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WARSHIP GLOSSARY.

THE TERMS USED IN NAUTICAL DESCRIPTIONS.

Will Prove of Great Value to Landsmen Who Wish to Understand Such Matters When Reading the War Dispatches.

War with Spain means a naval war. Once begun, you will read columns and columns of vivid accounts in the "Herald" of the naval engagements which must follow. To thoroughly understand what you read it is essential that you familiarize yourself with terms used in nautical descriptions and applied to various parts of a war ship.

Here, then, is just what you want—a warship glossary. It is something that you should cut out and save, for it is likely to prove invaluable to landsmen.

A

Amidships—The middle part of the ship, whether in regard to her length or breadth.

Ammunition—The powder and shot and shells for use in the guns.

Anchor Watch—A small number of men kept on duty at night, while the ship is at anchor in port, to be ready for anything which may suddenly turn up.

Arm and Away—The order for the small boats of a ship to prepare for service.

Ardois System—Electric signal lights carried on a stay from a masthead and made to show a series of red or white lights.

Armament—A term expressing collectively all the guns of a ship.

Armor—The metal protection given to a ship.

Athwart—Transversely; at right angles to the keel.

Armor Inclined—A perpendicular belt running diagonally on board for a short distance at the forward and after ends of the belt.

B

Backing—The timber to which the armor plates are bolted.

Barbette—A fixed circular belt of armor rigidly attached to the deck, protecting the turret, which revolves inside. The guns fire over it. Guns are mounted in barbette when they fire over a parapet and not through port holes.

Base—The rear portion of a shot or gun.

Battery—A place where guns are mounted. A number of guns taken collectively.

Battle Lantern—A lantern supplied for lighting up the decks during an engagement.

Battleship—A ship carrying heaviest guns and thickest armor, to stand the brunt of a naval engagement.

Berth Deck—The deck next below the lower gun deck.

Between Decks—The space comprising between any two decks.

Bilge—That part of the hull more nearly horizontal than vertical.

Bilge Keel—A projection on the bilge of a vessel parallel with keel.

Bow Chaser—A gun mounted in the bow to fire on retreating vessel.

Breech—The portion of the gun abaft the chamber.

Breech Block—A mass of metal used to close breech of gun.

Bridge—A platform extending across the deck above the rail for the convenience of the officers in charge.

Bulkhead—Any partition separating apartments on the same deck.

Bunker—A bin for storing coal on ship.

C

Cable—A long, strong chain used to retain a ship in place at anchor.

Capstan—A machine used on board ship for raising heavy weights.

Cartridge—A case containing a charge of powder for a gun. Cartridges for great guns are usually put up in serge cloth bags; those for rapid-firers are put up in copper cylinders.

Chamber—That part of the bore of a gun which receives the powder.

Conning Tower—The armored tower forward where the wheel, engine telegraphs, etc., are placed, and where the Captain is supposed to go to direct the fighting of his ship in time of action.

Convoy—A merchant fleet protected by an armed force. The ships which defend the merchant vessels while en voyage.

Cross Trees—The short arms extending across the topmast.

Crown—The round up of the deck from the level line.

Crow's Nest—A perch for a lookout at the masthead.

Cruiser—A type just below the battleship and just above the gunboat. An armored cruiser has side or vertical armor, and horizontal or deck armor. A protected cruiser has horizontal or deck armor only. An unprotected cruiser has no armor.

D

Dead Flat—The name of the widest frame of the ship.

Dead Lights—Coverings to the side air ports.

Depth of Hold—The perpendicular hight from the top of the ceiling to the top of the main deck.

Dingey—The smallest boat on a warship—also "dinghy" and "dingy."

Displacement—The weight in tons of the volume of water the hull of a ship displaces.

Draught—The depth of the keel of a ship below the surface of the water—spelled also draft.

E, F.

Ensign—The national flag. Also the lowest grade of commissioned officers in the navy.

False Keel—A plank bolted to the main keel so that when a ship touches bottom the false keel will be injured and not the main keel.

Fathom—A measure of six feet.

First Watch—The watch from 8 to 12 midnight.

Flush Deck—A deck from stem to stern without a break.

Fore Foot—The forward end of the keel.

Fore Orlop—That part of the ship next forward of the hold and under the berth deck.

Forepeak—The extreme forward hold of the ship, where the paint room and other store rooms are.

Frames—The several ribs which compose the frame of a ship. The floor plate angle irons and reverse angle irons when completed form a rib.

Funnel—The large pipe for carrying off the smoke, called often smokestack or smokepipe.

Fuse—The local apparatus for inflaming the charge of a shell or torpedo.

G.

Gangway—A thoroughfare. The aperture in the ship's side where people enter and depart.

Starboard Strake—The first range of plating in the ship's bottom next the keel.

Great Guns—The heavy ordnance of a ship—all guns above 6-inch caliber are styled great guns; below that guns are now usually called rapid firers or rapid-fire guns.

Gun—A generic term for the pieces composing the armament of a ship.

Gunboat—A small vessel usually under 2,000 tons' displacement, with gun power developed rather than speed or coal-carrying capacity.

H.

Half Mast—To lower a flag midway between the truck and the deck.

Hatch—An aperture in the deck more than two feet square; when smaller they are usually called manholes.

Hold—The interior portion of a ship, below the lower deck.

Howitzer—A short, light cannon, to throw a large projectile with a small charge of powder.

Hull—The body of a ship, independent of masts and rigging.

J, K, L.

Jacob's Ladder—Short ladder, with wood rungs and rope sides.

Keel—The bottom plate of a ship, extending from stem to stern; the frames are bolted to it.

Keelson—The inside keel of the ship.

Launch—Usually the largest boats in the ship, steam or pulling.

Line of Fire—The line of the prolongation of the bore of a gun when fired.

List—To lean to one side or the other.

M, N, O, P.

Machine Guns—Those in which the operations pertaining to continuous fire are automatically performed by machinery. Cartridges are supplied to the chamber, fired, the empty case withdrawn and a fresh cartridge inserted.

Monitor—A low freeboard armored vessel, with one or two turrets, each carrying two great guns; nearly flat bottom and with very light draught of water, designed by Ericsson.

Ordnance—The science of making and mounting guns.

Orlop—The lowest deck, where the cables and storerooms usually the.

Pennant—A narrow flag, "coach whip," hoisted by all vessels in commission commanded by an officer not of a flag rank.

Platfrom Deck—The upper part of the protective deck.

Privateer—A private armed vessel commissioned by the Government in time of war to prey upon an enemy's commerce.

Protective Deck—The armored deck, curved, protecting the vitals and extending from the ram to the stern

Q, R.

Quarter Deck—The upper deck, abaft the mainmast.

Quartermaster—In the navy a petty officer who has charge of the steering of the ship and assists the navigator; he has charge of the logs, leads, colors, signal gear. etc.

Quarters—The stations of the officers and men at the guns for working them when in action.

Rapid-Fire Guns—Those for which cartridge and projectile are made up as one whole.

Rate—In our navy, a classification of ships according to displacement tonnage. Above 5,000 tons, first rate; 3,000 to 5,000, second rate; 1,000 to 3,000, third rate; below 1,000, fourth rate.

Redoubt—An armored space in the center of the ship protecting the turret mounts and ammunition.

S.

Side—The side of a ship includes all the outside upper works down to the water edge.

Skin—The inside or outside plating of a ship.

Small Arms—Firearms carried in the hand.

Squadron—A detachment of vessels employed on any service.

Squadron, Flying—A squadron of observation that cruises rapidly from place to place.

Spardeck—The upper deck on which the turrets are placed.

Starboard—The right hand side, looking forward.

Stem—The casting at the fore end of the ship; the plating forward is made fast to it.

Stern—The whole after part of the ship.

Sternpost—The aftermost casting. It receives the ends of the plates.

Strake—One breadth of plating worked from end to end of the ship.

Sub-caliber — A term applied to projectiles that are smaller than the bore of the gun.

Superstructure—The light structure placed on the spar deck between the turrets.

T, U, V, W.

Top—A platform of circular form on a mast.

Trimming Tanks—Tanks in which water ballast may be carried to trim the ship.

Turret—A circular movable armored chamber in which are mounted great guns.

Waist—That part of a ship between the quarter deck and forecastle.

Wardroom—The apartments of the commissioned officers.

—New York Herald.

"There's the rub." (Hamlet.)

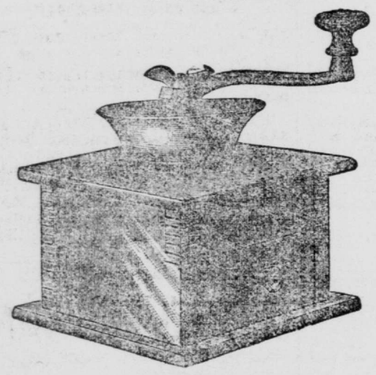
The "rub" in one hand, and the effect of it in the other. Good design for a soap "ad."—isn't it? Question of health, if nothing else, ought to make you give up this wearing washboard rubbing with soap, and take up the sensible way of washing with Pearline—soaking, boiling, rinsing. The washboard rubbing, done in the midst of soiled clothes and tainted steam is harmful to any woman. If you think it isn't, you'd better think again. 570

NOW USE Pearline

Prices Too Low.

Mr. A. Barnes of Benicia made this remark to us yesterday: "Why" said he, "I paid 60 cents for that coffee mill which you offer for 25 cents." But we told him to look at our other bargains that we offer to-day.

PRICES TALK.



25c.

Box Coffee Mills like the above, 25c. Side Coffee Mills in twenty styles, from 25c up.

10c.

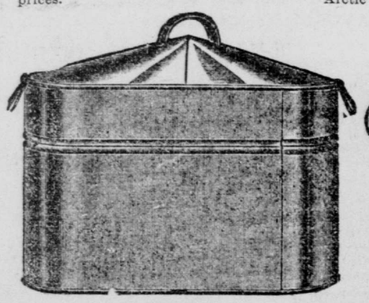
Tin Coffee Pots, well made, only 10c; better quality from that price up.

$1.00

Carpet Sweepers from $1 to $8. We have the best assortment of Carpet Sweepers in the city and at the lowest prices.

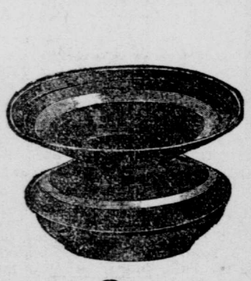
$1.40

Ice Cream Freezers—2 quarts at $1 40. We keep in stock the "White Mountain," the "Lightning," the "Sheppard," the "Arctic" and many other patterns.



50c.

No. 7 Wash Boilers only 50c; a better quality 75c, and all-copper Wash Boilers only $2 25.



9c.

Fancy Tin Spittoons, 10c; large size, 15c and 25c. Seer our never-tip-over Spittoon for 35c.

Don't fail to see our new Never-Rust Tinware—something entirely new—Boilers and Teakettles last five to ten years.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.,

502 and 504 J and 1009 Fifth Street.

A Reminder.

O ye who vaunt your pride so bold,
'Twere meet that you recall
That maxim old
In which we're told
What goes before a fall.

—Washington Star.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each table.

Save money by buying your tea and coffee of J. McMorry, 531 M. *

Battles and Diseases.

This is the story of one who participated in many naval and infantry engagements during the war. From wounds received then he suffered for years, but to-day, rejoices in renewed strength.

There is a distinctly peculiar halo that invests the being of an old soldier in the eyes of the present generation. The sight of him arouses a feeling of admiration for his brave deeds and heroic achievements.

Among those who bravely fought was Dr. L. J. Clark, who, when but a beardless boy, heard the tocsin of war sounded.

It fired his patriotic spirit to a fervency that found relaxation only in his realization of fighting in the battles.

To the call of President Lincoln for troops in the latter part of '61, young Clark promptly responded.

There was need of men in the navy, and he joined that service in the mortar fleet of Admiral Porter, which soon after began operations on the Mississippi River.

At the terrific bombardment of the Vicksburg forts, the hero of this story fell on the deck of the Juliette with a shattered arm from a charge of schrapnel.

He lay in the hospital for months, and when he had recovered sufficiently to be moved, was sent to his home at Warren, O.

Though partly incapacitated for active service, his patriotic zeal got the better of him, and when the call for more troops came, young Clark enlisted in a company formed by Capt. Joel I. Asper, at Warren. It became Co. H. of the 7th Ohio Volunteers and was sent to the Army of the Potomac under General Grant then campaigning in Virginia against General Robert E. Lee.

In a skirmish near Richmond, he was wounded again and was sent to the hospital. He remained there for some time, but finally recovered, and went home.

Shortly after, he began the study of veterinary surgery, and, when completed, went to Chicago, where he has resided for thirty years, and is now one of the leading surgeons of that profession in the city.

His old wounds began to trouble him several years ago. He grew weak, emaciated and thoroughly debilitated. His friends began to despair of his life.

He was but a shadow of his former self, weighing only 90 pounds, a loss of nearly 50 pounds. He had the best medical attention, but it did not benefit him.

"Finally a friend gave me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," said Dr. Clark. "After taking the pills I was so much benefited that I purchased a half dozen boxes and took them.

"They were of more benefit than the ablest physicians' treatment. By their aid alone, I soon regained my strength.

"I weigh 180 pounds now, and except for injuries that can never be remedied, I am as well as ever.

"I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People the best remedy I know of to build up a run-down system."

To-day Dr. Clark is a picture of health. He is 59 years old, an active member of Hatch Post, G. A. R., and resides at 4935 Ashland Ave., Chicago.

Many veterans have found Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People of inestimable value in counteracting the unhealthful effects of army life. All druggists sell these pills and highly recommend them.

GEN. JAMES F. WADE.

In Command of the United States Troops at Tampa.

The United States has placed Brigadier-General James F. Wade in command of the troops at Tampa. He was born in Ohio in 1843, and is the son of the famous Senator, Ben Wade. In 1861, when but 18 years of age, he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Sixth Cavalry, and was afterward advanced to a Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of the same regiment. He was breveted a number of times during the civil war.

At the close of the war, in May, 1866, he was made Captain in the Sixth, was advanced to Major of the Ninth in July of the same year. In 1879 he was made a Lieutenant-Colonel, and in 1887 a Colonel. Subsequently he was commissioned a Brigadier-General and was in command at Fort Riley, Fort Reno, Fort McIntosh and Fort Sam Houston, in Texas. He was commander of the Department of Dakota, succeeding General Brooke. He is 55 years old, and has ten years of active service ahead of him.

Flaunt Out the Flag.

Flaunt out the flag with its bright stars
all gleaming,
A glorious reflection of stars in the sky,
Hark, hark to the eagle portentiously
screaming.
Forth, forth for your country to conquer
or die.

Think now of the fathers who fought
long before you,
Draw, draw your sharp sabers to conquer again,
And swear by the flag which in triumph
floats o'er you
To dye their bright blades in the best
blood of Spain.

That ghoul of the nations, that field of
oppression;
That stronghold of wretches too cruel to
name,
Now reels 'neath the weight of her soulless transgression,
So hide her dark sins on the death-bed of
shame.

The curses from heaven on her head are
descending,
As thick as the sands on the sea-beaten
shore;
So strike, for the glorious cause you're
defending,
And tyrants shall sink to be tyrants no
more.

Then flaunt out the flag which by God has
been given;
The sign of a land in which freemen
might dwell,
'Till we plant their bright orbs on the
ramparts of hell.
And we'll follow its stars, the fair emblems of heaven,

—John Wilson, in Los Angeles Herald.

Witch Wreaths.

A remarkable object illustrating a popular survival of the belief in witchcraft has just been presented to the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania by Professor William Romaine Newbold. It consists of a matted ring of chicken feathers, about three inches in diameter, described as a "witch wreath." It was secured by Dr. George B. Kline of Pittsburg, who gave it to Dr. Newbold, who transferred it to the museum.

A resident of Pittsburg, who had been ill for several years, died in July, 1897. During his last illness, extending over several months, he would frequently throw his pillows away, saying: "There is something in that pillow that hurts my head." His wife said that this was impossible, as she had gathered the feathers and made the pillow herself a few years before. Some days after her husband's death the widow claimed that something seemed to say to her, "Look at the pillow." Upon opening the pillow she found this object within it. When questioned closely she declared that the sewing was hers, and that it showed no signs of having been tampered with. The neighbors believe in the woman's truthfulness.

Dr. Kline writes that a similar wreath was found in the pillow of a six-year-old child who died of the same disease and about the same time as the above mentioned patient. This was burned by the witch doctor without Dr. Kline seeing it, but he is informed that it was precisely like this one. By inquiry Dr. Kline learned of four or five other families who were said to have found witch wreaths in their pillows, and who ascribe to their presence cases of illness in their families.

It appears that a belief in the evil effects of witch wreaths is extremely common in parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey among the descendants of German settlers, and it used to be customary to put a Bible under the pillow to prevent their forming.—Philadelphia Press.

UP A SONG LADDER.

Birds That Sing as They Rise in the Air.

A very interesting feature of our bird songs is the wing song, or song of ecstasy. It is not the gift of many of our birds. Indeed, less than a dozen species are known to me as ever singing on the wing. It seems to spring from more intense excitement and self-abandonment than the ordinary song delivered from the perch. When the bird's joy reaches the point of rapture it is literally carried off its feet, and up it goes into the air, pouring out its song as a rocket pours its sparks. The skylark and the bobolink habitually do this, but a few others of our birds do it only on occasions.

Last summer, up in the Catskills, I added another name to my list of ecstatic singers—that of the vesper sparrow. Several times I heard a new song in the air, and caught a glimpse of the bird as it dropped back to earth. My attention would be attracted by a succession of hurried, chirping notes, followed by a brief burst of song, then by the vanishing form of the bird. One day I was lucky enough to see the bird as it was rising to its climax in the air and identified it as the vesper sparrow. The burst of song that drowned the upward flight of 75 to 100 feet was brief; but it was brilliant and striking, and entirely unlike the leisurely chant of the bird while upon the ground. It suggested a lark, but was less buzzing or humming. The preliminary chirping notes, uttered faster and faster as the bird mounted in the air, were like the trail of sparks which a rocket emits before its grand burst of color at the top of its flight.—Century Magazine.

The Man to Spike the Guns.

Captain Sampson, commander of the navy, is an officer with whom Captain Eulate will do well not to run foul. He began life by splitting wood. He may end it splitting Spain. Between trees and territories the difference, if enormous, is relative. Captain Sampson is just the man to make them follow suit. His father was a day laborer. Of his grandfather nothing is known. But a long time ago there was a hero with a name like his, and it may be that from him he descends. Between the Philistines and the Peninsula forces there is a difference too, but one which is relative also. Captain Sampson was born in this State on a farm at Palmyra. The site is historic. It was there that Jos. Smith found the gold plates from which he rattled off the Book of Mormon. That, however, is but a detail, interjected for its local color. The point is that in the intervals of splitting wood Captain Sampson pegged away at books, got what school learning he could, capped it with an appointment to Annapolis, graduated top of his class, and during the late war was put in command of the ironclad Patapsco. On the bridge of that vessel, the target of a thousand rifles, his men dropping at his side, he rode up to Charleston. The harbor was full of explosives which he had been ordered to destroy. Before he had the chance there was a roar, the boat was lifted from the waters, and he was shot sky-high. That was his baptism. Captain Eulate, look to your laurels. And, while you are at it, look to your guns. There is the man to spike them.—Collier's Weekly.

Servant—Well, what do you want?

Wandering Musician—Ah, then possibly you did not hear the music we have not as yet played before your door?—Detroit Journal.

COMMERCIAL.

WHEAT MARKET OFF AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Futures Lower and Spot Not so Firmly Held—Decline Also in Barley.

San Francisco, April 29th.

Wheat is off; futures are lower; spot is not so firmly held; a break at Chicago has weakened the local market. Barley has also declined for both spot and options; spot trading is not active. The Oat market is wavering; buyers are not paying asking prices, and while prices are not lower the tendency is that way. All of to-day's Corn came from the East, to the extent of 2,400 centals; as it is mostly sold to arrive the market for domestic stock is not affected.

Hay is unchanged; the medium grades are in better demand and are firm, while the choice grades are weak. Sales of Straw reported above our price. No changes in Bran and Middlings.

Six boxes of Black Cherries arrived from the river to-day; they brought from $1 75 to $2 50 per box of ten pounds. Receipts of Strawberries were 259 chests and of Cherries 104 boxes. There have been very few good Cherries received in this market as yet. A few boxes of Gooseberries are offering, but they find slow sale. Strawberries are lower.

The northern demand for Butter is still slack and the market is weak in consequence, with a shading of Creamery prices. Eggs continue in the weak condition previously noted; prices are unchanged.

Produce Quotations.

FLOUR—Net cash prices for Family Extras, $5 75@5 85; Bakers' Extras, $5 50@5 60.

WHEAT—Shipping Wheat, $1 77½@1 80 per ctl; Milling Wheat, $1 82½@1 87½ per ctl.

BARLEY—Feed, $1 32½@1 35 per ctl; Brewing, nominal.

OATS—Poor to Fair, $1 30@1 35 per ctl; good to choice, $1 37½@1 42½; fancy feed, $1 42½@1 45 per ctl; Gray, $1 35@1 40; Milling, $1 40@1 42½; Surprise, $1 45@1 50.

CORN—Large Yellow, $1 07½@1 15; Small Yellow, $1 25; White, $1 10@1 15.

RYE—$1 37½@1 40 per ctl.

ROLLED BARLEY—$29@30 per ton.

BUCKWHEAT—Nominal at $2@2 15 per ctl.

MIDDLINGS—$23@25 50 per ton.

BRAN—$21@21 50 per ton.

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

HAY (ex-car or cargo)—Wheat, $23@26 50 per ton; Wheat and Oat, $21@25; Oat, $19@23; Barley, nominal; Alfalfa, $15@17; Clover nominal; Stock, nominal; Compressed Wheat, $21@25; do Oat, $21@22 50; Timothy, $15@17.

STRAW—$1 per bale.

HOPS—New, 10@15c per lb for California; old, nominal.

BEANS—Bayos, $2 95@3 05; Butter, $1 65@1 75; Pink, $2 65@2 75; Red, $2 25@2 35; Lima, $3@3 25; Pea, $1 75@1 90; Small White, $1 75@1 95; Large White, $1 75@1 90; Blackeye, $3 25@3 50; Red Kidney, $2 50@2 75.

POTATOES—Early Rose, 35@40c per ctl; Oregon Burbanks, 55@90c per ctl; River Burbanks, 50@60c per sack; River Reds, 40@50c per ctl; Petaluma and Tomales Burbanks, 50@65c per sack; New Potatoes, ¾@1½c per lb; Merced Sweets, $1@1 25 per ctl.

ONIONS—$2@2 50 per ctl.

VEGETABLES—Bay Peas, $1@1 25 per sack; Garden do, 2½@3c per lb; Green Peppers, 15@25c per lb; Dried Okra, 12½@15c per lb; Asparagus, $2@2 25 per box for fancy, $1 25@1 50 for No. 1 and 75c@$1 for common; Garlic, —@— per lb; Hothouse Cucumbers, 50c@$1 per dozen; Rhubard, 25@50c per box for common and 65c for large; Mexican Tomatoes, repack, $1 50@1 75 per box; Egg Plant, —c per lb; String Beans, 8@10c.

Evaporated Vegetables—Potatoes, sliced raw, 10c per lb; sliced desiccated, 12@13c; granulated raw, 11@12c; Onions, 45c; Carrots, old, 12@13c; new, 17@18c; Cabbage, 27½@30c; Sweet Potatoes, 20c; Turnips, 25c; String Beans, 27½@30c; Tomatoes, 50c.

FRESH FRUITS—Apples—Fancy, $1 40@1 50; good to choice, 75c@$1; common, 35c@60c per box.

Berries—Strawberries, $6@8 per chest for Longworth and $4 50@6 per chest for large berries.

Cherries—Red and Black, 75c@$1 50 per box; White, 50@60c.

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

TROPICAL FRUIT—Bananas, $1@2 per bunch; Pineapples, $2@4 per dozen; Smyrna Figs, 12½@14c per lb; Persian Dates, 5½@6c per lb for new crop.

DRIED FRUITS—Carloads—Apricots, 6@7c per lb for Royal, 7½@9c for Moorpark; Prunes, carloads, 40-50's, 4¼@4½c; 50-60's, 3¾@4c; 60-70's, 3¼@3½c; 70-80's, 2¾@3c; 80-90's, 2¼@2½c; 90-100's, 1¾@2c; Black Figs, in sacks, 2¼@2¾c; White, 4@5c; 10-lb boxes, 60@70c; Peaches, 4@5c; Fancy, 5½@6½c; Peeled, 10@12½c; Plums, 4½@5c for pitted and 1@1½c for unpitted; Apples, 7@7½c for evaporated and 4½@5½c for sun-dried.

RAISINS—Carloads—Two crown, 1¼@2c per lb; 3-crown, 3c; 4-crown, 3½c; London Layers, $1@1 10 per box; Seedless Sultanas, 4½c; Seedless Muscatels, 2¾c.

BUTTER—Creamery—Fancy, 19½@20c special brands, higher; seconds, 18½@19c. Dairy—Fancy, 18½@19c; other grades, 17@18c per lb.

CHEESE—New, 9½@10c; old, —c; California Cream Cheddar, 10½@11c; Young America, 10½@11c; Eastern, 12@13c.

EGGS—Ranch, 12½@13c per dozen; Store, 11½@12c per dozen.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 11@12c per lb; Dressed Turkeys, —@— per lb; Roosters, $3 50@4 for old and $7 50@8 for young; Broilers, $2 50@3 50 for small and $4@5 50 for large; Fryers, $6@6 50; Hens, $3 50@4; Ducks, $3 50@4 for old and $5@7 for young; Geese, $1 25 per pair; Goslings, $1 75@2 25 per pair; Pigeons, $1 25@1 50 per dozen for old and $1 75@2 25 for young.

Meat Market.

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

BEEF—First quality, 6½c; second quality, 5@6c; third quality, 4@5c per lb.

VEAL—4@5c for large and 4@6c per lb for small.

MUTTON—Wethers, 8@8½c; Ewes, 7½c per lb.

LAMB—8@8½c per lb for Yearlings and 8@8½c for spring.

PORK—Live Hogs, 4c lb for small and medium and 3¾c lb for large; dressed, 5½@6½ per lb.

Closing Grain Quotations.

New York, April 29th.

WHEAT—May, $1 19½; July, $1 01⅝; September, 88½c.

Chicago, April 29th.

WHEAT—May, $1 20; July, 93½c; September, 82½c; December, 81c.

San Francisco, April 29th.

WHEAT—December, $1 83¾.

BARLEY—December, $1 33¾.

CORN—Large Yellow, $1 07½@1 15.

BRAN—$21@21 50.

California Dried Fruit.

NEW YORK, April 29.—California Dried Fruits steady. Evaporated Apples—Common, 5@7½c; prime wire tray, 8½c; wood dried prime, 8¼@8½c; choice, 8¾c; fancy, 9@9½c. Prunes, 3½@8c. Apricots—Royal, 6½@8c; Moorpark, 8½@10c. Peaches, Unpeeled, 5@8c; peeled, 11@14c.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

A Fairly Good Day in Local Produce Circles.

Sacramento, April 29th.

Trade was of very fair character in local produce circles to-day. Some very good Cherries were on sale at 15c per lb. Strawberries are coming in more plentiful, and ere long will no doubt be in supply and at prices within reach of all.

Following are the retail prices for the various articles mentioned:

FLOUR—Family Extras, $3 05 per 100 lbs; $1 55 for 50 lbs.

FRUIT—Oranges, Navels, 35@50c; Seedlings, 20@30c; Limes, 10c; Lemons, 15@25c; Cocoanuts, 10c each; Bananas, 25c per doz; Grape Fruit, 4 lbs for 25c; Apples, $1@1 75 per box; Strawberries, 15c.

NUTS—New Walnuts, 15c per lb; New Almonds, 12½c; New Brazils, 12½c; Pecans, 16c; Filberts, 15c; Chestnuts, 15c per lb; Pine Nuts, 25c.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Butter—Pickle, 30c per lb; Mountain, 20c; Valley Roll, 20c; Petaluma, 45c per roll; Creamery, 45c per roll. Cheese—California, 15c per lb; Young America, 17c; Eastern Creamery, 15@20c; Genuine Swiss, 40c; American Cheese, 20c; Neufchatel, 10c.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes, 12½c per lb; Celery, 5c per head; Cauliflower, 10c per head; Antichokes, 10c per dozen; New Potatoes, 2½c per lb; Turnips, Beets, Parsnips, Carrots, Lettuce, Radishes, Leek and Green Onions, 12½c per doz bunches; Onions, 5c per lb; Sweet Potatoes, 3c per lb; Chicory, 2 for 5c; Watercress, 2 for 5c; Romain, 2 for 5c; Peas, 2 lbs for 15c; Asparagus, 3@5c; Rhubarb, 5c per lb; Cucumbers, 15c each, 2 for 25c.

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

POULTRY—Hens, 60c each; Spring, 50c each; Broilers, 25@40c each; Tame Geese, $1 50 each; Tame Ducks, 75c each; Turkeys, 15c for live and 17c for dressed per lb.

EGGS—California, 15c per dozen, 2 dozen for 25c.

HAY AND GRAIN—Oat Hay, $1 10@1 15 per cwt; Alfalfa Hay, 90@95c; Whole Barley, $1 50; Ground Barley, $1 60; Feed Oats, $1 60@1 70; Middlings, $1 25; Bran, $1 15; Straw, 70c; Corn, large, $1 35; small, $1 40 per ctl; Cracked Corn, $1 45.

GRANITE MINING CANDLES—10 oz, 6½c; 12 oz, 7c; 14 oz, 7½c; 16 oz, 8½c.

COAL OIL—Pearl (Cases), 17c; Star, 17c; Eocene, 19c; Extra Star, 21c; Elaine, 22c; Water White (bulk), 12c.

ELECTRIC LIGHT CANDLES—10 oz, 4½c; 12 oz, 5½c; 14 oz, 6½c; 16 oz, 7½c.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

San Francisco, April 29th.

Morning Session—Alpha, 3c; Belcher, 14c; Bullin, 7c; C C V, 60c; G & C, 22@21c; Justice, 9c; S Nevada, 71c; Union, 17c.

Closing Quotations—Alta, 17c; Alpha, 2c; Andes, 8c; Belcher, 12c; B & B, 28c; Bullion, 6c; Caledonia, 15c; Challenge, 13c; Confidence, 40c; C C V, 59c; C Imperial, 1c; C Point, 9c; Exchequer, 1c; G & C, 20c; Julia, 1c; Justice, 9c; Kentuck, 11c; Mexican, 10c; Occidental, $1 15; Ophir, 38c; Overman, 1c; Potosi, 23c; Savage, 13c; S Nevada, 66c; Union, 15c; Utah, 6c; Yellow Jacket, 9c; Standard, $1 60.

Children's Day ...AT... Hale's

This is Children's Day in our Cloak Department. By that we mean that we have arranged to make this department particularly attractive to the little ones and interesting to their mammas. To do this we have placed on special sale something very desirable in children's wear at low prices and have made a special display of children's apparel. Aren't you interested.

Cloth Jackets.

Children's Day Price, 85c. — Children's Cloth Jackets in navy, tan and cardinal; collar and sleeves neatly trimmed with narrow white braid. — Regular Price, $1 50

Pique Jackets.

Children's Day Prices, $1 25 to $3 25 — Children's Pique Jackets in white, pink and blue, with deep sailor collars trimmed with embroidery; just the thing to be worn over their dresses. — Regular Prices, $2 50 to $6

DOINGS IN DOMESTICS.

Table Linens.	Cream or Half-bleached Table Damask, all flax and of the quality that will bleach easily.	40c yd
Extra Quality.	Cream Bleached Damask Linen of extra quality and 62 inches wide.	50c yd
Plain Piques.	Plain Colored Piques in red, cardinal, medium and dark blue, tan, drab, etc.	12½c yd
Plain Silks.	Plain Colored Ducks of soft finish in all shades.	10c yd
Tapestry Covers.	Fancy Reversible Table Covers, eight and ten-quarter sizes, in new colorings and knotted freize.	$3 and $3 50 ea

For Saturday special values in domestics, curtains and upholstery, see Friday night's "Bee." Saturday night extra values (on sale after 8 o'clock in this evening's "Bee."

825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835 K STREET.