50, 80, 90 and 100.

INFANTS'

75c Wraps for 25c. 75c Children's Wool Dress for 25c.

Three pairs for 25c. Ladies' Fine, Well Made Brown Hose.

Wide Brim, High Crown Sailors, with two rows of black velvet band, 42c.

WRAPPERS.

Ladies Light or Dark $1 25 Wrappers, full puff sleeve, latest style, 73c.

Alpaca Skirt Braid, 2c a stick. You will pay 5c in any other store. We have it in all colors.

$1 25 ELEGANT

Dress Patterns for 75c. 20c yard Ladies' Bicycle Suitings, 36 inches wide, for 12½c yard.

BICYCLE HATS.

Ladies' Batavia Cloth Bicycle Hats, 65c. See show window.

THE RED HOUSE CO.,

"THAT'S THE PLACE,"

J Street, between Seventh and Eighth, Sacramento.

THE TAVERN OF CASTLE CRAG

The Tavern of Castle Crag was built in the heart of the Sierras, almost at the foot of Mount Shasta, and amid the most picturesque mountain scenery accessible to the tourist. The eligibility of the place selected was due to a rare combination of flowing water, inspiring mountain scenery and inviting forests.

The Tavern of Castle Crag, with its splendid environment, it was believed would appeal chiefly to those who seek a sumemr resort for health, recreation, outdoor sports, sympathy with nature and informal sociability. To emphasize this intention and signify the kind of invitation extended, the name TAVERN of Castle Crag was chosen.

To avoid all implication of sumptuous accommodations or the tyranny of social formalism, and to realize this original conception, the management has decided to make the Tavern of Castle Crag distinctively a family resort; and especially attractive to those to whom health, recreation and sympathy with nature are paramount considerations. To this end rooms on the first and second floors of this splendid taxern with board will be furnished at a monthly rate of $65 a person; and rooms on the third floor with board at a monthly rate of $50 a person.

The accommodations of the Tavern are first class in every particular. Its parlors and halls are elegant and spacious. Its verandas are cool and inviting, placing the guest always in the presence of the most attractive mountain scenery to be enjoyed from the balcony of any tavern in the world.

The opportunity for outdoor sports embraces hunting, fishing, riding, bicycling, walking on mountain paths and driving on picturesque roads. The Tavern is located immediately on the main trunk line of the California & Oregon Railroad, and is fourteen hours' ride from San Francisco, twelve hours from Stockton, ten hours from Sacramento, thirty hours from Los Angeles and twenty-three hours from Portland. The Tavern of Castle Crag is reached from San Francisco and Sacramento without loss of time. The train leaves San Francisco at 8 o'clock p. m., arriving early the following morning for breakfast, which is always ready upon the arrival of the train. Returning, the train time affords equal accommodation. Thus both in going and in coming the comforts of the passenger and the economy of his time have been studied. In brief, the Tavern of Castle Crag realizes to its guests the perfect ideal of that spring-time in the high altitudes of the Sierras which never becomes high summer, and is the comfortable home of pleasing recreation and restful repose.

For particulars apply to

GEORGE SCHONEWALD,

Room 59, Union Trust Building, San Francisco.

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Superior to COPAIBA, CUBEBS and INJECTIONS.

Cures the same diseases in 48 hours without inconvenience

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SEND THE WEEKLY UNION TO YOUR friends in the East.

HALE BROS. & CO.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN OPPORTUNITIES FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Every Item Here Is a Leader.

Free Tickets Matinee Clunie Opera House Saturday, June 5, 1897.

For this week only every customer purchasing $2 worth at one time is entitled to a 20c coupon for reserve seat for the above matinee, if called for at the time of purchase. Every customer buying $3 worth is entitled to a 30c coupon.

White Goods.

White Checked and Plain Nainsooks.
SALE PRICE, 4c YARD.

Linen Sets.

8-4 Damask Linen Sets, all linen, red border cloths and one dozen Napkins.
SALE PRICE, $1 25 SET.

Table Cloths.

8-4 Red Border Damask Cloths.
SALE PRICE, 75c EACH.

Scrim.

40-inch Cream Scrim Lace. Striped.
SALE PRICE, 9c YARD.

Dress Prints.

Dress Prints, in light and medium colors.
SALE PRICE, 4c YARD.

Grand Dress Goods Offer! 60 Pieces!

This is certainly the best Dress Goods value offered by any house this season for new goods. The lot consists of—

38-inch Silk and Wool Mixed Leight-weight Cheviots.

38-inch Fancy Checks. A nice light weight for summer wear.

38-inch All-wool Oxford Checks.

Also a very pretty line of Light-weight Summer Material in marble effects.

Goods you would pay elsewhere 50c for. ONE PRICE ON THE ENTIRE LOT.

28c Yard.

Ladies' Shoes.

Mixed lot of Ladies' Shoes, Dark Tan Oxfords and Southern Ties, all flexible turned soles. Worth $2.
SALE PRICE, $1 PAIR.

Men's Shoes.

One large lot of Men's Good Quality Tan Lace Shoes, new round toe, stitched tip. Sizes 6 to 10.
SALE PRICE, $1 65 PAIR.

Children's Sailor Hats.

Children's Sailor Hats, in blue, brown and white, all sizes. A big value.
SALE PRICE, 10c EACH.

Ladies' Hose.

Ladies' Black Lisle Drop-stitch Hose, clean, brilliant lisle, with double heel and toe. A 40c quality.
SALE PRICE, 25c PAIR.

Ladies' Aprons.

Ladies' White Lawn Apron with pretty barred borders. A regular 20c apron.
SALE PRICE, 12½c EACH.

Tablets.

Pencil Tablets, large size. Well worth 10c.
SALE PRICE, 5c EACH.

Shears.

6 and 7 inch Shears, full nickel plated. Regular 30c quality.
SALE PRICE, 15c EACH.

Men's Nightshirts.

Men's Nightshirts, fancy trimmed, cut full size. Worth 50c.
SALE PRICE, 37½c EACH.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' White Swiss Handkerchiefs in very neat designs, worth 8 1-3 to 10c.
SALE PRICE, 5c EACH.

Windsor Ties.

Solid Colors Windsor Ties with embroidered ends. A good line of colors. A regular 25c quality.
SALE PRICE, 10c EACH.

Kid Crimpers.

Large size Kid Crimpers. They are usually sold at 10c per dozen.
SALE PRICE, 5c DOZEN.

HALE BROS. & CO.

825 TO 835 K STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

WHEAT IS UNCHANGED FOR SPOT GOODS.

Barley Easier—Oats Dull, and the Tendency is to Lower Prices—No Changes in Corn.

San Francisco, June 3d.

Wheat is unchanged for spot goods; Chicago is higher and the local speculative market has also advanced. Barley is easier; small lots of new come to hand occasionally. Oats are dull and the tendency is toward lower prices. No changes in Corn; none arrived to-day. The market is well cleaned up on Rye; all available was taken for Indian relief purposes; the small lot left is held for higher prices.

Receipts were 411 chests of Strawberries, 7,935 boxes of Cherries, 783 boxes of Apricots, 241 chests of Currants. Currants are very weak, being in larger supply. Cherries are lower. Royal Apricots are off; some are coming in soft.

Another advance in Butter; there seems to be no good reason for this advance, and some dealers predict a relapse. A wider range is made in ranch Eggs; some second grade ranch are sent in that are no better than store.

Produce Quotations.

FLOUR—Net cash prices for Family Extras, $4 75@4 85; Bakers' Extras, $4 50@4 65; Superfine, $4 10@4 35 per bbl.

WHEAT—Shipping Wheat is quotable nominally at $1 22½@1 25 per ctl; for local use, $1 25@1 27½; Milling Wheat, $1 30@1 35.

BARLEY—Feed, 67½@71½c per ctl; Choice Bright, 72½c; New, 70c per ctl; Brewing, 85@87½c per ctl.

OATS—Puget Sound, $1 07½@1 20 per ctl; some fancy white, higher; inferior grades, 95c@$1 07½ per ctl.

CORN—Large Yellow, $1@1 03¾; Small Yellow, $1 10@1 15; White, 95c@$1 per ctl.

RYE—85c per ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Nominal.

MIDDLINGS—$18 50@20 50 per ton.

BRAN—$14 50@15 per best California.

ROLLED BARLEY—$16@16 50 per ton.

CLIPPED OATS—$1@2 per ton more than the whole article, as to quality.

HAY—Old Crop: Wheat, $8@10 50; Wheat and Oat, $7@10; Oat, $6@8 50; Barley, $5@6 for river and $6@8 50 for the best; Alfalfa $5@8; Clover, $6@8; Stock, $5@6; Compressed Wheat, $6 50@10. New Crop: Oat, $6@6 50 per ton; Alfalfa, $5 per ton; Wheat, $7@7 50 per ton.

STRAW—35@50c per bale.

HOPS—Crop of 1896, 8@12c per lb.

BEANS—Bayos, $1 60@1 80; Butter, $1 25@1 75; Pink, $1@1 15; Red, $1 20@1 30; Lima, $1 50@1 65; Pea, $1 10@1 30; Small White, $1 05@1 20; Large White, $1@1 15; Blackeye, $1 40@1 60; Red Kidney, nominal.

POTATOES—In sacks—River Burbanks, 50@65c per sack; River Reds, 60@70c per ctl; Oregon Burbanks, 65c@90c per ctl; Petaluma and Tomales Burbanks, 50@65c per ctl; New Potatoes, ¾@1c per lb; New Early Rose, in boxes, 75c@$1 25 per ctl.

ONIONS—New, 40@50c per sack.

VEGETABLES—Cucumbers, 50@60c per box; Dried Peppers, 6c per lb; Dried Okra, 10@12½c per lb; Garlic, 1½@2½c per lb; Asparagus, 50@75c per box for common and $1@1 75 for choice to fancy; Green Peas, 65@90c per sack for Berkeley; String Beans, 2@3½c per lb; Rhubarb, 40@75c per box; Summer Squash, 60@75c per small box; Bay Squash, $1 50@1 75 per box; Mexican Tomatoes, $2 25@2 50 per box; Los Angeles, do, $2 per box.

FRESH FRUITS—Apples—New, 30@50c per box, being green.

Apricots—Royal, 50@75c per box; Pringle, 35@60c.

Berries—Strawberries, $4@7 per chest for Longworth and $2 50@4 per chest for large berries. Gooseberries, 1½@2½c per lb; Blackberries, $1 75 per crate for Covina and $1 25@1 50 for Newcastles; Raspberries, $5@7 per chest; Newcastle, 75@50c per crate.

Cherries—25@35c per box for White and 20@30c per box for Black; Royal Anne, 50@65c per drawer; in bulk, 2@3½c per lb for White and 2@3c per lb for Black; Cherry Plums, 35@40c per drawer.

Currants—$2@3 per chest.

CITRUS FRUITS—Oranges—$2@2 50 per box for ordinary Navels and $3@4 per box for choice; Seedlings, $1 25@2 per box; Mediterranean Sweets, $1 50@2 50 per box; Malta Bloods, $2@3 per box; Mexican Limes, $5 50 per box; California Lemons, 75c@$1 50 for common to choice and $2@2 25 for fancy.

TROPICAL FRUITS—Bananas—$1@2 per bunch; Pineapples, @— per dozen; Smyrna Figs, 13@14c per lb; Persian Dates, 6c per lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Following are the prices furnished by the San Francisco Fruit Exchange in carload lots:

Apricots—Fancy Moorparks, —c; choice do, —c; fancy, —c; choice, —c; standard, 6½c; prime, 5½c. Peaches—Fancy, 6c; choice, 5c; standard, 4½c; prime, 4c; peeled in boxes, —c. Nectarines—Fancy, —c; choice, —c; standard, —c; prime, —c. Pears—Fancy, halves, —c; do, quarters, 4c; choice, 3c; standard, 2½c; prime, 2c. Apples—Evaporated, 5½c; sundried, 2@2½c. Prunes—4 sizes, 2@2½c. Figs—White, 3c; Black do, —c. Plums—1½c for unpitted and 4c for pitted.

Raisins—Carload lots, F. O. B. Fresno—In sacks or 50-lb boxes—Four-crown loose, 4½c; 3-crown loose, 4c; 2-crown loose, 3c. Seedless Sultanas, 5c; Seedless Muscatels, 4½c; dried grapes, —c. In 20-lb boxes—Three-crown London layers, $1; clusters, $—; Dehesa clusters, $—; Imperial clusters, $—.

BUTTER—Creamery — Fancy, 16½@17c per lb; seconds, 15@15½c per lb. Dairy—Fancy, 14½@15c; good to choice, 13@14c; lower grades, 10@12c.

CHEESE—Fancy mild new, 7½@8c; fair to good, 7@7½c; California Cream Cheddar, 11@12c; Young America, 8@9c; Eastern, 14@15½c per lb; Western 12@14c.

EGGS—10½@11½c per dozen for store and 12@14c per dozen for ranch; Eastern, 11@12½c; Duck Eggs, 13c per dozen.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys—Gobblers, 11@12½c; Hens 11c per lb; Roosters, $4@4 50 for old and $6 50@8 for young; Broilers, $2 25@3 50 for small, $4 50@5 for large; Fryers, $5@6; Hens, $3 50@5; Ducks, $3 25@3 50 for old; $4@5 50 for young; Geese, 75c@$1 per pair; Goslings, 75c@$1 25; Pigeons, $1 25@1 50 per dozen.

GAME—Nominal.

Meat Market.

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

BEEF—First quality, 5½@5¾c; second quality, 5c; third quality, 4@4½c per lb.

VEAL—5@6c for large and 6½@7c per lb for small.

MUTTON—Wethers, 4½@5½c; Ewes, 4@5c per lb.

LAMB—5½@6c per lb for Spring.

PORK—Live Hogs, 3@3¼c per lb for heavy and 3½c for small; dressed 4¼@5½c per lb.

Eastern Grain Markets.

New York, June 3d.

WHEAT—July, 73⅝c; September, 70⅝c; December, 72⅝c.

Chicago, June 3d.

WHEAT—June, 68½c; July, 68⅛c; September, 64¾c; December, 67⅛c.

California Fruit Sales.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Porter Brothers Company sold to-day at auction California fruit as follows: Cherries—Tartarians to average 55c per box.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Porter Brothers Company sold to-day at open auction California fruit as follows: Cherries—Tartarians, 10c@$1 per box; Bigereaus, 30@90c; Royal Annes, 20@80c; Black Eagles, 20@60c; other varieties, 15@50c.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Porter Brothers Company sold to-day at open auction California fruit as follows: Apricots—Newcastle, $2 65 per half crate; Cherries—Rockports, 25c@$1 75 per box; Tartarians, 20c@$1 15; Chapman, $1; Bigereaus, 65@75c.

BOSTON, June 3.—Porter Brothers Company sold to-day at open auction California fruit as follows: Cherries—Royal Anne, 40c@$1 45 per box; Mozelles, $1@1 25; Tartarians, 35c@$1 25; Bigereaus, 65c@$1; other varieties, 35@70c. Apricots—Pringles, $1@1 25 per half crate.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

Trade Conditions Unchanged in Local Produce Circles.

Sacramento, June 3d.

There was no change in the conditions in local produce circles to-day. Trade is quiet, and prices are stationary.

To-morrow (Friday) the following varieties of Fish can be had at the markets at prices quoted: Halibut 10c per lb; Salmon, 10c; Sole, 10c; Flounder, 10c; Trout, 20c; Smelt, 12½c; Rockcod, 12½c; Tomcod, 12½c; Catfish, 10c; Turbot, 20c; Barracuda, 12½c; Fresh Cod, 12½c; Bass, 15c.

In smoked and cured Fish the following prices will rule: Oregon Smoked Salmon, 20c per lb; Smoked Sturgeon, 20c; Red Herrings, 15c per dozen; Yarmouth Bloaters, 30c; Finnin Haddies, 35c per lb; Kippered Herrings, 40c per dozen; Salt Codfish, Eastern, 15c per lb; California, 10c; Brick, 20c; Holland Herrings, 40c per doz; Select Milchners, $1 per dozen; Mackerel, extra, select Eastern, 50c each; California Mackerel, 5 for 25c.

Shell Fish are quoted as follows: California Oysters, $1 a hundred; Large Eastern Oysters, 35c per dozen; Small, 25c; opened, 50c; Eagle Brand, 70c per can; Blue Point, 50c; Soft Clams, 10c per dozen; Hard Shell Clams, 5c per lb; Clams, opened, 20c per quart; Shrimps, 10c per lb; Mussels, 12½c per quart; Lobster, 8c per lb. Crabs, 15c each.

Following are the retail prices for the various articles mentioned:

FLOUR—Family Extras, $2 45 per 100 lbs; $1 25 for 50 lbs.

FRUIT—Oranges—Havana Seedlings, 25@40c per dozen; Limes, 10c; Lemons, 15@25c per dozen; Cocoanuts, 10c each; Bananas, 25c per dozen; Strawberries, 5c per basket, Cherries, 5@10c per lb; Gooseberries, 5c per lb; Raspberries, 10c per lb; Wild Blackberries, 10c per lb; Currants, 10c per lb; Apricots, 10c per lb.

NUTS—New Walnuts, 12½c per lb; New Almonds, 12½c; New Brazils, 12½c; Pecans, 16c; Filberts, 15c; Chestnuts, 20c; Pine Nuts, 15c; Hickory Nuts, 10c.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Butter—Pickle, 20@21c per lb; Mountain, 20c; Valley Roll, 18@20c; Petaluma, 35c per roll; Creamery, 35c per roll. Cheese—California, 15c per lb; Young America, 17c; Eastern Creamery, 15@20c; Genuine Swiss, 40c; American Swiss, 30c; Martin's Creamery, 20c; Sage Cheese, 20c; Neufchatel, 10c.

VEGETABLES—Spinach, 5c per lb; Asparagus, fancy, 5c; common, 3c per lb; Peas, 2½c per lb; Cucumbers, 5c each; Tomatoes, 12½c per lb; Celery, 5c per head; Cauliflower, 10c per head; Artichokes, 40c per dozen; Rhubarb, 5c per lb; New Potatoes, 2½c per lb; Nevada and Oregon Potatoes, $1 35 per 100 lbs; New Early York Cabbage, 5c per head; Turnips, Beets, Parsnips, Carrots, Lettuce, Radishes, Leek and Green Onions, 12½c per dozen bunches; Onions, 2c per lb; Dried Peppers, 15c per lb; Dried Okra, 20c per lb; Summer Squash, 8c per lb; Wax Beans, 8c per lb; Green do, 8c per lb; Windsor do, 5c per lb; Green Peppers, 20c per lb.

POULTRY—Hens, 60c each; Springs, 50c each; Broilers, 40c each; Tame Geese, $1 50 each; Tame Ducks, 75c each; Young Turkeys, 20c per lb.

EGGS—California, 15c per dozen.

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@10c per lb. Corned Beef, 8@12½c; Sausage, 12½c; Vienna Sausage, 15c; Bacon, 8@13½c; Ham, 12½@13½c.

HAY AND GRAIN—Oat Hay, 50@55c per cwt; Alfalfa, first cutting, 45@50c; second and third cutting, 50@55c; whole Barley, 95c; Ground Barley, $1 05; Feed Oats, $1 20@1 50; Middlings, 90c; Bran, 80c; Straw, 50@55c; Corn, $1 10 per ctl; Cracked Corn, $1 20.

GRANITE MINING CANDLES—(Wholesale), 10 oz, 6¼c; 12 oz, 7c; 14 oz, 7½c; 16 oz, 8½c.

ELECTRIC LIGHT CANDLES—(Wholesale), 10 oz, 5¼c; 12 oz, 6c; 14 oz, 6¾c; 16 oz, 7½c.

COAL OIL—(Wholesale) Pearl, 17c; Star, 17c; Eocene, 19c; Elaine, 22c; Extra Star, 21c; Water White (bulk), 11½c.

GASOLINE—(Wholesale) Stove Gasoline, cases, 17c; Stove Gasoline, bulk, 11½c; 86 degree Gasoline, cases, 25c; 86 degree Gasoline, bulk, 20c; 63 degree Benzine, cases, 16½c; 63 degree Benzine, bulk, 11c.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK MARKET.

San Francisco, June 3d.

Morning Session—C C V, $1 75; G & C, 37c; Justice, 7c; Mexican, 31c; Ophir, 85c; Potosi, 66c; Yellow Jacket, 26c.

Afternoon Session—S Nevada, 34c; Justice, 6c; Challenge, 34c; Union, 28c; Caledonia, 8c; H & N, 76c; Ophir, 82@80c; Mexican, 31c; G & C, 35c; B & B, 50c; C C V, $1 75@1 70; Savage, 29c; Chollar, $1 15; Potosi, 65c; Yellow Jacket, 25c; Belcher, 17c.

CURED THREE YEARS AGO.

Mr. J. H. Cordes of Alameda Was Permanently Cured of Rheumatism.

ALAMEDA, Cal., April 8, 1897.

DR. A. T. SANDEN—DEAR SIR: WHEN I got one of your Belts about three years ago I was troubled with rheumatism in my arm and shoulder. I got so bad that I could not lift my arm. I had tried all kinds of liniments without results and doctors failed to cure me. Your Belt, though, relieved the pain at once, and in two months I was a well man. I have not been troubled with it since, and feel a great deal better and stronger in every respect. Mine is a permanent cure. I am recommending your Belt to all sufferers. Yours truly, J. H. CORDES, 512 Santa Clara avenue, Alameda, Cal.

There may be Cheaper Belts, but there are none as good.

When you buy an appliance to Restore Health you don't want a toy.

Whatever the cause, or wherever it lies, Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt will follow the course of rheumatic pains and find the seat of the trouble. Then it will drive it out of the body for good. Electricity in its subtle way strengthens the circulation, adds to the vital force and removes the cause of all pains and aches from the body. Dr. Sanden's Belt is the most perfect means of applying it.

Such letters mean a great deal to a sufferer undecided as to where to look for aid. They mean that others have been cured. Why not you? Get the book "Three Classes of Men." It has hundreds of them and full information.

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Brush—Yes.

Mrs. Brush—Are they going to hang it?

Brush (dubious)—I heard the Chairman say he thought hanging was too good for it.—Harlem Life.

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