BURIED.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

WATSONVILLE, September 26th.—Never before has Watsonville expressed such universal sorrow. Some places of business have been closed the entire week, and not one has been open to-day. The buildings on the principal streets were profusely decorated with crape as soon as the President's death was known. A mass meeting of citizens was held Friday evening, and everything arranged for to-day's memorial services. About 10:30 A. M. the procession began marching to the solemn music of the drum corps. The secret societies, military organizations, etc., and many citizens who belonged to none of these, composed the procession. About 300 persons were in line. The memorial exercises were held in the plaza. Hon. Edward Martin was President of the Day. After the preliminary exercises the President introduced H. D. Connell, who delivered an eloquent eulogy, to which several hundred people listened with tearful eyes.

SAN ANDREAS, September 26th.—The day has been observed by the closing of all business places. The town was elaborately draped in mourning, and delegates from all parts of the county assembled to render tribute to the memory of the deceased President. The exercises consisted of a funeral procession—the largest ever known in the county—prayer, an address, and music.

MARYSVILLE, September 26th.—This day having been set apart by the President and the Governor of the State as a day of mourning for the late President Garfield, it was generally observed as a holiday by all classes. Minute-guns were fired and bells tolled between 12 any 1 o'clock. The banks, Courts, business houses and public offices were all closed. The town is completely draped with mourning emblems. The exercises at the theater consisted of an address by the President of the Day, W. H. Parks; an invocation by the Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Collen, and brief addresses by Hon. H. W. Keyser and Senator Davis.

UPPER LAKE, September 26th.—The stores and saloons are all closed here to-day, and appropriate services were held in U. B. Church, which were well attended. The church was draped in mourning. At Lakeport business is suspended, the business houses and banks are closed, and services were held in all the churches. The day was generally observed throughout the county.

DOWNIEVILLE, September 26th.—All places of business were closed to-day between 1 and 3 P. M. Citizens and members of the secret Orders formed in procession at a quarter past 1, and headed by the Downieville brass band marched through the principal streets to Armory Hall, where appropriate ceremonies, prayer, singing of hymns, organ music, addresses by prominent citizens were had, and resolutions of respect to the memory of our deceased President adopted. All flags were at half-mast.

COLUSA, September 26th.—This morning the various Orders, consisting of the Masonic Order, I. O. G. T., and A. O. U. W., preceded by the Colusa brass band, marched to the Methodist Church, where exercises were held in commemoration of the death of the late President. The church was soon filled to overflowing. The President of the Day, Stephen Addington, made a few appropriate remarks, which were followed by music by the choir and band, and addresses by Rev. Mr. Atherton, President Keith, of the college of this city, John T. Harrington and Richard Bayne. The exercises were of a very interesting character. The church was draped in mourning.

SHASTA, September 26th.—The funeral had here to-day in honor of the dead President was one of the most impcsing ever held in Shasta, about 1,000 people being present. All our business houses were closed, and will so remain until tomorrow at 11 A. M. The procession formed on Main street, as follows: Shasta Brass Band, members of Western Star Lodge, No. 2, F. and A. M.; members of Shasta Chapter, No. 6, and Shasta Council, No. 9, in full regalia; hearse, heavily and richly draped in mourning, containing a handsome rosewood coffin, completely covered with choice floral offerings, attended by ten pall bearers; then came members of the fol- Orders, in full regalia: Shasta Lodge, No. 57, I. O. O. F., Shasta Encampment, No. 14, I. O. O.; Shasta Lodge, No. 71, A. O. U.; Shasta Council, No. 582, A. L. of H. Refuge; Council No, 4, C. of H.; members of the Bar, and all the officers of the Superior Court of Shasta county; children of the public schools and citizens. The immense procession proceeded to the large church, where an eulogy was delivered by Hon. Aaron Bell, which was followed by singing, and the burial services of the Masonic Order, and then the various Orders and the school children filed by the coffin, and deposited sprigs of green and flowers. The orders then reformed and returned to their halls. The church was richly and beautifully draped in mourning, and was filled to its utmost capacity, many being obliged to stand on the outside.

IONE, September 26th.—The Presidential obsequies had here to-day, though marked by no splendid display, and presenting no gilded catafalque with its floral adornments, yet the evidences of morning that draped the business houses, and the sorrowing countenances of our citizens, told of the irreparable loss sustained in the demise of our beloved President, and gave assurance of that patriotism and devotion that always will bury the American heart in every great political crisis. No better evidence could be desired of the profound loyalty of the people than this bereaving episode in our nation's history. It is scarcely possible to describe the reverence and love in which James A. Garfield was held by our citizens. Certainly no ruler, living or dead, ever received greater homage at the hand of his subjects than did our honored President during the funeral obsequies to-day. The funeral sermon was delivered by Rev. J. C. Carrington.

TRUCKEE, September 26th.—The memorial services in honor of our departed President were fittingly observed in Truckee. For several days our citizens were making arrangements to observe the day in a creditable manner. All of the business places, as well as many private residences, were draped in mourning. A procession was had, which marched through all of the principal streets of the town. The Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, the Fire Department, and many citizens on foot, participated. Services were held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and an able and impressive discourse was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Carver. The scene during the procession was a very solemn and impressive one. Here and there could be seen an unfinished column of brick and mortar clothed in the garb of mourning, and it required no stretch of imagination to see in them a typical reminder of the unfinished work of our martyred President. Side by side with the unfinished column could be seen the blackened, ruined walls of the building left standing from our late disastrous fire, and they looked as though they had been placed there to remind the people that no matter how well they build in this life, they might be cut down in a moment like the President was, and leave nothing but the shattered fragments to mark the places where they stood and exercised their influence. The day is one which will long be remembered in Truckee.

Guiteau was hung in effigy on the plaza to-day by the citizens at the conclusion of the obsequies and ceremenies.

NAPA, September 26th.—Obsequies and services were held last night in the Presbyterian Church in honor of President Garfield. The principal address was given by A. J. Wells, of the Methodist Church. All places of business and saloons are closed to-day. The exercises at the Opera House consisted of a prayer, sacred music, and the eulogy it was delivered by M. M. Estee. The large hall was crowded; even to standing room.

REDDING, September 26th.—The obsequies of President Garfield to-day were participated in by all classes. The procession was the largest ever known here, and participated in by the school children, fire department, a catafalque, citizens, Masonic and Odd Fellows Orders. Quite a number from outside the town were present.

BODIE, September 26th.—The day was observed here by a general closing down of mine and business houses. A regular funeral service was held under the auspices of the Masons, with a hearse drawn by six black horses, and the burial of a coffin. Rev. F. M. Warrington offered praise, and Dr. J. W. Vansealt delivered the oration, and Masonic ceremonies were had, during which minute-guns were fired by the Standard Artillery. A detail of twelve veterans of the late war fired a salute of three volleys over the grave. Every organization in Bodie appeared in the procession, including the Masons, Knights Templar, Knights of Pythias, Order of A. O. U. W., veterans of the late war, fire companies, etc. No day has ever been so extensively observed here before, and a feeling of profound solemnity and sadness pervades the community.

EUREKA (Cal.), September 26th.—Memorial services were observed Eureka this morning, in response to the proclamation of the Governor. All places of business were closed. All the public buildings, business houses and a large number of dwellings were draped, and flags were flying at half-mast from all the flag-poles and on the shipping in the harbor. The programme called fer a procession and funeral exercises on the square. At 11 o'clock the cortege formed, the Eureka Guard in the van, followed by the hearse, drawn by six large gray horses, and about 1,000 citizens on foot. The line passed through the principal streets out to the Fifth-street Square, where the exercises took place.

MENDOCINO, September 26th.—To-day the business houses were all closed and draped in mourning, and flags were suspended at half-mast all over town. The day was observed by a general suspension from business and secular work, and services were held in the Presbyterian Church at 2 P. M. Rev. Mr. McClellan delivered an eloquent and appropriate discourse to a well filled house. The vessels in the harbor displayed flags at half-mast.

BAKERSFIELD, September 26th.—The funeral of our late President was commemorated in a solemn and imposing manner to-day. Many congregated here from the surrounding country. At 11 A. M. the bells commenced tolling and the cannon to fire the minute guns, while the people assembled in the town hall, the band playing the funeral dirge. A short address by the chairman was followed by a prayer, an eloquent eulogy of the deceased and the reading of appropriate resolutions, the proceedings closing with singing by the choir and a dirge by the band. All the places of business are closed, and all possible marks of respect shown the illustrious dead. The Odd Fellows participated in the ceremony.

FRESNO, September 26th.—The people of Fresno and vicinity observed in a befitting manner the obituary exercises over the death of the late President Garfield. The business houses of the town for several days have been appropriately dressed in mourning, as were also the churches and public buildings. At 2 o'clock all the business houses were closed and all the citizens united in a demonstration of sorrow. The meeting was addressed appropriately, and resolutions of respect and condolence were presented by an ex-Confederate soldier, and, after being seconded, were adopted. The various secret societies also adopted resolutions expressive of their grief. A large number of people from adjoining towns participated in the exercises of the day.

SALINAS, September 26th.—The people of Salinas City and of the whole country, so far as can be ascertained, are paying respect to the memory of our dead President by resting from their labors and observing this as a holiday. Places of business are all closed, flags are at half-mast and the solemn requiem of the bells is heard. A funeral mass meeting was held, the cheif oration being by H. H. V. Morehouse. Eulogistic remarks were made by Senator W. J. Hill, S. M. Swinnerten and Hon. W. H. Webb. Resolutions expressing respect for the dead President, sympathy for his bereaved family, abhorrence of the assassination and confidence in our American institutions were adopted.

THE ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.—At the International Electrical Exhibition at Paris, opened by President Grevy, an electrical railroad, boat and balloon are in view, which ought to call the attention of our inventors to the fact that they are being beaten by foreigners in the practical application of electricity to modern life. The telegraph is an old story now; the telephone has ceased to be a wonder and become a necessity; but both London and Paris excel us in electric lights, and the French system of timing all the clocks by electricity is a notion which ought to have been invented by the Yankees. Brother Jonathan has whittled out so many clever things that he can afford to allow Europe to get a little way ahead of him in electricity; but it is about time now for Edison to bring out an American miracle that shall reestablish our former supremacy, and startle the world like lightning from a red, white and blue sky.

THE ORIGIN.—There is a story, says the New York *Sun*, that the popular hymn, "The Sweet By and By," was the work of two men while drunk. Joseph P. Webster, who composed the music, died several years ago. Dr. S. F. Bennett, author of she verses, lives at Richmond, Ill. He tays that the charge of intoxication is untrue, though Webster was a free drinker. The two wrote a hymn book in 1874, and "The Sweet By and By" was one of the pieces jointly produced for it. The suggestion came from a chance remark by Webster, who was habitually despondent, that all would be well "by and by." Bennett at once made the rhymes, and Webster brought the music out of a fiddle, which was his customary aid in composition. The hymn book had its day, and is forgotten; but this one tune is put into every new publication of the kind, and has a sale of about 10,000 copies a year in sheet form.

At a recent meeting of the Temperance League, in Belfast, Sir John Preston called attention to the fact that workingmen fly to the public house in consequence of the badly-cooked animal food they get at home. A vegetarian says: "We wish to go a step further—abolish the beef, and the beer will abolish itself." There are two sides to every question.

FOOD AND HEALTH NOTES.

The vegetarians are making a stir in Berlin. A restaurant under the auspices of the Vegetarian Society was opened there recently. It contains a reading room and library, and is proving a great success.

Apropos to goats, it is said that in the island of Cyprus they abound like one of the plagues of Egypt. The Government planting on that island, it is thought, will be useless unless the nuisance can be abated.

Coffee was first sold in London in 1652, by a Greek, whose handbill read: "The virtue of the coffee drink first publiquely made and sold in England by Pasqua Rosee, in St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, at the sign of his own head."

A resolution was passed at the closing session of the International Medical Congress at London, awarding medals struck to commemorate the congress; among others, one was given to Dr. John S. Billings, of the United States Army.

Mr. Gley, a French physiologist, has found, by experiments upon himself, that the action of the heart was accelerated when he applied himself to studies which required a concentration of his energies, much more than when he applied himself to easier study, or to subjects with which he was well acquainted.

The sculptor, Albert Bruce Joy, has completed a bronze statue of Harvey, who made known the fact of the circulation of the blood. His portrait, by Janssens, in the Royal College of Physicians, was the model followed by the sculptor. The statue has been appropriately placed at Folkestone, Harvey's native place, on one of his favorite walks.

A very curious and original idea has entered into the brain of a sculptor, of Chicago. It is to idealize that city in a statue. He has just returned from Paris, and has gone to work to develop his singular but characteristic idea. He will represent Chicago as a woman wearing a crown composed of grain elevators. She will hold in one hand a stalk of corn, and in the other a horn of plenty. To cap the climax, she will rest her left foot on the head of a hog!

The Hon. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, by whose efforts mainly the coming Exposition at Atlanta promises to be such a grand and glorious affair, writes to Commissioner Loring to say that 120,000 tons of cotton seed, meal and meal cake, which ought to be used at home, are annually exported to be fed to British sheep, and he calls for the invention of a small and inexpensive machine by which the Southern farmer may extract the oil from his seed and retain the meal and cake for home use.

WOMEN IN INDIA.

We too often regard Eastern women as mentally and morally inferior. This is a great error. Ages of repression have sullied the fine gold, and the women of the lower classes have sunk into a degraded state, but the spirit that in all ages has made woman a "power" is still there. This cannot be quenched. There have been glorious instances of womanhood in India. They reveal to us her power, and unfold to us plainly that this power will be at no distant date either a most useful ally or a determined foe to the spread of Christianity and its attendant blessings. Time would fail me if I attempted to enumerate the deeds of India's great women. There was "Rezia Begum." Ferishta says, "She was endowed with every princely virtue." During her father's lifetime she was twice made regent, and her father said, "The burden of power is too heavy for my sons, even though I had twenty, but not too heavy for Rezia; delicate though her body may be, she has in in her more spirit than all her brothers put together." History also records the virtues of Ahalya Bhye, the good Queen of India. Bishop Heber has written of the cleverness and administrative powers of the "Begum Sumroo." We all remember the deeds of bravery of the heroic Queen Jhansi, who died sword in hand. The present "Begum of Bhopal" is a C. S. I., and is one of the most enlightened of the Indian feudatories. The Princess of Tanjore is an educated and refined lady; the mother of the Rajah of Mysore was a lady of great judgment, and her death a few years ago was regretted in a minute of state. There is a beautiful and touching story exemplifying the devotion of a Rajpoot wife. Her husband had fallen at the famous siege of Chittoor, in 1300. "Tell me," she cried to her son, who had returned from the war, "how did my love behave?" "Oh, mother," replied the boy, "how further describe his deeds, when he left no foes to dread or admire him!" "My lord will chide my delay," cried the true wife, and, smiling farewell to her boy, she leaped into the devouring flames of the funeral pile. Not only in the more recent history of India do we see her influence, but in the "great Epics" she bears a distinguished part. Look at Draupadi, the wife of the Pandu prince. Her fortitude and constancy bring tears to the eyes all over India. All this reveals to us how worthy woman is there of elevation; and that if we want progress she must be raised.—[J. C. W. Gostic.

PERFUMES USED BY THE EGYPTIANS.

The consumption of essences must have been enormous at the highest tide of Egyptian splendor, for the people were actually enjoined to perfume themselves on Fridays; corpses were anointed with aromatic essences; sherbets and sweetmeats were flavored with fine vegetable extracts; perfumes filled the air in every well-to-do house, and saturated the letters and presents which were constantly being exchanged. The ladies bathed in perfumed water, the men used scented oils for the hair, and both made use of red, yellow and green soap. During great festivals incense was burned in all the streets, so that even the poorest might be regaled by the mere act of breathing. Nor was there any lack of narcotics. The mode of preparing opium, introduced from Syoot in Upper Egypt, was well known, and the Sultan Beybars promulgated several edicts prohibiting the use of hasheesh, a stupefying and intoxicating preparation of Indian hemp. In spite of the Prophet's prohibition the juice of the grape continued to be indulged in; alcohol (as its name indicates) is an Arab discovery, and beer—the favorite beverage of the ancient Egyptians—was also brewed and drank under the Khalifs. Many a jovial song in praise of wine was sung by Arab poets, and in early times many Arabs would by no means admit that the Prophet had forbidden its use. In an old MS. copy of Tha'alibi it is said: "The Prophet—may God bless him and accept him—permitted wine, and mercifully allows us to strengthen ourselves with it at our meals, and to lift the veil of our cares and sorrows."—["Egypt: Descriptive, Historical and Picturesque."

THE EARLY SYSTEM OF ASTRONOMY.—From the examination of a book compiled 2,000 years before Christ it has been ascertained, what has long been supposed, that Chaldea was the parent land of astronomy; for it is found, from this compilation and from other bricks, that the Babylonians catalogued the stars and distinguished and named the constellations. They observed the seventh day as a day of rest. They invented the sun-dial to mark the movements of the heavenly bodies, the water-clock to measure time, and they speak in this work of the spots on the sun—a fact they could have known only by the aid of telescopes, which it is supposed they possessed, from observations they have noted down of the rising of Venus, and the fact that Layard found a crystal lens in the ruins of Nineveh. These "bricks" contain an account of the deluge, substantially the same as the narrative in the Bible. They disclose that houses and lands were then sold, leased and mortgaged; that money was loaned at interest; and that the market gardeners, to use an American phrase, "worked on shares;" that the farmer, when plowing with his oxen, beguiled his labor with homely songs, two of which have been found, and connect this very remote civilization with the usages of our own times.

TOMATOES AS FOOD.

Tomatoes, remarks an authority, are not without some defects as an article of food. They are not, like milk, a perfect diet of themselves, and besides, like most other articles of food, they contain some obnoxious qualities. But they need not be thrown aside on that account. Nature has provided us with such sufficient excretory organs that the obnoxious matter in our food, if in moderate amount, is readily cast out, and the body is protected against any material injury. Were it not so, we should be obliged to throw out of our dietary many kinds of food now eaten, not only with impunity, but with advantage. Thus, red cabbage, cherries and peaches contain prussic acid, which is a deadly poison when taken in sufficient quantity. The very small amount of the poisoning acid these vegetables contain is cast out of the system without any material injury to the person using them. A positive good may actually be derived from the use of food containing some such foreign matter, by way of giving increased activity and strength to the excretory organs from their exercise in casting such foreign matter from our bodies, provided the quantity is not so great as to overburden them. Since we are all the time liable to take in our food substances the tendency of which is harmful, a good development of efficiency in our excretory organs is necessary to protect us against the pernicious effects which might otherwise occur. Almost every kind of grain and fruit in use contain more or less things which in a larger amount would prove hurtful. Unless we closely study our food, we are taking them in when we little suspect it. A Frenchman, not many years ago, discovered a substance in wheat bran, which under the high heat used in baking, dissolved out and spread over the crumbs of bread, of which bran forms a part, and discolored it, and hence the brown stain peculiar to graham bread. But from this discovery such bread has not been rejected, but continues to be accounted among the most wholesome kinds of food. Rye is seldom used without containing more or less ergot, but rye bread is reckoned among the most healthful. Tea contains tannic acid, apples contain malic acid, lemon and oranges citric acid, no one of which is used either in nutrition or respiration, but they only become objectionable when used excessively.—[Leeds Mercury.

QUEER BREAD MATERIALS.

Earth bread is made from a white earth in Upper Lusatia, formerly a part of Germany, but now under the rule of Prussia, and the poor of that region use this bread in times of scarcity. The earth is dug from a hill where saltpeter was once manufactured. When laid in the sun until heated it cracks, and globules like meal exude from it. It is supposed that the saltpeter or soda in this earth gives it lightness. Something similar to it is found in Catalonia, and is also used for bread. It is affirmed that in cases of extreme need many have lived on this bread for weeks without experiencing any injury. Soft stones were ground and made into bread in the late famine in India, to prolong, if possible, the lives of that stricken people. Fish bread is still used in Iceland, Lapland, Crim-Tartary, and other places far North. The fish is first dried, then beaten to a fine powder; and sometimes the inner bark of some of the trees of that region is mixed with it, and then wet and made into bread and cakes. Moss-bread is manufactured in Iceland from the reindeer moss, which, toward the month of September, becomes soft, tender and damp, with a taste like wheat bran. This moss contains a large quantity of starch, and the Icelanders gather it in the latter part of the summer season, thoroughly dry it, then grind it into meal; and bread, gruels and pottages are made with it. The want of better grain frequently compels the poor Icelanders to bake a kind of bread from the seeds of the sand-reed, which, on their shores, are merely eaten by the birds of passage.—[Food and Health.

AGRARIAN STATE OF ITALY.

The agrarian state of Italy is such as to cause the gravest anxiety to Italian statesmen. The corn trade, once so prosperous, has come to an end. The ships which enter the Italian harbors can get no return freight. The misery of the people is terrible, and in consequence the average length of human life is eight years less than in France, and sixteen less than in Norway. The *pellagra*, a horrible disease which causes insanity and death, and is produced by the habitual consumption of damaged corn, has increased of late years to an appalling extent. In the year 1830 there were 20,000 peasants suffering from it in Lombardy, and there were double that number in 1878. Jacini gives an account of the life, food, and habitation of the peasants of Northern Italy, which could not be surpassed by the most sensational description of a cabin in the west of Ireland. Villari tells a similar tale. Heavy taxation is also contributing to ruin the agriculturist. In the Commune of the Grotto S. Stefano, in the District of Verterbo, there were nineteen little properties sold upon the 18th of October last, and I have been assured that in the course of last year there have been as many as 2,000 in the province of Rome alone. Under these circumstances it is not wonderful that emigration from Italy should have assumed considerable proportions. In the year 1867 there were 12,000 emigrants; 1868, 30,000; 1870, 40,000; 1873, 76,000; 1876, 108,771; 1877, and during the first half of 1878, 160,008.—[The Fortnightly Review.

WHY HE LAUGHED.

Several men were making purchases in an avenue store yesterday, when a man who had been looking out of the window for some time turned and said:

"Well, that's a bad case."

"What is it?" inquired two or three at once.

"Well, I don't know who is the husband of this woman out here in the wagon, but if I were he I'd go across the street and smash that fellow's head."

"Why?"

"Why, because he has been working like a beaver for the last half hour to get up a flirtation with her."

At this one of the men began to chuckle. Then the chuckle ran into a laugh, and finally he had to sit down.

"What's the matter with you?" was asked.

"Why, I'm—I'm that woman's husband."

"Are you? And you are laughing over the flirtation?"

"I—I can't help it," he said, as he went off laughing. "Just think of him flirting and strutting up and down and doing the purty, when the old woman out there has been stone blind for seven years—ha! ha! ha!"—[Detroit Press.

JAY GOULD'S TRAVELING CAR.—Jay Gould travels in a car fitted up specially for his use. It is called the Convoy, and is as large as a Pullman sleeper. The front end contains the kitchen, the cooking apparatus and side-boards, where all the cuisine is prepared by an imported cook, who is a French mulatto. The middle portion of the car is devoted to an interchangeable drawing-room, sleeping berths and dining-room, capable of accommodating about twelve persons. The rear end is in the nature of a private office, on two sides of which are magnificent divans, and on the right hand side a large, square table, securely placed and covered with stationery, stamps and telegraph blanks. The movable furniture of the car is unstained white wood, elegantly upholstered with velvet and plush. The tapestry and hangings are all of green, to match.

A builder in Chico says that experiments have proven that wooden posts put in the ground in the same position in which they grew, top upward, will become rotten several years sooner than they would if placed top downward in the soil.

MARRIED.

Sacramento, September 25—By Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, at the residence of the bride's parents, David H. Murdock to Mrs. Eva Chamberlain, both of this city.

BORN.

Half Moon Bay, September 8—Wife of Adam Simmons, a son.

Half Moon Bay, September 9—Wife of J. Holajahn, a son.

DIED.

Sacramento, September 25—Martin Monsch, a native of Switzerland, 55 years. (St. Louis papers please copy.)

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from Tremont Hotel, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Meeting of Sacramento Royal Arch Chapter, No 3, at the hall, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, September 27, 1881, at 7:30 o'clock. Sojourning Companions are cordially invited to attend C. M. COGLAN, H. P.
A. A. REDINGTON, Secretary. s27 1t

Occidental Encampment, No 42, I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, September 27th. Work in the Degrees. Election of Representative to the Grand Encampment. Also, action will be taken on matters which have been under consideration, and other important business will come before the Encampment. Every member should be present. Members of Pacific Encampment and visiting Patriarchs are invited.
GEO. B. BLUE, Chief Patriarch.
NELSON WILCOX, Scribe. [B. C.] s27-1t

British Mutual Benefit and Social Society.—Regular meeting will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, September 27th, at 8 o'clock, at Pioneer Hall. N. J. NATHAN, President.
T. P. SMITH, Secretary. s27-1t*

LOST—GOLD BREASTPIN, WITH CAMEO Set. Either at First Baptist Church, on Ninth street; or between that and Sixteenth and O streets. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office. s27-3t*

STOLEN—FROM THE CAR SHOP, A SPADE and Gun, No. 218; Soldier's Papers, Compasses, and my whole outfit. Any person returning the same to this office will be rewarded.
s27-1w* CHAS. McKENNY.

FOR SALE A SALOON.—ON ACcount of removal to Turner Hall, I will sell my Saloon on Sixth street, between J and K, for a reasonable price.
s27-1w OTTO REIFFARTH.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of REYNOLDS & CORWIN, in the Wholesale and Retail Tobacco and Cigar Business, in the city of Sacramento, is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent. All indebtedness due the firm to be paid to G. B. CORWIN, and all demands will be paid by him against the late firm.
R. REYNOLDS,
September 24, 1881. G. B. CORWIN.

The business hereafter will be continued at the old stand by the undersigned, southeast corner Third and J streets. [s27-4p1m] G. B. CORWIN.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
REAL ESTATE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL AT PUBLIC auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of OCTOBER, 1881, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described real estate, to wit: The west 20 feet of the east 60 feet of lot Number 3 in the block bounded by M and N, and Eighth and Ninth streets, and the north 20 feet of the south half of lot Number 5 in the block bounded by N and O, and Ninth and Tenth streets, in the city of Sacramento.

A rare chance is offered for a good investment in desirable city property.
JAMES O'NEIL,
s27-2p1w Guardian of the O'Neil Minors.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

UNDER AND PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF sale issued on the 23d day of SEPTEMBER, 1881, upon a judgment rendered and entered in the Superior Court of the county of Sacramento, in the State of California, on the 19th day of SEPTEMBER, 1881, in a certain action wherein the UNION BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION was plaintiff and J. H. WINN, SARAH A. WINN and C. H. HUBBARD were defendants, I will, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of the 19th day of OCTOBER, 1881, in front of the Court-house of said county, sell at public auction, for cash in gold coin, Certificate Number 491, for 15 Shares of the Stock of the Union Building and Loan Association, issued March 22, 1878, and also that real property situate in the city of Sacramento, in said county and State, known and designated as the east forty feet of lot number six, between F and G, and Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment and costs.
ADOLPH HEILBRON,
Sheriff of said County.
FREEMAN & BATES, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
s27-1aw4wTu

TO MY OLD PATRONS.

I STILL OFFER MY VALUABLE SERVICES IF you are so unfortunate as to require them. With a mind matured and enriched by studies of an advanced order, I can safely say that there is hardly a disease in the catalogue of human ills that I cannot treat to a successful issue.

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J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.
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