BREAKING THE NEWS.

"Do you think he'll take it very badly, Nora?" Nora Helmsley shrugged her shoulders.

"My dear Betty, you ought to know more about Mr. Markham's powers of endurance than I."

"But what do you think he'll do? What do you suppose——"

"Why waste our time in supposition? He'll be here most likely this afternoon, and you will be able to judge for yourself."

Betty Oakhurst sprang to her feet.

"Ted is coming here this afternoon? Why on earth didn't you tell me before?" And she fidgetted nervously with her hat before the glass as she spoke.

"But you knew. Betty, where are you going?"

"Anywhere out of this," cried the girl, laughing nervously as she stooped to kiss her friend.

Nora, however, caught her arm. "Nonsense, Betty! You'd much better tell him straight out now and get it over. It will be ever so much more awkward for you if the news reaches him from outside."

"I don't see that at all," returned Betty quietly, as she drew away from her companion. "I am sure that if—if you——"

She paused tentatively.

"You don't mean to say that you expect me to tell Ted Markham that you have jilted him?"

"I certainly don't expect you to put it in that way," replied Miss Oakhurst, with a little laugh; "but I am quite certain that you would explain it to the poor fellow much better than any one else."

"Explain!" exclaimed Nora, impatiently. "I don't know that there's anything to expain, except that you've put yourself and me in a most ridiculous position."

"Nora!"

"I wish I'd never had anything to do with it. I never felt so uncomfortable in my life as I have done since you dragged me into this precious scheme of yours."

"Poor old Nora!" murmured Betty sympathetically, while she cast furtive glances at the clock.

"You came here and shed any number of tears; declared that you adored Ted Markham; that your father would not hear of an engagement, but that if you only had a little time before you, you were sure everything would come right."

"So it has," remarked Betty sotto voce. "It's only a question of point of view."

Nora flashed an indignant look at her.

"I think you might be serious now, and at least pretend that you're ashamed of yourself. You begged me to help you to get my aunt to ask him here, to act as screen in fact, so that your people might imagine it was all over and that you had both changed your minds, and now—now——"

The sound of a bell broke in upon Miss Helmsley's eloquence, and Betty caught up her gloves.

"I'm awfully sorry, Nora. Abuse me as much as you like. Good-by!"

And before Nora could stop here she had darted through the door and was on her way down stairs. She let her go. After all, it never was of any use to argue with Betty; she was one of those delightfully irresponsible creatures who always manage to shift the blame of their shortcomings on to other people's shoulders, and whom no one—no man, at any rate—ever dreams of judging by ordinary standards. Nora wondered, as she stood there idly looking into the street, how she could ever have been foolish enough to take Betty's love troubles seriously.

Meantime, that same folly of hers was going to hear some very unpalatable fruit. In less than ten minutes young Markham would be there. He had arranged to call for Miss Helmsley and her aunt, Lady Hewitt, to escort them to an afternoon concert. The elder lady had declared at luncheon that the weather was far too depressing for it not to be madness to risk the probability of a further fall in one's moral barometer by a couple of hours of orchestral music, and that Nora must give him some tea and her excuses.

Nora was conscious that this was a neat pretext for giving the young man the chance of a tete-a-tete with herself. Lady Hewitt was too indolent, naturally, not to be heartily weary of her duties as chaperon to her niece. An attractive heiress was a responsibility little to her taste, and the girl felt that, ineligible as most mothers and responsible people would have termed Ted Markham, with his post in the Foreign Office and his meager personal fortune, Lady Hewitt would open her arms to him gladly if he would but relieve her of her onerous duties of watchdog, and would declare that Nora had money enough for both of them.

Nora sighed as she stood at the window. It was a topsy-turvy world, and the wrong people were always being thrown together. If only——

"Am I disturbing you? I was told to come in here."

Nora started, and the color rushed to her face.

"Oh, I hadn't heard you come in! Do sit down. Aunt isn't well. I am so sorry you should have had the trouble of calling for nothing, but she hoped to be able to go until the last moment. Won't you let me give you some tea?" She spoke with a nervous hurry, scarcely pausing for an answer

Ted Markham took the chair she offered him, and listened in silence while she rattled on. Suddenly she stopped, conscious of his fixed glance

"Is anything the matter?" she asked, in a slightly alarmed voice. It was surely not possible that he could already have learned Betty's treachery.

"Yes. We can't go on like this, Miss Helmsley!"

"No!" Nora felt the color go out of her face.

"It isn't fair to you, and besides I—things have changed"——

"You mean that Betty"——

"Miss Oakhurst is going to be married." Nora gasped, but did not speak. "She is engaged to Lord Barthorpe. I met Lady Oakhurst just now, and she was overflowing with loving-kindness to the world in general."

"Betty has behaved abominably!" put in Nora indignantly.

Ted Markham smiled.

"I think, on the contrary, that she has shown remarkably good sense. I am going to leave London; I really came this afternoon to say goodby."

Nora bit her lips.

"I am very sorry," she began hesitatingly, but I thought Betty really cared, and"——

She left the sentence unfinished. Ted Markham's demeanor puzzled her; he was quite white, and there was a look in his eyes which troubled her. What was there in her fluffy-haired blue-eyed little friend to move a man so? That her companion had taken some great resolution and that a singularly difficult one, it was easy enough to perceive.

"Are you going to be away long?" she asked awkwardly. "I mean, are you going far?"

"I think of going to have a look at the Antipodes. My father has some interest and I hope to get sent off to Melbourne."

"But haven't you made up your mind rather hurriedly?" she objected timidly

"Hurriedly? Why, I put things in train weeks ago!"

"Weeks ago!" she exclaimed. "But Betty's engagement is quite fresh. Did you suspect"——

"I suspected nothing. I knew"——

"You knew!" she exclaimed indignantly. "Then why didn't you speak? Why didn't you tell me?"

"Tell you!" She stared at him, his tone was so vehement. "Oh, about Betty, you mean!"

"Of course. What else could I mean?"

"Nothing, of course"——

"Really, I don't understand you."

He laughed drearily as he rose. "No, I must not explain. Goodby."

She looked up at him with startled eyes.

"You are too hard on Betty. She"——

"On Betty? Don't you know that I haven't thought of her for weeks—that I found out long ago that we had made a mistake?"

"Then why are you going?"

She managed to keep her eyes upon his face, though her cheeks burned and she almost felt choked.

"Don't you know that I am almost a pauper?" he said bitterly, as he turned away.

Nora took a step after him. "Are you going," she asked in a trembling voice, "because you want to make your fortune, or because—because I am too rich?"

"Nora!"

She covered her face with her hands.

"Oh, if you were not in love with Betty, didn't you see—didn't you guess weeks ago"——

The voices of the chaperons were loud in condemnation when the engagement was announced, and the mothers of younger sons and ungilt titles declared that Lady Hewitt had allowed her niece to throw herself away; while Betty Oakhurst shook her pretty head and reflected sadly that men were fickle creatures and that feminine friendship was but a broken reed.—London World.

SKETCH OF SHEEP SCAB.

Contagious Skin Disease Caused by a Parasitic Mite.

The disease commonly called sheep scab is the mange, or scabies, of the sheep. It is a contagious skin disease caused by a parasitic mite. This disease is one of the oldest known, most prevalent, and most injurious maladies which affects this species of animals. It has been well known for many centuries, and references to it are found in the earlier writings, including the Bible, where we find, in Leviticus xxii., 22, the use of scabbed sheep forbidden in sacrifices. Some think that the mite which causes the disease was known to Aristotle, 322 B. C.; but it appears that Wichmann, writing in 1786, was one of the first authors of modern times to suspect that sheep scab was of the same nature as the scabies of man. Wichmann held the erroneous view, however, that both diseases were produced by the same parasite.

The prevailing opinion concerning scab prior to and during the first years of the present century was that it was caused by some special condition of the sheep's system, a "humor of the blood," which led to a skin eruption. The parasites were in some cases known and recognized, but they were supposed to be either an accidental occurrence or to have arisen by spontaneous generation as a result of the disease, and because the affected skin offered conditions favorable to their development and existence.

As a result of diligent research certain investigators reached the conclusion that the malady was due directly to the mites which were found inhabiting the diseased parts of the skin. Their opinion was not at once adopted, however, but, on the contrary, met with strong opposition from those who held that scab was due to a diseased condition of the blood and from others who held a modified view to the effect that the mites carried poisonous or diseased material from one animal to another and in that manner communicated the disease. The errors and uncertainties which came down to us through centuries of controversy were finally and for all time dispelled by conclusive experiments upon animals made during the first half of this century.. It was shown that scab does not develop and cannot be produced without the parasites. The complete life cycle of the mites was studied and demonstrated from the eggs to the adult parasites. It was shown that mites are always the offspring of ancestors, the same as are the larger animals, and it has in later years come to be admitted that there is no such thing known as spontaneous generation of any living thing under any circumstances. The demonstration was repeatedly made that the disease always developed if mites were taken from diseased sheep and placed upon healthy ones, and that diseases of the skin resembling scab are not contagious unless the mite is present.

Questions are still frequently asked, by persons not conversant with the investigations of the subject, as to whether the scab is the cause of the mite or the mite is the cause of the scab, and also whether the disease can develop without the presence of the scab mite. The investigations which have been referred to answer these questions and also show that the treatment must consist in external applications for the destruction of the parasites and not internal remedies to "purify the blood."—Drs. Salmon and Stiles in fourteenth annual report of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The Red Cross.

They too have heard the drum-beat,
  They follow the bugle's call,
These who are swift with pity
  On fields where brave men fall.

When the battle-boom is silent,
  And the echoing thunder dies,
They haste to the plain red sodden
  With the blood of sacrifice.

The flag that floats above them
  Is marked with a crimson sign,
Pledge of a great compassion
  And the rifted heart Divine.

That once for man's redemption
  Knew earth's completest loss.
These to the field of valor
  Bring love's immortal cross.

And so they follow the bugle,
  And heed the drum-beat's call,
But their errand is one of pity—
  They succor the men who fall.

—Harper's Bazar.

Pears'

Its least virtue is that it lasts so.

Soap is for comfort; the clean are comfortable.

TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

A Motion to Abandon the Temple Project as an Affiliated Interest Was Carried.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 14.—The W. C. T. U. decided by a vote of 285 to 71 to abandon the Temple project as an affiliated interest. Five hours of animated, vigorous and occasionally bitter and personal debating was necessary before the vote was reached. The opposition to this action declared it was an act of repudiation of a moral obligation, and fought every inch of ground, but most of the leaders were against them, and carried their point. Just before adjourning Mrs. Dunham presented some resolutions on the subject which may precipitate the whole controversy once more if she calls them up in the morning as is expected.

Mrs. Ella N. Thatcher to-day presented her report as superintendent of work among soldiers and sailors, including summary of the canteen work in the soldiers' homes throughout the country. She interspersed her summary with incidents and illustrations of the work. The soldiers' and sailors' department banner was awarded to the Pennsylvania delegation.

Mrs. Thatcher introduced resolutions against the canteens which were unanimously adopted.

A letter from Lady Henry Somerset, dated October 24, 1898, was read by the Secretary, expressing a desire for peace, as a monument to Miss Willard, aiming for peaceful outcome of all controversies, frankly giving the opinions of Miss Willard on the Temple. Miss Willard feared the plan of the Temple was too vast. At her request Lady Somerset had consented to plead with Mrs. Carse to abandon her undertaking.

Lady Henry feared the fight for the Temple would wreck the organization Miss Willard had done so much to build up. She believed the Temple would, even though it was not owned by the W. C. T. U., ever stand as a memorial to what women had wrought.

Mrs. Carse asked for the reading of a letter writen by Lady Henry in June, in which she advocated making the Temple a memorial to Miss Willard, but that letter not being accessible, and the devotional hour having arrived, the matter was laid over.

The annual report of the Financial Secretary, Miss Sarah G. Johnson, was presented, showing balance on hand one year ago, $28,761. Receipts during year, $42,928. Total receipts, $71,689. Expenditures, $11,056. Balance on hand, $60,632.

The evening session was delayed in starting and was devoted to rejoicing by North Dakota, Kansas, Minnesota, Texas, Southern California and Indiana Unions over their increasing 500 or more each during the year.

An election of officers will come up to-morrow morning, and present indications are that Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens will be elected President without difficulty, as will also the other officers, so far as they seek re-election.

STEWART CONFIDENT.

Feels Certain That He Will be Re-elected Senator From Nevada.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Senator Stewart of Nevada telegraphed the following to the Associated Press to-day from Carson:

"The Legislature is composed of forty-five members on joint ballot. The silver party has elected thirty. The Silver Democrats have elected two, who will undoubtedly act with the Silver party. The Republicans have elected thirteen, but two of their seats are seriously contested. The Silver party in its convention indorsed me for United States Senator, and I shall undoubtedly have two-thirds majority in the Legislature. It is not publicly known how the Republicans will vote. No Silver party man is running against me, and no straight-out Republican is seeking the Republican vote. In 1892 I received the unanimous vote of the Silver men and Republicans.

"WILLIAM M. STEWART."

Detectives Put to Flight.

OMAHA, Nov. 14.—Just after noon to-day four detectives had a battle with two highwaymen in the outskirts of the city. About 100 shots were exchanged with no effect and the detectives fled, allowing the highwaymen to escape.

The Scandia Sails From Manila.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—A dispatch has been received at the War Department announcing that the hospital ship Scandia has sailed from Manila for San Francisco with about seventy sick soldiers on board.

COMMERCIAL.

WHEAT HIGHER, BOTH ON AND OFF CALL.

Very Little Doing in Barley and Prices Undisturbed—Oat Market Quiet.

San Francisco, Nov. 14th.

Wheat is higher, both on and off call; Chicago advanced sharply, owing to firmer cables; receipts for the forty-eight hours were not heavy. There is very little doing in Barley and prices are undisturbed; light arrivals. This being collection day there was no trading worth mentioning in Oats; liberal receipts. Corn is unchanged in price, and the market is quiet.

Dealers report a stronger and rather more active Hay market, particularly on the lower grades; sales are reported above our figures. Straw is higher. Bran is easier under heavy arrivals, principally of the northern article.

The market is well supplied with Apples. Oregon Apples bring 65@85c per box. The Humboldt steamer brought 935 boxes of Apples. Very few Berries arrived today. Wine Grapes make a poor showing, both as to quantity and quality. The trade takes slowly to the new Orange offering.

There is a stronger tone to the Butter market and Creamery is higher. Eggs are firm, but dealers are not quoting any higher figures.

Produce Quotations.

FLOUR—Net cash prices for Family Extras, $4.15@4.25 per barrel; Bakers' Extras, $3.90@4.

WHEAT—Shipping Wheat, $1.18¾@1.20 per ctl for No. 1, $1.21¼ for choice; Milling Wheat, $1.22½@1.25 per ctl.

BARLEY—Feed, $1.22½@1.27½ per ctl; Brewing, $1.30@1.40 per ctl.

OATS—Poor to fair, $1.17½@1.20 per ctl; good to choice, $1.22½@1.25; fancy feed, $1.27@1.30 per ctl; Gray, $1.20@1.22½; Milling, $1.22½@1.25; Surprise, $1.35@1.42½; Red, for seed, $1.40@1.50; Black, for seed, $1.65@1.75.

CORN—In sacks—Large Yellow, $1.05@1.07½; White, $1.07½; Mixed, $1.02½@1.05; Small Yellow, California, $1.15@1.17½.

RYE—$1.20@1.25 per ctl for California and $1.15@1.20 for Eastern.

BUCKWHEAT—Nominal.

MIDDLINGS—$19@20 per ton.

BRAN—$15@16 per ton for California.

ROLLED BARLEY—$26.50@27 per ton.

HAY—California, ex-car or cargo: Wheat, $15@18.50 per ton; Wheat and Oat, $14@17.50; Oat, $14@16; Island Barley, $11.50@14; Upland do, nominal; Alfalfa, $10@11.50; Stock, $10@11.

STRAW—40@75c per bale.

HOPS—Crop of 1898 quotable at 13@17c per lb.

BEANS—Bayos, $1.90@2; Butter, $2@2.50; Pink, $1.90@2.05; Red, $3@3.25; Lima, $3.20@3.30; Pea, $2.10@2.25; Small White, $2.05@2.15; Large White, $1.70@1.80; Blackeye, $3.50@3.75; Red Kidney, $2.40@2.50.

POTATOES—Sacks—Early Rose, 30@45c per ctl; River Burbanks, 40@50c; Oregon do, 60@90c; Salinas Burbanks, 75c@$1.10 per ctl; Sweet Potatoes, ¾@1¼c per lb; New Potatoes, 2@2½c per lb.

ONIONS—30@50c per ctl for yellow; Pickle Onions, 40@50c per ctl.

VEGETABLES—Green Peas, 2@3c per lb; Green Peppers, 35@50c per box; Garlic, —c per lb; Cucumbers, 60@75c per box; Tomatoes, 40@50c per box; Summer Squash, 90c@$1 for Bay; String Beans, 3@4½c per lb; Egg Plant, 30@50c per box; Green Okra, 50@60c per box; Lima Beans, 50@75c per sack.

FRESH FRUITS—Apples—Fancy, $1@1.25 per box and common to choice, 40@75c.

Berries—Strawberries, — per chest for Longworth and $3.50@4 per chest for large berries; Blackberries, —@— per chest; Raspberries, $4@5 per chest; Huckleberries, 4@6c per lb; Cranberries, $7@7.50 barrel for Eastern, and $2@2.50 per box for Coos Bay.

Grapes—Ordinary table varieties, 35@60c; Isabella, $1@1.25; Cornichon, 50@65c per crate; Wine Grapes, $20@23 per ton for Zinfandel, $15@18 for other varieties.

Pears—40@65c per box for common and 85c@$1.25 for choice to fancy.

Persimmons—Single layers, 50c; double layers, 85c@$1.

CITRUS FRUIT—Oranges, Valencias, $1.50@3.50 per box; New Navel, $3.50@4 per box; New Seedlings, $1.50@2 per box; Mexican Limes, re-pack, $3.50@4 per box; California Lemons, $1@1.50 for common to good, $2@3 for choice and $3.50 for fancy.

TROPICAL FRUIT—Bananas, $1.25@2.50 per bunch; Pineapples, $2.50@5 per doz; Smyrna Figs, —@—c per lb; Persian Dates, 5½@6c per lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Apricots, 10@11½c for Royal and 12@12½c for Moorpark. Prunes—40-50s, 6½@7c; 50-60s, 5@5½c; 60-70s, 4c; 70-80s, 3¼@3½c; 80-90s, 3c; 90-100s, 2¼@2½c; 100-100s, 1¾@2c; Black Figs, in sacks, 3c; White, 5@6c; Peaches, 7@7½c for good to choice, 8@9c for fancy and 11@13c for peeled; Plums, 4½@5½c for pitted, 1@1½c for unpitted; Apples, 6½@7½c for evaporated and 4@4½c for sun-dried; Pears, 6@7c for quarters and 7@9c for halves; Nectarines, 6@7c.

RAISINS—New crop, f. o. b. Fresno: Boxes, 20 lbs net, 6-crown Imperial clusters, $2.50 per box; 5-crown Dehesa clusters, $2; 4-crown Fancy clusters, $1.50; 3-crown London layers, $1.20; 2-crown do, $1.10; 4-crown Loose Muscatels, 50-lb box, 5¾c per lb; 3-crown do, 4¾c; 2-crown do, 3¾c; Seedless Muscatels, 5-lb boxes, 3¼c; Ungraded Loose Muscatels, 3½c; Sultanas, unbleached, 4½c.

BUTTER—Creamery—Fancy, 24c per lb; special brands, higher; seconds, 21@23c. Dairy—Fancy, nominal; other grades, 17@20c per lb. Packed—California Creamery, tub, 22@23c; Eastern, do, 21@22½c; Pickled, 19@21c; Firkins, 18@20c.

CHEESE—New, 11@11½c; old, 10@10½c; California Cream Cheddar, —@—; Young America, 11½@12c; Eastern, 12@13c.

EGGS—Fancy California, 40@42c per doz; common, 33@36c; Eastern, 20@25c for ordinary and 27@30c for fancy.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 12@14c per lb for hens and 13@14c for gobblers; Dressed do 15@17c per lb; Roosters, $4@4.50 for old and $4@5 for young; Broilers, $3@3.50 for small and $3.50@4 for large; Fryers, $4@4.50; Hens, $4@5; Ducks, $4@6; Geese, $1.25@1.50 per pair; Goslings, $1.25@1.50 per pair; Pigeons, $1@1.25 per dozen for old, $1.50@2 for young.

GAME—Ducks—Canvasback, $4.50@6 per dozen; Mallard, $3@4; Sprig, $2.50@3; Teal, $1.50@1.75; Widgeon, $1.50; Small Ducks, $1.25; Quail, $1.75 per dozen; English Snipe, $1.50; Common do, $1; Gray Geese, $2@2.50; White do, 75c@$1; Brant, $1.25@1.50; Hare, $1; Rabbits, $1@1.50; Doves, 50@60c.

Meat Market.

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

BEEF—First quality, 6½@7c; second quality, 5½@6c; third quality, 4½@5c per lb.

VEAL—7@7½c for large and 7@8½c per lb for small.

MUTTON—Wethers, 7½@8c; Ewes, 7@7½c per lb.

LAMB—8c per lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, 4¼@4⅜c per lb for medium, 3¼@3½c for small, 3¾@4c for large; dressed, 5½@6½c per lb.

Closing Grain Quotations.

New York, Nov. 14th.

WHEAT—December, 74⅛c; March, 74⅞c; May, 71⅝c.

Chicago, Nov. 14th.

WHEAT—November, 66½c; December, 66⅞c; May, 66⅜c; July, 65c.

San Francisco, Nov. 14th.

WHEAT—December, $1.20¼; May, $1.23¼.

BARLEY—December, $1.28¾.

CORN—Large Yellow, $1.05@1.09½.

BRAN—$15@16.

GOWN OF NUT-BROWN LADIES' CLOTH FROM HARPER'S BAZAR

Shaped bands and stitchings which are at present lavished upon cloth as well as silk and velvet gowns trim in tunic effect a handsome Paris costume of nut brown ladies' cloth. The circular overdress, seamed in front, is encircled with six rows of bias bands, meeting in points and stitched on each edge.

Many lines of stitching trim also the shaped flounce, which lengthens the tunic, and rises in front to disclose a portion of the underskirt—a seven-gored silk foundation four yards wide, faced in front with the cloth. The back fullness of the tunic is adjusted in a graduated box pleat.

The jacket, whose pointed revers are faced in white, has a border of sable fur, and pointed stitched bands trim alike the fronts and seamless back.

With the bolero is worn a dainty French chemisette, formed of a chenille patterned net and a great bow, whose ends are of the same chenille lace, and accompanied by a fluffy boa velvet edged. The long sleeves end in funnel shape low over the hand, and are banded their entire length with stitched folds. Currant red velvet composes the waist band. The proper cut of this gown can be obtained only by the use of the cut paper patterns furnished by "Harper's Bazar," where the gown appears.

The rolling brim of the brown felt hat is bordered with sable trimming, and the decoration in front is an ornament of brilliants, from which extend either side brown Mercury wings.

Quantity of material: Cloth, 54 inches wide, 8 yards; white cloth, ½ yard.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

Trade Quiet in Local Produce Circles.

Sacramento, Nov. 14th.

The week opened with quiet trade in local produce circles.

Following are the retail prices for the various articels mentioned:

FLOUR—Family Extras, $2.10 per 100 lbs; $1.05 for 50 lbs.

FRUIT—Oranges, Seedlings, 20c, 30c and 45c per dozen; Navels, 50c; Limes, 12½c; Lemons, 25@40c; Cocoanuts, 10c each; Bananas, 25c dozen; Grapes, 3@5c per lb; Strawberries, 12½c per lb; Apples, $1.25 per box.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes, 2c per lb; Celery, 5c per head; Cauliflower, 10c per head; Carrots, Lettuce, Radishes, Leek and Green Onions, 11½c per dozen bunches; Onions, 2c per lb; Romain, 2 for 5c; Peas, 7c; Beans, 7½c per lb; Summer Squash, 2½c per lb; Green Peppers, 5c per lb; Egg Plant, 5c; Artichokes, 75c per dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Butter—Pickle, 30c per lb; Mountain, 20c; Valley Roll, 20c; Petaluma, 50c per roll; Creamery, 55c per roll. Cheese—California, 15c per lb; Young America, 17c; Eastern Creamery, 15@20c; Genuine Swiss, 40c; American Cheese, 20c; Neufchatel, 10c.

NUTS—New Walnuts, 15c per lb; New Almonds, 12½c; New Brazils, 12½c; Pecans, 16c; Filberts, 15c; Chestnuts, 15c per lb; Pine Nuts, 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, 9@13½c; Ham, 12½@13½c.

POULTRY—Hens, 60c each; Spring, 50c each; Broilers, 25@40c each; Tame Geese, $1.50 each; Tame Ducks, 50@65c each; Turkeys, 15c for live and 17c for dressed per lb.

GAME—Ducks—Teal, 40c per pair; Mallards, $1; Sprig, 75c; Baldies, 40c; Spoonbills, 40c; Gray Geese, 75c; White Geese, 25c; Quail, $2 per dozen; Cottontail, 40c; Small Cottontail, 35c; Hare, 30c.

EGGS—California, 35c per dozen; Eastern, 25c.

HAY AND GRAIN—Oat or Wheat Hay, 90c@$1; Alfalfa, 70@75c; Whole Barley, $1.35; Ground Barley, $1.50; Feed Oats, $1.50@1.60; Middlings, $1.15; Shorts, $1.10; Bran, $1.05; Straw, 60@65c; Corn, large, $1.30; Small, $1.35; Cracked Corn, $1.40; Ground Corn, $1.35; Red Russian Oats, $1.50@1.75.

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

COAL OIL—Pearl (cases), 17c; Star, 17c; Eocene, 19c; Extra Star, 21c; Elaine, 23c; Water White (bulk), 12c.

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

California Dried Fruits.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—California Dried Fruits: Apples strong; other fruits steady. Evaporated Apples—Common, 7@8c; prime wire tray, 8@8½c; choice, 8¾@9c; fancy, 9½c. Prunes, 3½@10c. Apricots—Royal, 11@14c; Moorpark, 13@17c. Peaches—Unpeeled, 8½@12½c; peeled, 18@20c.

California Fruit Sales.

Porter Brothers Company sold yesterday at open auction California fruit at following prices:

At Chicago: Grapes—Tokays, $2.90 double crate and $1.50 single crate.

The Earl Fruit Company sold and realized the following prices for California fruit at auction yesterday:

At New York: Tokay, $1.15@2.20, average $1.79; Muscat, $1.10@1.90, average $1.17; Cornichon, $1.35@2, average $1.53; Verdelle, $1.35@1.90, average $1.68; Emperor, $1.10@1.30, average $1.14. Threatening weather. Five cars sold.

At Chicago: Red Emperors, $1.55; Clusters, $2.20; White Emperors, $1.45; Emperors, $1.59. Weather favorable. Four cars sold.

At Philadelphia: Tokay, $1.20@2, average $1.77; double crates, $2.50@3.75, average $3.38; Cornichon, $1.50@1.65, average $1.58; double crates, $2.80@3.20; Muscat, $1@1.30, average $1.13; Emperor, $1.46; Morocco, $1.61. Cloudy weather. One car sold.

At Boston: Tokay, $1.75@3.25, average $2.13; double crates, $4@5.20, average $4.46; Cornichon, $2.13; double crates, $4.45; Muscats, $1.50; Winter Nellis Pears, $1.75. One car sold. Weather cloudy.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

San Francisco, Nov. 14th.

Morning Session—Andes, 8c; Belcher, 20c; B & B, 27c; Challenge, 18c; C C V, $1.25@1.20; G & C, 19@18c; H & N, 85c; Ophir, 71@70c; Potosi, 18c; Savage, 20@19c; S Nevada, 80@79c.

Closing Quotations—Alta, 5c; Alpha, 4c; Andes, 9c; Belcher, 20c; B & B, 25c; Bullion, 5c; Challenge, 18c; Chollar, 24c; C C V, $1.25; Con Imperial, 1c; C Point, 10c; G & C, 18c; H & N, 95c; Julia, 1c; Justice, 17c; Mexican, 18c; Occidental, 47c; Ophir, 70c; Overman, 5c; Potosi, 17c; Savage, 20c; S Nevada, 79c; Union, 24c; Utah, 9c; Yellow Jacket, 19c; Standard, $1.80.

the store that insists in saying "the goods we advertise are the goods we sell"; the store that does it.

Ladies' jackets—stylish, dressy—at extra value prices; also elegant dress goods and silks.

We mend broken dolls free, excepting a small charge for new parts furnished.

Seen our window display of fine linens?

Hale's GOOD GOODS

table linens are the engrossing subject with the housewife these days; the turkey must be done to a charm for the Thanksgiving dinner, of course, and the sauce must be just right—the rest is merely incidental. To-day we tell of fine table linens, and the hints of economy and quality are numerous.

bleached damask	Fine bleached table damask, closely woven; 66 inches wide; a varied assortment of handsome patterns. Per yard..	50c
satin damask	Bleached satin damask, of fine weave and delicate finish—just like velvet to the touch; pretty patterns in great variety. Per yard.... ¾ damask napkins to match, $2 per dozen.	75c
	Bleached satin damask; an extra heavy quality, 72 inches wide. Per yard..	89c
napkins	Full-size bleached damask napkins, with selvedge edges; a large assortment of attractive patterns. Per dozen	$1.35
	Hemstitched damask napkins, of superior quality and full 24 inches square; beautiful goods that court comparison. Per dozen....	$7.50
damask	Bleached satin damask; a superior quality, extra heavy; elegant goods, faultlessly woven; 72 inches wide. Per yard .... ¾ napkins to match, $5 per dozen.	$1.75
damask sets	Hemstitched satin damask sets, of extra fine quality; large hemstitched napkins to match; 8-10 size. Per set.. 8-12 size, per set, $15.	$13.50
linen sets	The heavy selling of the past fortnight has reduced a large line of linen sets to odds and ends; there are sets fringed, and with plain white, and colored borders; also, pink and yellow sets; one dozen napkins to match; these have sold regularly at $3 to $10 the set. To close them out we now mark them thus: 8-4 and 10-4 size...$1.50 and $1.75 set; 8-4 and 10-4 size........$2 set; 8-4, 8-10 and 8-12 size........$2.50 set	
table sets	A few satin damask table sets, hemstitched, with one dozen 18-inch napkins to match; fine goods; regularly worth $10 and $12; 8-10 and 8-12 sizes. Per set....	$7.50
damask napkins	Bleached satin damask napkins, of large size; 27 inches square. Per dozen	$3.50

See Monday's Bee for extra values in men's and women's footwear.

Hale's busy corner, Ninth and K.

CITY OFFICIAL ADVERTISING.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

The Board of Trustees of the City of Sacramento hereby invites plans and specifications for a High School building in said city, and hereby offers as an inducement for architects submitting plans and specifications, a premium in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars for plans and specifications adopted by Board of Trustees. The total cost of said building must not exceed sum of Eighty Thousand Dollars, said plans to include heating apparatus for said building. In event of construction of building, sum of Five Hundred Dollars paid as premium must be accepted as part payment of commission allowed to architect. Plans and specifications must be submitted to Board of Trustees not later than meeting on Monday, December 5, 1898.

M. J. DESMOND, City Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO. 480.

An Ordinance Regulating the Use of Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes, Auto-Mobile Cars or Carriages, Within the Limits of the City of Sacramento, and Repealing Ordinance No. 327, Passed December 18, 1893.

The Board of Trustees of the City of Sacramento ordain as follows:

Section 1. No bicycle, tricycle, velocipede, or auto-mobile car or carriage, or similar vehicle, propelled by the power of the rider or riders, or by electricity, steam, vapor or other motive power, other than animal or animals, shall be ridden or driven upon any of the sidewalks of the city, or upon any of the paths or grounds of any Park within the city, except by a police officer in pursuit of his duty.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful to ride any bicycle, tricycle, velocipede, or to propel by any other than the power of the rider said or similar vehicles, or any automobile wagon, cars of carriages, or similar vehicle, through or over any of the streets, lanes or alleys of the city, at a greater rate of speed than eight miles an hour, or to pass such vehicles over crossings at street intersections, at a greater rate of speed than six miles an hour, within the following bounds, namely: Between the west line of Twelfth street and the west line of Front street, and between the north line of G street and the south line of P street, inclusive. In all other parts of the city it shall be unlawful to ride or propel any of said named vehicles through the streets, lanes or alleys of the city at a greater rate of speed than ten miles an hour; or to pass over any crossings at street intersections at a greater rate of speed than six miles an hour. It shall be unlawful to ride or propel any of said named vehicles on any street, lane or alley of the city, in a manner dangerous to the life, limb or property of any person, because of failure on the part of the rider or riders to take due precaution to ride or drive with care and due regard for the safety of others, or because of failure to ride in such a posture as will enable the rider or riders, or driver or drivers to clearly, easily and continuously see before him or them; and all such riders and drivers shall continuously keep full control of the handle bars or other guiding device of said vehicle by having the same in hand at all times while riding or driving said vehicles.

Section 3. No person shall ride or drive any bicycle, tandem, velocipede or auto-mobile car or carriage over the streets or lanes or alleys of the City of Sacramento without having a warning bell upon such vehicle, or upon the person of the rider or riders of said vehicle, which must be sounded loudly, clearly, distinctly and continuously from a point not less than twenty-five feet distant from any street crossing at any street intersection; such sounding or ringing to be continually maintained until the entire street intersection is passed over, and all crossings have been passed. Such bell shall be sounded continuously while approaching pedestrians who may be on or passing over the roadway of any street, such sounding or ringing to begin a reasonable time before reaching such person or persons.

Section 4. It shall be unlawful for any rider or riders or driver or drivers of any vehicle hereinbefore described, to ride upon any street, lane or alley of the city, to the left side of the center line of said highways, except to cross over said highways for the purpose of stopping upon the left hand side of said highways, it being ordered that the custom or usage known as "The Law of the Road," and obtaining among the American people relative to riding or driving upon the right hand of the highway and relative to the overtaking and passing of vehicles and ridden animals, shall obtain for all vehicles referred to and described in this Ordinance, and for the rider or riders, and driver or drivers thereof, and be the law in the city of Sacramento.

Section 5. It shall be unlawful for any rider or riders, or driver or drivers of any vehicles referred to and described in this ordinance, to ride or drive any of said vehicles from any street, lane or alley into any intersecting street, lane or alley, by turning nearer to the curb-corner than four feet. It shall be unlawful to ride or propel any vehicle described and referred to in this ordinance, so that in turning from any street, lane or alley into any intersecting street, lane or alley, the vehicle will be driven or ridden upon the left-hand side of the said last named highway, except for the purpose of stopping and dismounting within fifty feet from the curb corner referred to. In all such changing of direction, where the change requires a street or way to be crossed to reach the right-hand side of the new direction, the rider or riders, driver or drivers, must make the change of direction at or beyond the junction of the center lines of such intersecting highways and not before, as prevailing conditions will permit, except as hereinbefore provided for.

Section 6. Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to apply to or govern the officers of the Police or Fire Departments, or the City Physician or his assistants, when in the immediate pursuit of offical duty.

Section 7. Nothing in this ordinance relative to use of the sidewalks, Parks and streets, shall be construed to prevent the issuance of permits in writing by the Chief of Police of the City of Sacramento granting to proper persons the privilege of moving upon sidewalks and in Parks of the city of wheeled invalid's chairs and cripple's carriages and vehicles. Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to apply to the propulsion of baby carriages or vehicles of that order. Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to apply to the use by small children of child's tricycles and small play wagons propelled by the power of the rider, or drawn by hand.

Section 8. Any person or persons violating any provision, direction or mandate of this ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding Twenty Dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding ten days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 9. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Ordinance No. 327, passed December 18, 1893, is hereby repealed.

Section 10. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage.

Passed February 7, 1898.

D. McKAY,
President of Board of Trustees.

Approved this Fourteenth day of February, 1898. WM. LAND, Mayor.

ORDINANCE NO. 476.

An Ordinance Amending Section 2, of Ordinance No. 324, Relating to the Condemnation, Construction, Alteration and Repair of Sidewalks, Bulkheads and Curbings, Passed October 3, 1893.

The Board of Trustees of the City of Sacramento ordain as follows:

Section 1. Section 2 of Ordinance No. 324, entitled, "An ordinance amending Section 2 of Ordinance No. 312, relating to the condemnation, construction, alteration and repairs of sidewalks, bulkheads and curbing, passed October 3, 1893," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. No sidewalk in the City of Sacramento, situated within the present limits of said city, shall hereafter be constructed, altered, or renewed with any material other than concrete or artificial stone, or other similar material, except that property owners may construct sidewalk and bulkheads of wood on the east side of Front street from the south side of M street to R street, and on the east and west side of Front street from R street to Y street, and on the north and south sides of N, O, P and Q streets, from Front street to the alley, between Front and Second streets; the work to be done in such manner, and the materials to be of such class and quality as shall be approved by the Street Superintendent.

Section 3. All Ordinances and parts of Ordinances in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

Section 4. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed December 6, 1897.

CHAS. E. LEONARD,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Approved December 8, 1897.

C. H. HUBBARD, Mayor.