A NIGHT PATROL.

Watchers Surround the Courthouse.

LAYMANCE IS DEFEATED.

His Opponent, Sanford, Now Eight Votes Ahead.

BAKER'S LETTER MAKES A STIR.

Men and Women Vandals Amuse Themselves Breaking Plate-Glass Windows.

OAKLAND.—For the first time since election the County Clerk's office had no occupant last night. The ballots all lay in a fireproof vault in the southern wall of the building. The iron door was securely locked, and the edges were decorated by sets of huge red seals connected by stripes of red tape. The vast interior of the clerk's office, with its walnut desks and countless books, was dimly lighted by the uncertain flame which flickered from a single gas jet.

Yet notwithstanding the air of apparent security the entire building was surrounded by a cordon of men, who tramped their separate posts with the regularity and vigilance of soldier sentinels. At regular intervals several of the guards would boost one of their number upon their shoulders until he could look through a window into the dim interior of the office, and across the tiers of desks to the black door behind which lay the realization of many men's ambition, and the rocks which wrecked the hopes of many more.

The guards were in the pay of Assessor-elect Dalton, Sheriff-elect White and Treasurer-elect Sanford, who beat Laymance by only eight votes. They were watching from the exterior, because County Clerk James E. Crane had positively and peremptorily refused to permit them to remain inside after closing time at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He claimed that he was responsible for the safety of the ballots, and said that it was a reflection on his honesty to keep watchers in his office. Besides, he said that it put him to the necessity of hiring a Deputy Sheriff to watch the watchers, and he did not propose to any longer stand such an expense. He was advised as to the legality of his position by the District Attorney and by Attorneys S. P. Hall and George W. Reed.

Mr. Dalton and the two Populists were of course very angry and wanted to invoke the aid of the law. But they were advised by Attorney Powell that as the electors had made Mr. Crane custodian of such documents as ballots and so on, and was responsible for their safety, he could not be compelled to put them under the supervision of any other persons.

Mr. Sanford was represented by his wife and she and Mr. Dalton told the County Clerk that they would stand the expense of a Deputy Sheriff to watch the watchers. Mr. Crane, however, again remarked that such a proceeding reflected on his honor, and he persistently refused to accede to any of the various terms proposed by the successful but anxious candidates.

Promptly at 5 o'clock Crane shouted, "Come; everybody out," and he proceeded to head everybody out, and, locking the doors behind him, the watchers and the anxious candidates were on the outside and far from the fateful vault.

Mrs. Sanford and Mr. Dalton then organized their cordon of sentinels, who immediately began their lonely vigil.

The reason for this anxiety is brought about by the narrow majorities in local offices. Since the early election returns have been revised the man who was elected Treasurer by the first returns was not elected last night. Mr. Laymance himself and almost every one else believed as late as yesterday morning that he was elected County Treasurer by a few votes. The Populists alone stoutly insisted that such was not the case, but that Sanford, their candidate, had a lead of thirty-one. Some even put his lead in the hundreds, and the corrected returns show that he is elected to the office, but that he slipped in by only eight votes. The returns now read for Treasurer:

O. M. Sanford (Pop.)	5,356
J. W. Laymance (D.)	5,348
J. Herrscher (R.)	5,341
George Chase (Ind.)	2,019
J. S. Burpee (N. P.)	1,655

Sanford's plurality 8.

The revised vote on Sheriff gives White 308 votes over Schaffer. The vote on Sheriff stands:

C. B. White (Pop.)	6,534
L. Schaffer (R.)	6,226
Robert McMillican (D.)	4,962
H. N. Morse (N. P.)	1,970

Professor Garlick still keeps his slight lead over Frick for Superintendent of Schools, and according to the latest has made a slight increase. The vote on this office is as follows, and puts Garlick 43 votes ahead:

J. P. Garlick (N. P., Pop.)	5,974
G. W. Frick (R.)	5,931
T. O. Crawford (D.)	4,153
F. M. Campbell (Ind.)	3,392
Fanny Pugh (Pro.)	31

About the vote on Assessor there can be no possible quibble. Dalton goes sailing into the office by 1887 more votes than Leckie, while Hays is second, but still 1523 votes behind the leader. The vote on Assessor now stands:

H. P. Dalton (N. P.)	6,687
J. C. Hays (D.)	5,164
R. S. Leckie (R.)	4,803
Daniel Stuart (Pop.)	2,864
Eugene Wilcox (Pro.)	220

Some complications are likely to arise in this city over the tenure of office of Justices of the Peace. The county government act says that all county and township officers shall hold office for four years, commencing January 1, 1894. Now, neither Justices Allen nor Wood can be classed as township officers, as they are distinctly elected from the city, but they claim that they must be classed as township officials. But classing them thus would give Oakland Township three Justices of the Peace, including Justice Cliff. The latter will certainly hold office for four years, but as to the other two the courts must decide.

Blaming Baker.

The letter of G. G. Baker, president of the State A. P. A., created a surprise among members of the order, one of them using the following language regarding it:

"That letter was unauthorized and was a great mistake. Baker will have to take that back. It will cost him his re-election as State president, for he only holds the office till January."

"About how many votes did the A. P. A. cast in this county?" was asked of President Baker.

"About 3500. I estimate at least 95 per cent of our men voted our ticket," he replied. "You can figure for yourself how much our strength amounted to by comparing the votes for those candidates we indorsed and those we did not indorse."

"How is your vote divided between the different parties?"

"About 60 per cent of our members are Republicans, 20 per cent are Democrats, 15 per cent Populists and the rest are Prohibitionists."

"How many of your 3500 voters live in Oakland?"

"Well, about 2000, I should say."

Scanlan Was Held.

In the Police Court yesterday Officer John Scanlan was found guilty on his preliminary examination of assault with a deadly weapon committed on the person of Charles T. Kelley, commander-in-chief of Oakland's band of industrious idlers. Scanlan was bound over to the Superior Court, and his bail was fixed in the sum of $2000.

The assault was committed several months ago, and it almost incited the Populists of the city to riot. They demanded that Scanlan be immediately dismissed from the force, but Scanlan had been too good and too faithful an officer to be summarily disgraced, and the police authorities refused to accede to the hasty demand.

The trouble was brought about by the endeavor of the officer to keep clear a street that was blockaded by a lot of curious people who were listening to one of Kelley's street-corner harangues. It appears that Kelley referred to the officer as a "brass-buttoned god," and otherwise twitted him. Finally there was a row, and incidentally Scanlan gave Kelley a terrific clubbing.

The Public Inquisitors.

The Grand Jury was in session yesterday examining into the cases of alleged illegal voting which occurred on election day. Among the witnesses examined were several election officers and Captain of Police Wilson. It is said that several indictments will be found.

In the afternoon the jury took up the matter of the letting of bridge and culvert contracts by the Supervisors. It has been charged that one firm gets all the work in the county, and it is expected that the investigation will not be barren of sensational results.

Modern Vandals.

In Temescal at an early hour yesterday morning a gang of men and women hoodlums, who had been out on a lark, enjoyed themselves by putting their fists through huge panes of glass in many residences along the upper line of Telegraph avenue, and by demolishing fences and gates. The victims of their vandalism have offered $20 for their arrest and conviction, and the police are hot on their trail.

Granted a Divorce.

Mrs. Winifred Wedgewood, who was well known in musical circles several years ago as Miss Winifred Greely, has been granted a divorce from her husband, Charles H. Wedgewood, an architect, on the ground of cruelty. The divorce proceedings greatly surprised the friends of the couple, as it was generally believed that their domestic life was a most happy one.

A Short Extension.

The Haywards electric line has commenced work upon the construction of a track from the corner of Washington and Second streets, along the latter thoroughfare to the foot of Franklin street. The extension is a very small one, but the Haywards people had a protracted fight with the Grove-street company before they could get the franchise.

Phœnix-Like.

The Oakland Iron Works, which was destroyed by fire several weeks ago, is already rising out of its ashes. A large force of men have got out all the machines and the work of rebuilding the shops will begin within the week.

Notes.

The charge against W. L. Randlett, the mail-carrier, for disturbing the peace was dismissed in the Police Court this morning on payment of $5. The complaint was sworn to by Fannie McBride.

L. M. Rolstead has begun suit against James Stanley, as administrator, and others to quiet title to certain property on Fourth street, near Allston way, Berkeley.

Albert Olander, the East Oakland saloon-keeper, Joseph Lancaster, C. C. Burke and Joseph Welb are being sued by E. M. Derby & Co. to recover $497 89.

BERKELEY.

Berkeley's first eleven are in the hospital. The second eleven must play the game to-day. The past few weeks of practice on the Berkeley field have been very costly in material to the 'Varsity eleven. With so bright a prospect as was before the eleven a few weeks ago it is a sore disappointment to have so many men disabled and the outcome so uncertain as now is the case.

Ransome, the hope of the University, is still unfit to play; Wilson is in the hospital with a wrenched leg; Wittemeyer, whose plucky work as tackle won him laurels, was hurt during the week so badly that he will probably never play again; Dudley Dean, who would have played as halfback in the big game, has been withheld from playing; Hupp, too, is unable to play, and it was Hupp's brilliant work during the last game with the Reliance that did so much to keeping the crimson back. Plunkett, who is sure for a guard if he is able to play on Thanksgiving is, temporarily laid on the shelf by an injury. Plucky Captain Benson is so wrought up by the state of affairs that he is not in fit condition to play in a game, not to speak of commanding the eleven. In consequence of six of the best men being unfit for service, it is impossible to play the first eleven to-day against the Reliance, and the second eleven will be put in intact. While it would be possible to play substitutes on the first eleven, the scheme would only cause the five regular first eleven men to overexert themselves to prevent defeat, and probably result in laying up the few men left. While it is not likely that the second eleven will be able to stand against the Reliance team, that eleven is fully aware that the college eleven is doing no faking in playing a weak eleven against them at the last. The Reliance has acted with extreme courtesy in the matter. When Manager Long informed them of the condition of affairs and the necessity of putting in the second eleven they acquiesced at once.

The eleven played by Berkeley will line up as follows: Center, Schmidt; right guard, Tuits; left guard, Ray Sherman; right tackle, Ferguson; left tackle, Rubottom; right end, Dyer; left end, Ed Sherman or Collier; halves, Hilborn and Baker; full, Kinzie or Hockheimer; quarter and captain, Giddy Wilder.

The Daily Berkeleyan.

At a meeting of the Berkleyan Publishing Company yesterday, it was decided to change the present weekly Berkeleyan into a daily, publishing, if possible, a monthly magazine in addition. The daily will be issued as the business management can make arrangements for it. When the Berkeleyan was established, two years since, a paper representing both fraternity and non-fraternity men—the Occident being then an anti-fraternity paper—the intention was to run it as both a weekly and daily. But the time did not seem opportune, and two years passed before the intention was carried out.

Now that in the colleges at Berkeley there are 1020 students, and in all the colleges of the university over 1600 students, the field seems large enough to support a daily paper. Palo Alto has supported a daily from the beginning, but it has had the advantage of the dormitory system, which means a collegiate settlement, instead of mere attendance at lectures.

ALAMEDA.

A much-needed street improvement is under way on Santa Clara avenue, which is now being graded and macadamized from Versailles avenue to High street. The work is being done by the California Improvement Company, as per their agreement when the avenue was opened through the Sather and Cohen estates for the electric road.

Lives on Fruits.

W. S. Manning of England, who will address the Union for Practical Progress in Alameda Monday evening, is a convert to fruit diet as a cure for human ills. He is engaged in organizing a society in this country pledged to live on fruits only. Mr. Manning has subsisted on fruits and nuts during the past five years and states that he is in excellent health.

To Foreclose a Mortgage.

The Bank of Alameda has brought suit for foreclosure of a mortgage on a piece of property on Paru street, near Clinton avenue. The mortgage had been given as security on a note by E. B. Dean to J. H. Cory, who assigned his claim to the bank.

Alameda's Deputy Coroner.

The city has for a long time been discommoded in having no Deputy Coroner, and Coroner-elect Baldwin has now decided to remedy the defect by the appointment of C. H. Wever of Alameda to the position.

Death of Antone Cruz.

Antone Cruz, a well-known member of West End Lodge No. 175, A. O. U. W., died at his home Wednesday morning. The funeral, under the auspices of the order, will take place at 10 o'clock this morning.

Alleged Bicycle Thief.

The case of F. Frame, charged with the theft of a bicycle owned by Fred White of this city, will be heard before Justice Innes to-day at 10 A. M.

DR. PRICE'S is known everywhere as "the good luck Baking Powder of the Nineteenth Century."

TARAHUMARI WORSHIP.

Dancing Forms an Essential Part of It.

Dancing is an essential part of the Tarahumari's worship; it is not for his pleasure; it is in order to secure rain and good crops and to ward off the evil that he dances. The Tarahumari words for dancing are Nau-chi-li-Oi-a-way, meaning literally, "They are going to work." An old man may say to a young buck who is idle, at the feast: "Why do you not go to work?" meaning, "Why do you not dance?" There are four or five kinds of dances practiced, but of these the most important are the Yumaree, a rain dance, or pray for rain, and the Rutuburee.

The first named is a species of walk-around, in which the men form a semicircle and march with lock-step, holding each other by the arm. While this is going on the women go through similar motions in another concentric ring of their own, standing behind the men; but they often break ranks, jumping forward and backward with a rising and falling motion of the body wholly devoid of grace. Both men and women are wrapped in their blankets, the women often carrying their sleeping children on their backs. Strange to say, few accidents happen, although children have been known to be killed at these dances when the mother gets drunk.

The dance may last ten minutes, after which there is a rest, and perhaps a repetition or another kind of dance. In the Rutuburee the singer or leader stands in the center of the line, the men on one side of him and the women on the other; the men walk slowly forward, keeping time to the music, while the singer hops along like a crow; then the dancers turn around and go back. The women follow the men, but wait until the men are several yards in advance, when they run after them, without regard to music. The patter of the women's naked feet on the hard earth sounds like the rush of stampeded mules.—Scribner's Magazine.

Patti and Royalty.

Mme. Patti will in a few weeks be entertaining the Duke and Duchess of York at her Castle of Craig-y-Nos, in Glamorganshire, and it need hardly be said that the diva is laying herself out for this visit that it may have all the eclat of a superb reconciliation, since it is certain that without her Majesty's consent her grandson would not think of entering the palace which Patti has made her home. After the great songtress' marriage to the Marquis de Caux and her subsequent divorce her Majesty looked upon the Nicolini alliance with cold disfavor, and the warm friendship between Mme. Albani and the Queen further accentuated the unpleasantness. Years went by, and notwithstanding that the marvelous prima donna increased, if anything, her hold on the British public, she was never received at or invited to court. Eventually, however, it was conveyed to her that her Majesty might send her a "command," whereupon Patti is reported to have replied that the "command" would not be obeyed. From that day to this no advance has been made on either side, but now that it seems tolerably certain the heir-apparent's son is about to enjoy the hospitality of the cantatrice, it is evident that the breach is in a fair way of healing, and that in the not remote future the Waterloo chamber at Windsor may again ring with that sweet voice which at one time had no compeer.—New York Mail and Express.

SPANISH COINS.

Something About the Money in Circulation Years Ago.

"No one born in this generation in this country knows anything about the old-time fips and levies that constituted a large portion of the subsidiary coin in circulation as late as the breaking out of the civil war," says Colonel C. A. Pine of the Point Jervis Gazette, who remembers everything. "These were Spanish coins, and they got into circulation in this country through some pecuniary settlement between the Government of the United States and Spain.

"Fifty years ago very few silver coins from our mint were in circulation, especially the smaller ones. A few half-dollars were in use. The Spanish small coins were essentially the people's money in those days.

"The fip represented a sixteenth of a dollar, the levy one-eigth of a dollar. Fip was the abbreviation of an abbreviation of five-penny bit. When people spoke of the whole of what they meant in talking of a five-penny bit they called it a fipteny bit, but just fip was sufficient for ordinary everyday transactions. Similarly, folks didn't often say eleven-penny bit; but they contracted it to levy—that is, except in New York, Southeastern Pennsylvania and Northern New Jersey and in New England, where they had no use for either eleven-penny bit or levy. In those localities a levy was a shilling.

"But in Southern New Jersey, Southern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and other border States if you said shilling people wouldn't know what you meant. They called it levy. Further South a levy became a bit and the fip was a picayune. This was especially the case at and about New Orleans, and this nomenclature was carried up the Mississippi River by the popular means of communication in those days, the steamboat, to Rock Island, Dubuque, Galena, St. Paul and other river points.

"In the same way the terms were carried from New Orleans up the Missouri River as far as the white people had pursued their way, up the Ohio to Louisville and above, and even up the Illinois River to Peoria and Peru, and they took root in California when the Pacific Coast was settled by people from the East. In the West it was easy to tell from what part of the country a man had emigrated, according to the way he handled the names of the coins. If he said levy he was sure not to be from the New England States, New York, Northern New Jersey or Northern Pennsylvania.

"These Spanish coins must have been circulated many years, for they were generally worn very smooth. Some of them were so smooth, in fact, that they would not pass current. The rule was that if the pillars on them could be plainly seen the coins were all right. I have seen fips that were so smooth and thin that they resembled nothing more closely than a shad scale and levies that had been so long in use that they were like smooth circles.

"In some parts of the country, notably in the Southwest, the fips and levies were rated equal with 5-cent and 10-cent pieces; but in the East, and particularly in Philadelphia and the Quaker country about it, the people wouldn't have it that way. They insisted that eight levies made a dollar, while it required ten 10-cent pieces to make a dollar. Hence, if the levy had been recognized as on a par with the dime the frugal Philadelphian argued that he was out just 25 cents on every deal of that kind. Then, again, twenty 5-cent pieces had to be gotten together before a man had a dollar, whereas he had only to accumulate sixteen fips to have the same amount. This was because the levy was valued at 12½ cents and the fip at 6¼ cents. The same rule existed among those who called the levy a shilling.

"Down South, however, there was more flexibility in the rule of the value of these coins and they were passed for either their face value or as dimes and half-dimes. This was owing to the contempt and indifference with which the Southerners of that day regarded small coins. They held pennies especially in contempt. Back in the early days a Vicksburg gentleman told me how the people of that town scorned to take pennies in change at the postoffice and brushed them contemptuously off the counter to the floor, from which even the 'niggers' wouldn't condescend to pick them.

"Those old Spanish pieces, worn as they might be, contained more pure silver than the newest of our own coins, and one of them would be a great curiosity to-day."

ANDREW JACKSON.

Two Characteristic Stories of the Hero of New Orleans.

General Armstrong, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, thinks that Andrew Jackson was one of the greatest men this country ever produced, and has a number of stories which were told him by his uncle, who was an intimate friend of Old Hickory. One of them is very characteristic of the man.

Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, was over at the White House one day with some important papers for the President to sign, among them being a court martial findings.

"Cass, what is this?" inquired Jackson, as he was about to write his name to the document.

"It is a court-martial," answered Cass.

"What have I to do with it?" asked the President.

"It dismisses an officer from the service and the President must sign such orders."

Jackson toyed with the paper and said musingly: "Dismissed from the army, eh? Why?"

"Drunkenness. Getting drunk and falling down on parade or something of that kind."

"Who ordered the court?" asked Jackson.

"General Scott," answered Cass.

"Who is it?" inquired the President with more interest.

"Inspector-General Kraun," replied Secretary Cass.

"What!" shouted Jackson. "My old friend Colonel Kraun! Cass, just read what that paper says."

The secretary read the usual form of the court martial sentence in such cases. The president then took the paper and wrote across the bottom where he was about to sign his name:

"The within findings are disapproved, and Colonel Kraun is restored to his duty and rank."

He passed the paper back to Secretary Cass, and said, with his usual vehemence:

"By the eternal! Cass, when you and Scott serve your country as well as that man has you can get drunk on duty every day."

A young man from Tennessee, son of a friend of General Jackson, came to Washington for a place. He looked about and found what he wanted. It was in the War Department, and filled by a very efficient Whig, whom Secretary Cass would not remove. The young man told Jackson the situation, and Cass was sent for.

"Cass," said the President, "this young man, son of my old friend, says you have got a place in the War Department filled by a Whig which you won't give him."

Secretary Cass explained that the duties of the office were of a peculiar kind, and he could get no one to fill the place if the man now in it should be removed. Jackson flared up.

"By the eternal! Cass, do you mean to tell me you have an office in your department filled by a Whig which can't be filled by a Democrat? Then abolish the office!"

The young man got his place.—Washington Post.

A CULINARY poem, a household triumph, food cooked with Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

A Janitor's Lot.

Any one who supposes that the activities of a big office building are over when the business men have gone home to dinner and the elevators have stopped running makes a rash assumption. A belated occupant of the top story in a tall structure on lower Broadway walked down 'steen flights the other evening at 7 o'clock and he found the great pile as lively as a beehive.

On nearly every floor the rapid clatter of a typewriter showed that some hard-working stenographer was toiling overtime to finish up a batch of letters. The perfume of soap and water and the splash of mops told that the scrubwoman was abroad, and her labors were in full blast from the top to the bottom story. One floor was cluttered from end to end with roll-top desks and revolving chairs.

Tenants are allowed to move in and out only after business hours in most of the big buildings, and their movements keep the janitors occupied in the evening. A janitor's work is never done. At any time he is liable to be ordered to have a certain suite of rooms cleaned and ready for a tenant that night, and may have to work half the night to do it.

John Wanamaker had saved only $100 at the age of 23.

THE STOCK MARKET.

There was a better tone to the market yesterday all along the list. Trading, however, was rather dull than otherwise and prices shaded off again last evening. News received during the day reported continued improvement on the 250 level of Ophir, and in consequence the stock was the liveliest of the list and sold up to $3 50. Shinn was an active buyer of Con. Cal. & Va. up to $4 70, but the lack of buying orders was severely felt on the 2:30 P. M. call.

NOTES.

Silver remained steady yesterday at 63½c in New York and 29⅛d in London.

Bullion valued at $7000 has been received from the Mayflower Gravel Mine.

A dividend of 10 cents per share has been declared by the Mayflower Gravel Mining Company, payable the 15th.

Bullion valued at $22,750 has been received from the Standard Con. of Bodie, being the result of October's run.

A telegram has been received from the Alta Stating that milling had been started up on Thursday.

The Seg. Belcher hoisted 18 tons of fair-grade ore during the past week.

The delinquency in office of the Scorpion has been postponed until December 3, and the sale day until December 28.

In the Mono the south drift from the west crosscut, 400 level, was extended 10 feet; formation porphyry, with seams of quartz.

In the Bulwer the south drift from No. 6 upraise was extended 15 feet; formation quartz, clay and porphyry. North drift, 200 level, was extended 16 feet; formation porphyry. About 5 tons of good-grade ore was extracted from the small seam in southwest drift from No. 7.

In the Justice they have broken about 100 tons of ore in the mine. On account of unexpected delay in starting up the Washoe mill they have not been able to ship any ore from the mine. Have resumed work in the face of the branch drift and extended the same 10 feet.

The Crown Point official letter for the week ending November 6 says: The south lateral drift on the 500 level is now out 60 feet south of crosscut 1. The face is in a mixture of porphyry, clay and low-grade quartz. No. 1 east crosscut on the 800 level has been advanced to a total length of 94 feet, where it has been stopped. Nothing of importance was uncovered. We have started No. 1 west crosscut opposite it, which is out 14 feet in porphyry and streaks of low-grade quartz. From the openings above the 700 and 600 level we have extracted during the past week 554 tons and 1277 pounds of ore, which was shipped to the Mexican mill for reduction. The average battery sample was $9 71 per ton, of which $8 68 was gold. We have shipped to the United States Mint at Carson bars valued at $18,169 91, of which $17,319 15 was gold.

No clean-up of Crown Point bullion for the past month has yet been made, so there will be further shipments.

BOARD SALES.

Following were the sales in the San Francisco Stock Board yesterday:

REGULAR MORNING SESSION—9:30.

100	Alpha	.07	100	CC&V	4.55	100	Overm .19
100	Alta	.21	450		4.60	300	Potosi .70
500	Andes	.64	250	H & N	1.05	600	Savage .60
600	Belcher	.85	100		1.00	30	.63
200	B&B	1.15	500	Kentuck	.05	100	S Nev .86
100	Bullion	.35	600	Mex	1.30	100	Union .66
300	Challe	.72	50	Ophir	3.30	600	.65
100	C Point	.60	200		3.35	700	Utah .10

AFTERNOON SESSION—2:30.

200	Alpha	.08	250	CC&V	4½	400	Ophir .3.30
300	Alta	.25	100	Confi	1.05	100	3¼
500		.26	100	C Point	.63	200	S B&M .14
100	Andes	.62	400		.65	100	.15
150	Belchr	.85	200		.64	350	S Nev .85
50		.84	100	G & I	.64	300	Union .66
200	B&B	1.10	400	H & N	.99	50	.63
100		1.15	200	Justice	.20	300	Utah .10
400	Bodie	.95	300	Mex	1.30	200	Y Jack .71
300	Challar	.71	500	Mono	.17		

Following were the sales in the Pacific Stock Board yesterday:

REGULAR SESSION—10:00.

200	Alpha	.07	250	C Point	.59	150	Mex .1.27½
500	Alta	.22	600	H & N	1.05	450	Ophir .3.40
100	Andes	.67	400		1.07½	200	3.42½
100	Belchr	.83	500		1.02½	100	3.45
200	B&B	1.15	700		1.00	750	3⅜
300	Bullion	.35	200		.98	200	Overm .19
200	Challar	.73	100		.96	400	Savage .63
400		.74	100		.97	300	.62
100		.75	200		.99	200	S Nev .88
200		.71	800	Lady W	.06	100	.80
250	CC&V	4.60	300	Mex	1.30	200	Union .66
50		4.65	200		1.22½		

AFTERNOON SESSION—2:30.

500	Alta	.21	200	Exchequ	.04	250	Ophir 3¼
700		.24	100	G & C	.63	550	3.20
150	Andes	.60	500	H & N	.99	150	3.17½
100	Belchr	.87	100		.97	200	3.15
300	B&B	1.05	400		.95	200	Potosi .65
50	Bodie	.95	2000	Lady W	.06	100	.67
200	Challar	.68	200	Mex	1.22½	500	S B&M .15
100	CC&V	4.45	350		1.20	200	S Nev .80
600		4.35	550	Ophir	3.30	100	Union .66
100		4⅜	100		3.22½	200	Y Jack .73
200	Crown P	.63					

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 9—4 P. M.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alpha Con	07	08	Hale & Norcr	94	95
Alta	25	26	Jackson	50	60
Andes	58	60	Julia	03	08
Belcher	82	84	Justice	—	19
Belle Isle	07	—	Kentuck	05	07
Best & Belcher	1.05	1.10	Lady Wash	—	06
Benton Con	—	50	Mexican	1.20	1.25
Bodie	90	96	Mono	16	18
Bullion	31	33	Mount Diablo	10	—
Bulwer	—	10	Nev Queen	—	08
Caledonia	12	15	Occidental	—	06
Challenge Con	36	38	Ophir	3.15	3.20
Commonwith	—	06	Overman	18	19
Chollar	69	71	Potosi	65	68
Con Cal & Va	4.30	4.35	Savage	56	58
Con Imperial	01	03	S B & Mides	14	16
Confidence	1.05	1.10	Scorpion	—	07
Con New York	—	0	Sierra Nevada	80	82
Crown Point	59	61	Silver Hill	03	05
EastSierraNev	—	05	Syndicate	—	03
Exchequer	04	06	Union Con	63	65
Eureka	25	—	Utah	09	11
Grand Prize	—	05	Yellow Jacket	69	70
Gould & Curry	60	63			

STOCK AND BOND EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 9—2 P. M.

BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U S 4s coup	115	—	Banks, Commercial—		
U S 4s reg	115	—	AmerB&TC	—	—
Cal-st Cble 5s	106¾	110	Anglo-Cal	—	65
Cal Elec L 6s	109½	—	Bank of Cal	200	206
Cntra C W 5s	100	102½	CalSD&TCo	—	47
Dpnt-st ex-cp	90	—	FirstNationL	175	190
EdsnL&P 6s	107½	110	Grangers	—	90
F&CH RR 6s	—	110	LondonP&A	120	—
Geary-st R 5s	105¾	106	LonconSF	—	33
LosAng L 6s	—	103	Merch Ex	14	—
Do Gnted 6s	—	105	Nevada	127½	—
Mkt-st Cble 6s	120¾	—	Sather B Co	91	100
MntgyAves	—	15	Banks, Savings—		
NevCntyRR 7s	98	105	GermS&LCo	—	1850
N P C R R 6s	101	—	Humbd&L	1000	—
N Ry Cal 6s	—	107	Mutual	—	38½
N Ry Cal 5s	—	—	SFSavUnion	—	485
Oak Gas 5s	101½	—	Sav & Loan	110	150
Do 2d is 6s	102	102	Security	250	—
Omnibus 6s	116½	—	Union Trust	35	—
PacRollMls	102½	104	Street Railway—		
Do 2d is 6s	101¾	—	California	99	—
P & O Ry 6s	112	—	Geary-st	85	100
P&CHRy 6s	—	102	Market-st	40	—
Powl-st R 6s	106½	110	Oak, SL&Hay	—	100
Reno, WL&L 100	105	—	Presidio	12	—
River W Co 6s	—	100	Sutter-st	—	100
SF&NPRR 5s	97½	98½	Powder—		
SPRRA 1st 6s	92	—	Atlantic Dyn	—	27
SPRRCal 6s	105	109¾	California	—	100
SPRRCal 5s	—	92½	Giant	19	19½
SPRRKCal 6s	90	91½	Judson	1½	4½
S V Water 6s	118¼	—	Vigorit	—	1¼
S V Waters	94	94½	Miscellaneous—		
Sunset T&Tels	—	—	Blk D Coal Co	—	20
Sutter-st R 5s	104	—	CalCotMills	—	—
Visalia W Co 5s	100	105	CalDryDock	—	—
			CalElecLCo	23	—
STOCKS—Water.			CalElecWks	—	—
Contra Costa	69½	70	EdisonLight	100½	—
Marin Co	—	50	GasConAssn	—	—
San Jose	—	97	HawC&SCo	8	8½
Spring Valley	97½	97¾	HutchSP Co	10¾	—
Gas—			JuconMfgC	—	10
Capital	—	49	Mer Ex Assn	—	105
Central	90	100	OceanicSSCo	—	24
Oak G L & H	42	43	PacAuxFA	1	—
Pac Gas Imp	85¼	86	Pac Borax	—	100
Pacific Light	55	56	PacM&NCo	—	30
San Francisco	72¼	72½	PacRoll Mill	25	—
Stockton	—	30	FarlPaintCo	7	9½
Insurance—			PacTransCo	—	35
FiremansFd	155	—	Pac T&T Co	—	61
Oak Home	—	—	Sunset T&T	—	42
Sun	—	85	United C Co	—	35

MORNING SESSION.

Board—4 Edison Light & Power Co, 101; 50 Hutchinson S P Co, 11¼; 10 Market-st Railway, 49½; 5 S F Gaslight, 72¼; $5000 S F & N P Railway Bonds, 97¾.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board—25 Giant Powder Con, 19½; 100 Market-st Railway, 40; 15 S F Gaslight, 72½; 20 S V Water, 97⅝; 25 do, 97½; 100 do, s 30, 97½.

Street—60 S F Gaslight, 72¼.

SWEET as fresh-cut clover is the food prepared with Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

Stringing Narwhals.

With narwhals "stringing" is a most favorite trick, and tried by the harpooners when at all possible. It is intended that the harpoon would pass clean through the first, skip over the surface of the water, and so into the second. It is necessary that the boat should be much nearer than in the case of harpooning one, and a considerable distance between the animals may be allowed, provided always that the line is a direct one.

This, then, is what we are about to attempt. We have been paddling with breathless care, and scarce twenty yards now separates us. Davidson sights steadily, and suddenly there is a loud report, causing a piece of loose snow to break off from the floe and tumble into the sea. At the same moment two unicorns spring into the air and fall back with a single splash.

The stringing is a success. Up goes a ringing cheer that skips from point to point of the ice floe in waves of sound. Away flies the line over the bow; but the next minute the strain ceases, and they come to the surface dead.—All the Year Round.

Smoker's Cramp.

Writer's cramp is sufficiently well known, but it is only in countries in which the use of the cigarette displaces all other forms of enjoying the "weed" that smoker's cramp is heard of. This affection is common enough in Spain, notwithstanding that the Spaniard is so expert that he can roll a cigarette with a single movement of the hand. It is now finding its way into France, where the Government tobacco "Caporal" is hot and acrid in a pipe but tolerable to the taste when inclosed in rice paper. It appears, however, that the complaint did not make its advent here until the State assented to the sale of cigarettes made by hand. The persons who are now suffering from this painful form of cramp are the workgirls who get their living by rolling cigarettes. In this connection it may be noted that the Society for the Prevention of the Abuse of Tobacco has, parodying the familiar "cherchez la femme," now adopted for its war-cry "Cherchez le tabac," basing its attack upon the allegation that Caserio and all other assassins were victims to the cigarette, which they smoked on the eve of committing great crimes.—Paris Letter to London Telegraph.

BETWEEN ACTS.

What Happened to a Young Man Who Wanted a Breath of Air.

They had two seats next the aisle. He had been interested during the first act, laughing immoderately at the low comedian and applauding after the manner of a business person who has spent $3 for two good seats and is determined to get $4 worth of entertainment in encores.

As soon as the curtain fell, however, he began to show signs of uneasiness. The usual procession of young and old men filed out until the parquet seemed empty in spots. He turned about in his seat and watched them.

"Why do all those men go out?" she asked.

"To get a breath of fresh air or smoke a cigarette or—"

"Take a drink, I suppose."

"Well, maybe they do."

"I think it's a shame that a man can't go to the theater and sit through the evening without running out to get liquor."

"It's not liquor; it's beer."

"What's the difference? Don't you want a drink of water?"

The boy with the tray of ice-water served them and the young man settled back with a sigh of resignation.

After the second act he said nothing, but he refused the ice-water. When the curtain had fallen on the third act he said with a sudden determination, "I believe I'll step out for a moment."

"No, sir; you stay here."

"I want a breath of air and—" He bolted away, leaving her red-faced and bubbling with indignation.

A rich, malty aroma permeated that part of the theater as he resumed his seat.

"This is the last act, isn't it?" he asked.

No reply.

"I want to tell you right now the only way you can reform me is by kindness. No? No more conversation? Very well."

They did not exchange another word. At the close of the performance she followed him out. She had her lips tight pursed and deliberately looked in an opposite direction every time he glanced at her.

At the cor