BRITISH ELECTORS.

PECULIAR QUALIFICATIONS UNDER THE LAW.

Extraordinary Anomalies in the Distribution of the Right of Suffrage.

The asinine qualities of the law are nowhere more delightfully—because not tragically—demonstrated than in the registration courts, which sit for the revision of the electoral register. Except the weather, nothing in this country is more uncertain than a citizen's voting qualification.

In its infinite but variable wisdom, the Legislature has created four kinds of electorates: (1) Parliamentary, (2) county, (3) parochial, (4) School Board. For the last named there is no official register, the ratebook being used as the list of voters; but for the other three electorates there is an official register in three divisions, which goes through the process of legal revision every September.

The various classes of electors are:

(a) Householders.

(b) Tenement occupiers.

(c) Lodgers.

(d) Service voters (persons living in service, as shop assistants, coachmen, etc.).

(e) Occupiers (other than dwelling houses) of £10 value.

(f) Women, with qualifications (a), (b), (e).

For Parliament women may not vote; for County Council and parochial purposes women are included, but lodgers and service voters are disqualified. It should be added that the position of the elector is further carefuly complicated by allowing him to vote in any number of boroughs for Parliament, for only one constituency for his County Council, and for every parish in which he has a qualification if he be a parochial elector. Thus, if a Parliamentary or parochial elector be upon the register of Paddington, Fulham, Westminster and a dozen other Parliamentary boroughs or parishes, he may vote in each; while as a County Council elector he could vote in only one of the constituencies.

THE LODGER.

The most remarkable anomaly, so far, is the position of the lodger, whose name in London and the larger cities is legion. He is considered to be good enough to elect a member of Parliament, but not wise enough to select a vestryman or a County Councilor. The explanation offered of this absurd anomaly is that the lodger is not a ratepayer, and is too frequently a bird of passage. But both of these objections, if true, would apply to a much larger section of County Council and parochial electors—the tenement occupiers.

The difference between the tenement occupier and the lodger is that the former pays rent to a landlord who does not reside on the premises, while the latter pays his rent to a resident landlord The difference is one of tweedledum and tweedledee, so far as both payment of rates and stability of occupation are concerned. The lodger pays rates in his rent just as the tenement occupier does. If, therefore, contributing to the local and municipal rates is the qualification for the parochial and municipal franchise, the lodger is entitled to it equally with the tenement holder.

We shall see presently that the lodger is the Cinderella of the registration pantomime, who is clothed with the rags of the franchise, while her elder sisters, the householder and the tenement occupier, are all glorious with every garment of the suffrage.

So far we have dealt, by way of introduction and for the better understanding of the vagaries of registration, with questions of the franchise rather than the technical work of registration.

REGISTRATION.

It is when we come to the duties of the registration officers that the anomalies become ludicrous and the grievances of the elector both numerous and pathetic.

His first trouble is compliance with the necessary residential qualification. Nominally this is a year's residence, but as it must be a year's residence from July 15th in one year to July 15th in the next, the qualification is largely an illusive one. The average man will see no objection to taking possession of a house or tenement on July 16th—the mere affliction of moving will, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, absorb him in his present trouble, and leave him no thought of preserving his political privileges.

But how will this move work out for him politically? Suppose he move on July 16, 1898, he will not be able to begin his qualifying period until July 15, 1899, and will not have completed it until July 15, 1900. And as the register is made up in 1900 will not come into force until January 1, 1901, a period of two years and five months will have elapsed from the date of occupation until the elector becomes entitled to cast a vote. The present writer knows of many cases in which men of intelligence and position have not been able to cast a vote for many years, owing to frequent changes of residence. In one case, that of a responsible journalist, the victim has not been able to vote at any election during his life, never having succeeded in getting onto the Parliamentary register in a year during which an election has taken place.

During the current revision of the registers numerous instances of disqualification for being a few days short of the requisite residence have occurred, and hardly a better illustration of the working of the system could be found than the disqualification of General Sir Hugh Gough, Keeper of the Queen's Jewels.

To some extent the trouble of qualifying by residence is mitigated by permitting the qualification to be made up by the successive occupation of different residences; but this only applies to the successive occupation of residences within the same borough, and does not apply to lodgers at all.

Some extraordinary anomalies result from this arrangement. In one case a tradesman living on the east side of Edgeware Road, and paying £200 a year in rent, moved to the west side, and lost his vote, because one side is in Paddington and the other in Marylebone; whereas a tenement holder paying three shillings a week who removed from Great Titchfield street to St. John's Wood, and thence to High street, Marylebone, within the year, retained his vote by successive occupation, having never moved outside the Parliamentary borough.

This brings us again upon the grievance of that "nice young man," the lodger. The tenement occupier, paying half a crown or three shillings a week for his room, may move, as we have seen, anywhere and as often as he pleases within the borough without breaking his period of qualification. The lodger paying £50 or £100 a year may not move next door without having to begin his qualification over again.

SOME CURIOUS INCIDENTS.

A curious but not by any means infrequent case came before a revising barrister in South London. A gentleman who had been on the register as a lodger became the householder. He was struck off the list as a lodger on the ground that he had ceased to be a lodger, and his claim as a householder was disallowed because he had not been long enough in occupation as a householder. Another very common case is that of the tenement occupier whose landlord does him the honor of coming to live on the premises. By this move the landlord reduces all his tenants to the political status of lodgers, and perhaps disqualifies them altogether—since the lodger must pay a minimum rent of four shillings a week.

Some amusing cases are furnished by the attempts of eager politicians who have the misfortune to be lodgers to qualify for the franchise. It is no uncommon thing for such to voluntarily offer a higher rent so as to reach the minimum of four shillings. During the present revision some of the revising barristers have gone behind the rentbooks of the claimants and declared their lodgers not to be of the weekly value of four shillings. The most amusing instance is that of a curate whose lodging was held by his political opponents to be of less value than he declared. The barrister gave the reverend gentleman the benefit of the doubt, but made it a matter of conscience that the curate should not exercise the vote if, after "consideration and meditation," he felt that he was not morally entitled to it.—London Mail.

MERRY CHRISTMAS

All Are Looking to that Happy Day.

A small token to your friends by way of remembrance makes them happy in the thought that you had not forgotten them. Look at the hundreds of NOVELTIES we have for sale, and at such remarkable low prices:

Dinner Sets, $4.25.

Your choice of four patterns of handsome decorated dinner sets at the extraordinarily low price of $4.25. Then look at our 100-piece sets from $7.95 upward.

Parlor Lamps, $1.60.

Fifty different patterns of parlor lamps to select from, in rich gold or in onyx gilt bronze. Just the thing for a present.

Fancy Plates, 10c.

Fancy plates, scollop and festoon edges, handsomely decorated in different colors, from 10c to 65c each.

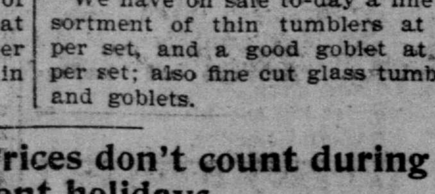
Tea Sets, $2.95.

44-piece tea sets, in brown, pink and blue, of excellent English china, and very pretty; only $2.95 per set.

China Pitchers, 25c.

We have a large assortment of china cream and milk pitchers at 25c and upward, and large water pitchers to match, all painted in handsome colors.

Common and Cut Glass Tumblers and Goblets.



We have on sale to-day a fine assortment of thin tumblers at 20c per set, and a good goblet at 35c per set; also fine cut glass tumblers and goblets.

Everything goes. Prices don't count during the present holidays.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.

502 and 504 J and 1009 Fifth Street.

JAWHIM ESCAPED.

He's Looking Up Statistics Now, Probably.

Mr. Jawhim had been thoughtless enough to say at the supper table that he'd like to know why his wife could not trim her own hats and bonnets.

"Dawson says that his wife trims all of her hats and bonnets," added Jawhim.

Mrs. Jawhim paused in the act of pouring a cup of tea and said:

"O, she does, eh? And you'd like to know why I don't do the same, would you? Well, I'd like to know why you don't do a good many things you hire done that you could do yourself as easily as I can turn to and trim hats and bonnets?

"I'd like to know why you pay old Hogarty $1 a week for cutting the lawn grass when you could do it yourself? Mr. Dawson cuts his grass, and his lawn is a good deal bigger than ours. I could buy two or three hats with the money you might save cutting that grass. Now, why don't you do it? I really want to know. Why don't you answer me?

"Then I'd just like to know why you don't shave yourself instead of running off to the barber shop three times a week and paying twenty cents each time. Will you tell me why you don't shave yourself and save 60 cents a week, which would buy you a nice suit at the end of the year?

"Mr. Martin shaves himself, and he has to get downtown an hour earlier than you every morning. Will you just tell me why you don't shave yourself? I want to know. My father has shaved himself all of his life, and he's a busier man than you ever were, and I've heard my brother Henry say that he never went to a barber in all his life. And while I am acquiring information I'd like to know why you must have your boots polished by a bootblack every day instead of doing it yourself?

"When I was over to Mrs. Hagny's the other day she took me down cellar to show me her canned fruit and preserves, and there was a box all fixed up with shoe blacking materials, and she said that Mr. Hagny polished his own boots down there every morning of his life, and he could buy and sell you half a dozen times over any day. Yes, and Mrs. Hagny told me that he took care of his cellar himself, while you must pay old Hogarty 50 cents every now and then for cleaning our cellar! If Mr. Hagny can polish his boots and clean up his cellar why can't you polish your boots and clean up your cellar? I'd like to know that!

"If I were you I'd try to answer some of the questions to my own satisfaction before I lay awake nights trying to puzzle out why my wife didn't trim her own hats and bonnets, and go around looking like a guy; yes, I would! And when you've answered those questions I shall want to know why——"

And as Jawhim fled from the table she called out shrilly:

"I want to know if you're coming back here to eat your supper? I want to know that!"—New York World.

Stupid people rob us of both time and temper, but clever people go away loaded with our ideas.

Cuban Cooking.

The kitchens of the Cubans are always either in the courtyard back of the house or on the roof. Unlike the Irish, they never dream of making the kitchen a sitting or dining-room. And, unlike the Americans, they do not cook three times a day. Twice a day the Cuban servant or housewife goes to her kitchen and does her cooking; at 10 o'clock, to cook the breakfast, which is served at eleven, and about 6 o'clock to cook the dinner, which is served at 8. In the morning at 6 or 7 o'clock coffee is served, though for this purpose the kitchen is not used. The coffee is cooked in a French coffee pot on the sideboard of the dining room. As for coffee, nowhere in the world, Paris and German cities included, do they make such excellent coffee as that made by the Cubans. They use the coffee grown on the island, and oftentimes the housewife picks the beans from a coffee bed in her courtyard just as we would pick green peas in our own gardens. Cuban coffee is very black and strong, but never muddy like the Turkish. The coffee bean is usually cheap and plentiful, and the Cuban cook has learned that to make good coffee and not brown water he must not be too sparing of the raw material. He never allows less than a full teacup of ground coffee to a pint of water.

At breakfast, at every place, stands a bottle of red Bordeaux or Catalonian wine, which is drunk as freely as water. The food is usually abundant and nourishing. After breakfast, and not with it, coffee is served.

At breakfast they have the inevitable honey, and fruit, and eggs, the last being cooked in styles about the same as in the States. In addition, a favorite breakfast dish is a small tenderloin steak, served with sliced fried potatoes.

The island has ninety different kinds of rice, which the natives cook in almost ninety different ways. In Cuba rice grows in the water or it grows on dry land; some varieties come to maturity in three months, others not for four to six months. Besides the ordinary ways of cooking rice in puddings, curries, and so on, the Cubans have a dish of their own, rice casserole. It is usually served as an entree. Its ingredients, sufficient to fill a moderate sized casserole, are a pound of rice, two pints of weak stock, two slices of fat ham and one teaspoonful of salt. The casserole, when ready, is used, of course, as a border for ragouts and fricassees. Translated from the Spanish, the Cuban recipe for this dish is:

"After having washed the rice in water two or three times, drain it well and put it in a stew pan with the stock, ham and salt; cover the pan and let the rice gradually swell over a slow fire, occasionally stirring to prevent its sticking. When it is quite soft strain it, pick out the pieces of ham, and, with the back of a large wooden spoon, mash the rice into a perfectly smooth paste. Then well grease a mold and turn it upside down for a minute or two to drain, then put some rice all around the bottom and sides of it, place a piece of soft bread in the middle, cover it with rice; press it in equally with the spoon, and let it cool. Then dip the mold into hot water, turn the casserole carefully on a dish, mark where the lid is to be formed on the top, by making an incision with the point of a knife about an inch from the edge all around, and put in a very hot oven. Brush it over with a little butter, and bake about half an hour, or rather longer. Then carefully remove the lid, which will be formed by the incision having been made all around, remove the bread in small pieces with the point of a knife, being careful not to injure the casserole. Fill the center with the ragout or fricassee, which should be made thick; put on the cover, glaze it, place it in the oven to set the glaze. Serve as hot as possible."—American Kitchen Magazine.

The Value of Improvements.

"Yes, we lost that good girl that I told you about."

"What was the trouble?"

"Why, she left the water running in the bath tub, and it leaked through and she caught cold. She said she wouldn't stay in a house where they didn't have watertight floors."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

COMMERCIAL.

SPOT WHEAT UNCHANGED, BUT FUTURES LOWER.

Barley Undisturbed—High Prices Check the Demand—Oats Are Firmly Held.

San Francisco, Dec. 6th.

Spot wheat is unchanged, but futures opened lower. Local trading quiet. With the steadily declining wheat market, a drop in flour is looked for any day. Barley is unchanged. This market has held up well, but the high prices have checked the demand. Brewing is nominal; options are lifeless. Oats are firmly held, and some holders ask higher prices. The situation favors the seller, and concessions are being made. Corn finds slow sale.

Dealers report a dull hay market. An occasional car of old wheat hay brings $18. Receipts have been light for some time. Bran and middlings are unchanged. Bran is steady, and the market is amply supplied, while middlings are scarce and wanted.

Fancy apples are do ing better. The market is liberally supplied with common and medium grades. Some small Spitzenberg in barrels sell for $4.50@5. The few table grapes offering are bringing better prices. Berries attract very little attention and sales are forced. Citrus fruits have been slow of sale, owing to the cold weather, and the market has been well supplied.

During the week the butter market improved. The situation was more in favor of the seller. The floors at present are rather bare. There has been very little doing in packed goods. Cheese has also advanced, owing to depleted stocks. Eggs are weak and prices have declined. The demand for California stock is very light. There are plenty of Eastern cold storage eggs here.

Produce Quotations.

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

WHEAT—Shipping Wheat, $1.13¾ per ctl for No. 1, $1.15@1.16¼ for choice; Milling Wheat, $1.20@1.22½ per ctl.

BARLEY—Feed, $1.25@1.28¾ per ctl; Brewing, $1.32½@1.42½ 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, $1.60 @1.70.

CORN—In sacks—Large Yellow, $1.07½@1.10; White, $1.10; Mixed, $1.05; Small Yellow, California, $1.15@1.17½ per ctl.

RYE—$1.20@1.22½ per ctl for California, $1.15@1.20 for Eastern.

BUCKWHEAT—Nominal.

MIDDLINGS—$19@21 per ton.

BRAN—$14.50@15.50 per ton for California.

ROLLED BARLEY—$26.50@27 per ton.

HAY—Ex-car or cargo: Wheat, $13.50@17.50 per ton; Wheat and Oat, $13@16.50; Oat, $13.50@15.50; Island Barley, $11@13.50; Upland do, nominal; Alfalfa, $11@12.50; Stock, $10@11.

STRAW—35@70c per bale.

HOPS—Crop of 1898, 13@18c per lb.

BEANS—Bayos, $2@2.10; Butter, $2@2.50; Pink, $2@2.10; Red, $3.15@3.25; Lima, $3.25@3.35; Pea, $2.30@2.50; Small White, $2.15@2.25; Large White, $1.80@1.95; Blackeye, $3.75@4; Red Kidney, $2.40@2.50.

POTATOES—Sacks—Early Rose, 50@60c per ctl; River Burbanks, 40@60c; Oregon do, 65c@$1; Salinas Burbanks, 75c@$1.10 per ctl; Sweet Potatoes, 65c@$1.25 per ctl; New Potatoes, 1½@2c per lb.

ONIONS—50@65c per ctl for yellow; Pickle Onions, 40@50c per ctl.

VEGETABLES—Green Peas, 4@6c per lb, including Los Angeles; Garlic, 6@7c per lb; Tomatoes, 25@50c per box for Bay and 50@75c for Los Angeles; String Beans, 4@7c per lb, including Los Angeles; Lima Beans, 5c per lb for Los Angeles; Marrowfat Squash, $6@10 per ton; Cream Squash, 30@50c per box.

FRESH FRUITS—Apples—Choice to fancy, $1@1.50 per box and common to good, 40@75c; Lady Apples, $1.25@1.75 per box.

Berries—Strawberries, —@— per chest for Longworth and $1.50@3 per chest for large berries; Raspberries, —@— per chest; Huckleberries, 7c per lb; Cranberries, $8@9 per barrel for Eastern and $1@1.50 per box for Coos Bay.

Grapes—Table varieties, 50c@$1, including crates; Wine Grapes, nominal.

Pears—50@75c per box for common to good and $1@1.25 for choice to fancy.

Persimmons—75c@$1.10 per box.

CITRUS FRUITS—Oranges, Navels, $2 50 @3.50 per box; 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@2.50 for choice and $3@3.50 for fancy.

TROPICAL FRUITS—Bananas, $1.25@2.50 per bunch; Pineapples, $2@5 per dozen; Smyrna Figs, —@— per lb; Persian Dates, 5½@6c per lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Apricots, 10@11½c for Royal and 12@12½c for Moorpark. Prunes—40-50's, 6@6½c; 50-60's, 4½@5c; 60-70's, 3½@3¾c; 70-80's, 3c; 80-90's, 2½c; 90-100's, 2c; 100-100's, 1½@1¾c; Black Figs, in sacks, 3@4c; White, 5@6c; Peaches, 7@7½c for good to choice, 8c for fancy, and 10@12½c 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, $1.30; 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, 26c per lb; special brands, higher; seconds, 23@24c. Dairy—Fancy, 22c; other grades, 17@21c per lb. Packed—California Creamery, tub, 22@23c; Eastern, do, 21@22½c; Pickled, 18@19c; Firkins, 18@19c.

CHEESE—New, 11½@12c; old, 10½@11c; California Cream Cheddar, 11@12c; Young America, 11½@12½c; Eastern, 12@13c.

EGGS—Fancy California, 35@37½c per dozen; common, 28@32c; Eastern, 18@23c for cold storage and 25@27c for fresh.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 13@14c per lb for hens and 14@15c for gobblers; Dressed do, 16@18c per lb; Roosters, $4@4.25 for old and $4.50@5 for young; Broilers, $3@3.50 for small and $4@4.50 for large; Fryers, $4@4.50; Hens, $3.50@4.50; Ducks, $1.50@6.50; Geese, $1.50@1.75 per pair; Pigeons, $1@1.25 per dozen for old, $1.50@1.75 for young.

GAME—Ducks—Canvasback, $6@9 per dozen; Mallard, $3@3.50; Sprig, $2@2.50; Teal, $1.50; Widgeon, $1.50; Small Ducks, $1.25; Quail, $1@1.25 per dozen; English Snipe, $2@2.50; Common do, $1@1.25; Gray Geese, $2.50@3; White do, $1@1.25; Brant, $1.25@1.75; Hare, $1; Rabbits, $1@1.50; Doves, 50@60c.

Meat Market.

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

BEEF—First quality, 6½@6¾c; second quality, 5½@6c; third quality, 4½@5c per lb.

VEAL—7½@8c for large and 7@8½c for lb for small.

MUTTON—Wethers, 7c; Ewes, 6½@7c per lb.

LAMB—8c per lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, 4¼c per lb for medium, 3¼@3½c for small, 4c for large; dressed, 6@7c per lb.

Closing Grain Quotations.

New York, Dec. 6th.

WHEAT—December, 72⅝c; March, 73⅜c; May, 70⅝c.

Chicago, Dec. 6th.

WHEAT—December, 64⅞c; May, 65⅞c; July, 64¼c.

San Francisco, Dec. 6th.

WHEAT—December, $1.13; May, $1.17½.

CORN—Large Yellow, $1.07½@1.10.

BRAN—$14.50@15.50.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

No Change in the Situation in Produce Circles.

Sacramento, Dec. 6th.

There was no change in the situation in local produce circles to-day. Trade was quiet and undisturbed quotations.

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; Apples, $1.25 per box; dates, 10c per lb.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes, 2c per lb; Celery, 5c per head; Cauliflower, 10c per head; Carrots, Lettuce, Radishes, Leek, Green Onions, Oyster Plant, 12½c per doz. 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; Artichokes, 75c per dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Butter—Pickle, 50c 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, 15@20c; 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, 17c for live and 20c 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 Fruit Sales.

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

At New York: Grapes—Tokays, $1.50@1.70 per single crate; Cornichons, $1.60@$1.65; Verdels, $1.

At Boston: Grapes—Cornichons, $1.45@1.55 per single crate.

California Dried Fruits.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—California dried fruits generally steady. Evaporated Apples—Common, 7@8c; prime wire tray, 8½c; choice, 9@9¼c; fancy, 10c. Prunes—4@10½c. Apricots—Royal, 11@13c; Moorpark, 14@17c. Peaches—Unpeeled, 8½@12½c; peeled, 18@20c.

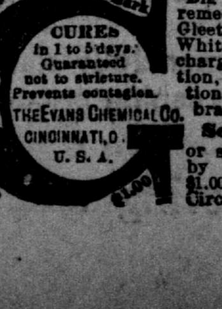
SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

San Francisco, Dec. 6th.

Morning Session—Alpha, 6c; Andes, 8c; B & B, 38@37c; C C Va, $1.30@1.25; C Point, 18c; G & C, 25@24c; H & N, 11@10c; Mexican, 28@27c; Ophir, 65@61c; Potosi, 25c; Savage, 17@16c; Sierra Nevada, $1.20@1.15; Utah, 15c.

Closing Quotations—Alta, 12c; Alpha, 5c; Andes, 7c; Belcher, 21c; B & B, 42c; Caledonia, 21c; Challenge, 17c; Chollar, 25c; Confidence, 62c; C C Va, $1.30; Imperial, 1c; C Point, 17c; G & C, 27c; H & N, $1.69; Julia, 1c; Justice, 17c; Kentuck, 6c; Mexican, 32c; Occidental, 80c; Ophir, 65c; Overman, 2c; Potosi, 25c; Savage, 17c; Scorpion, 2c; Sierra Nevada, $1.25; Union, 26c; Utah, 15c; Y Jacket, 18c; Standard, $1.75.

Business Houses, Contractors and Public Men
—FURNISHED WITH—
NEWSPAPER INFORMATION OF ALL KINDS
—BY ALLEN'S—
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU,
510 Montgomery street, San Francisco.



Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent.

Sold by Druggists,

or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

The Shoe Department has just been renovated and is now one of the most attractive divisions in these great stores. It's a treat to sit on elegantly upholstered settees and have your feet fitted with high grade footwear by competent and experienced salespeople.

Dr. Kindheart mends broken dolls, free.

The daily papers and magazines in ladies' reception room; waiting maid in attendance; free use of telephones; chairs for baby.

Hale's
GOOD GOODS

we sell to-day at greatly undervalue prices an attractive list of men's furnishing goods; finely finished nightgowns are offered at a taking price, and there are several lines of sweaters—interesting news to wheelmen and athletes. Splendid wool underwear is included in this offering, too; garments of finished workmanship and excellent material; you'll not be annoyed by the seams ripping or the buttons coming off.

nightshirts	An assorted lot of men's night shirts, of good wamsutta muslin, with fancy silk trimmed fronts, yoke, and felled seams; the skirts long, the bodies full size; some are slightly soiled, hence the reduction in price to..........	58c
sweaters	Men's all-wool medium weight sweaters, with turtle neck; a choice of garnet, tan, navy blue and black; these are greatly under value..........	98c
heavy sweaters	Men's heavy weight all-wool sweaters, with turtle neck; all popular colors; these we consider the best values we have ever shown at the price.......	$1.50
all-wool sweaters	Men's fine sweaters, of all-wool worsted yarn, in medium and heavy weight; made with turtle neck; thoroughly finished and very elastic......	$2.50
high-grade sweaters	Men's high-grade all-wool sweaters, with turtle neck and wide cape; solid and novelty colors; this item should interests bicyclists. $3.50 and..........	$4.00
	We have a fine line of tights and trunks for athletes.	
all-wool underwear	Superior garments are these; the shirts cut full size, and made with shield or double back and front—not a small pad, but a large protector; the drawers gusseted; per garment........	$1.50
	Men's natural gray underwear, the shirts made as above described, also with patent lock-stitch seams; per garment..........	$1.00
other attractions	In the Bazar Department will be found many extra values in wanted goods—watches, sterling silver novelties, opalware, collar button sets, etc.	

"meet me at Hale's."

Hale's corner,

Ninth and K.

CITY OFFICIAL ADVERTISING.

RESOLUTION OF INTENTION, NO. 402.

Resolved, That it is the intention of the Board of Trustees of the City of Sacramento to order the following street work to be done, to wit:

That the alley between I and J streets, in said city, from the center line of Thirteenth street to the west line of Fifteenth street, be improved by reconstructing the present sewer from the center line of Thirteenth street to the west line of Fourteenth street with eight (8) inch diameter vitrified ironstone pipe, six (6) inch Y branches and a brick manhole, and constructing a new eight (8) inch diameter vitrified ironstone pipe sewer with six (6) inch Y branches, a brick manhole and a flush tank, from the west line of Fourteenth street to the west line of Fifteenth street.

And notice is hereby given that all persons objecting to said work are required to file their objections in writing in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Trustees, as required by law, stating how much frontage on said streets is represented by the party so objecting, and on what street the property so represented is located.

And the Clerk is hereby directed to post this resolution conspicuously for two days near the chamber door of this board; also to publish the same for two days in the "Record-Union," a daily newspaper, as required by law.

The "Record-Union," a daily newspaper, is hereby designated as the paper in which to publish the notices required by law to be published by the Superintendent of Streets of said city, in relation to the work described aforesaid.

In Board of Trustees: Sacramento, December 5, 1898. Adopted by the following vote: Ayes—Trustees Tebbets, Kent, Paine, Douglas, Devine, Brown, Bentley, Dolan, McKay.

D. McKAY,
President of the Board of Trustees.

M. J. Desmond, Clerk of the Board of Trustees.

NOTICE OF STREET WORK.

Office of Superintendent of Streets, Sacramento, December 7, 1898.

Public notice is hereby given that the Board of Trustees of the City of Sacramento, passed on the 5th day of December, 1898, a Resolution of Intention, No. 402, providing:

That the alley between I and J streets, in said city, from the center line of Thirteenth street to the west line of Fifteenth street, be improved by reconstructing the present sewer from the center line of Thirteenth street to the west line of Fourteenth street with eight (8) inch diameter vitrified ironstone pipe, six (6) inch Y branches and a brick manhole, and constructing a new eight (8) inch diameter vitrified ironstone pipe sewer with six (6) inch Y branches, a brick manhole and a flush tank, from the west line of Fourteenth street to the west line of Fifteenth street.

And all parties interested are referred to said resolution, a copy of which is on file in the Superintendent of Streets' office, for further particulars.

JAMES TOUHEY,
Superintendent of Streets.

ORDINANCE NO. 482.

An Ordinance to Regulate, Control and Direct the Movement in the Streets, Alleys and Lanes of the City of Sacramento, of Vehicles, of Certain Descriptions, and of Certain Animals, and Amending Ordinance No. 17.

The Board of Trustee of the City of Sacramento, ordain as follows:

Section 1. Section Two of Chapter 10 of Ordinance No. 17, entitled, "An Ordinance consolidating, revising and codifying the ordinances of the city of Sacramento," passed June 27, 1872, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. It shall not be lawful for any person to race, or run, or drive any animal or animals in or on any of the streets, lanes or alleys of the city, at a rate exceeding five miles an hour, when said animal or animals are loose, or unattached to a vehicle, or are not ridden by a human being. It shall be unlawful for any owner, driver or occupant of any hack, buggy, carriage, cart, wagon or other wheeled vehicle drawn by an animal or animals, to drive or propel, or cause to be driven or propelled, through the streets, lanes or alleys of the city, such vehicle, or for any person to ride any animal through the streets, lanes or alleys of the city, at a rate of speed in excess of eight miles an hour, within the following boundaries, to wit: Between the west line of Twelfth street and the west line of Front street, and the north boundary line of G street and the south boundary line of P street. It shall be unlawful, too, for any vehicle drawn or propelled by an animal or animals, to be driven or propelled, or for any animal to be ridden in the streets, lanes, or alleys of the city, without the bounds above and hereinbefore specified, at a rate of speed in excess of ten miles an hour; provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the officers, members and vehicles of the Fire Department of the city, of the Police Department, or to the City Physician and his assistants, when in the immediate pursuit of duty. It shall be unlawful for any vehicle drawn by an animal or animals to be driven, or any animal to be ridden, beyond the center line of any street, alley or lane of the city, to the left of the driver or occupant of such vehicle, or rider of such animal, except in crossing such highway for the purpose of stopping upon the other or left side thereof, within a reasonable distance from the point of crossing such center line. It shall be unlawful to propel or drive any vehicle drawn by an animal or animals, or to ride any animal out of a street, lane or alley of the city into an intersecting highway, so as to make a turn into the latter nearer than six feet from the nearest curb corner, except for the purpose of stopping immediately beyond such corner. It shall be unlawful to drive or propel, or to cause to be driven or propelled, any vehicle drawn by an animal or animals, or to ride any animal from one street, alley or lane, into an intersecting street, alley or lane, so that turning in the new direction will bring said vehicle or driver, animal and rider, upon the left-hind side of the newly entered street, alley or lane, except for the purpose of immediately stopping upon such left-hand side. In all other cases the change of direction must be made by driving or riding as nearly as may be done under prevailing conditions, to or beyond the junction of the center lines of such intersecting ways, so that the change of direction will bring the vehicle and driver or animal and rider, upon the right hand of the street, alley or lane newly entered, and along the line of direction. It is hereby ordered that the custom or usage known as "The Law of the Road," relative to driving and passing on public highways, and as obtaining generally among the American people, shall obtain and be a rule of action and observed as the law in the City of Sacramento. It shall be unlawful to drive any vehicle drawn by an animal or animals, or by electricity, steam or vapor power, or to ride any animal upon any sidewalk in the City of Sacramento, or on any foot-path in any public park in the City of Sacramento.

D. McKAY,
President of Board of Trustees.

Passed February 21, 1898.

Approved, February 23, 1898.

WM. LAND, Mayor.

ORDINANCE NO. 468.

An Ordinance, Amending Section 5, of Ordinance No. 324, entitled: "An Ordinance Providing for the Removal of Porches, Balconies, and Awnings having Posts or Supports Resting on a Sidewalk, Declaring the Same Unlawful, and Providing a Penalty Therefor, and Prescribing the Mode of Construction for Awnings and Balconies Projecting Over a Sidewalk in the City of Sacramento, Passed October 3, 1893."

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

Section 1. Section 5 of Ordinance No. 324, of the City of Sacramento, passed October 3, 1893, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 2. No awning shall be constructed within the limits of the City of Sacramento, without the owner, agent, company, firm or corporation owning or being the agent for the premises in front of which it is proposed to construct an awning, or the contractor for the construction of the said work having first obtained a permit so to do from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of the said city, who shall first inspect and approve or reject the plan proposed under the regulations prescribed and contained in the "Specifications governing the construction of all awnings constructed or to be constructed in the City of Sacramento," and which said specifications were duly approved and adopted September 11, 1893, by the Board of Trustees in and for the City of Sacramento.

Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed July 6, 1897.

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

Approved July 9, 1897.

C. H. HUBBARD, Mayor.