FREEHAND NOTES.

THE CONTINUED GAY SEASON AT THE BAY.

The Homes of Social Gatherings—From Pulpit to Bar—Musical Projections —A Jerusalem Egyptian—Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 31, 1883.

Everything goes by manias, and the fancy-dress fashion is a popular one when once it is started. Added to Mrs. Hopkins' costumed german and Mrs. McMullin's domino party, is the fancy-dress ball to take place in the music and billiard room of the Grand Hotel—which has been the scene of much party-giving this winter—on Monday evening, the 5th of February, the dancing to begin at 9 o'clock; just the evening and hour, by the way, of Mrs. Judge Wallace's ball. The latter invitations have just been issued, and Mrs. Wallace's house, on Van Ness avenue, is excellently adapted for entertaining, while Miss Wallace understands rather better than most of the second generation of San Franciscans how to share with her mother the duties of hostess, this being one of the few houses where the guests are brought together for their better cheer, and not for the purpose of amusing the householder. Mrs. John Norton Pomeroy, who has been extremely ill with heart and lung difficulties ever since November, is at last convalescent, and her good spirits are further enlivened by the approaching return of her daughter, Miss Hally Pomeroy, who has been absent on a long tour through the Eastern cities. It was thought best not to inform Miss Pomeroy of her mother's illness, but she learned it from other sources than home letters and immediately made all preparations to return. Miss Bessie Sedgwick and Miss Platt will also soon be in San Francisco.

DR. W. H. PLATT,

Who went to Rochester a short time ago to fill a vacant pulpit, is said to contemplate returning to this city, with a view to practicing law here. Either Rochester is too far north for Dr. Platt, or the doctor is too far south for Rochester—impossible to determine just which. Miss Lou Willcox, chatellany over at Angel Island before the reign of Mrs. Kautz, has left General Willcox's new, or comparatively new, bride in undisturbed possession in the Arizona home, and has betaken herself to that great magnet for new talent, New York city, where she has opened a studio for the better employment of her days, and smudges on color right merrily. Mrs Breeze, whose pretty house on the corner of Sutter and Franklin streets is the scene of many agreeable and homelike hospitalities, entertains a dozen friends at dinner this evening. There is a "movement" simmering in the musical world. Music is thought to be, like the little Jellabys, "in a devil of a state." A select coterie of her votaries, in council assembled, have sworn by the gods of Stuttgart and the demi-gods of the Berlin Conservatory that certain leaders and directors and *soi disant* Tausigs, now sunning themselves in the approving smiles of an ignorant world as all a musically-desirous public could wish, have falsely secured this comfortable position through a benevolent but undiscriminating patronage, and that they—the coterie of votaries—are in fact the people with whom the wisdom of harmony shall die, unless they succeed in awakening the dormant interest of a city to which Stuttgart is a sealed book and the Berlin Conservatory as if it were not, and concentrating the public ear, so to say, upon the correct thing as expounded by the coterie. The benevolent but undiscriminating patronage is lounging joyously through Europe on a

THREE YEARS' BRIDAL TRIP,

But he is to be addressed, to be reasoned with, to be shown how un-Stuttgarted, how un-Berlin-Conservatoried his protege really is, and therefore how unworthy to stand before an untaught but teachable public as the free and accepted baton-waver of the coast. A frank appeal is to be made, begging that the generous boy-bridegroom shower his golden favors on the coterie, and the Golden Gate shall hear music that is music, by the means. An interesting but belligerent musical family, as discordant of character as it is harmonious by profession, has left the city and orchestras poorer in talent by the means, but it is hoped this lack may be supplied when music is established on a working Berlin-Stuttgart basis. Meantime there is always the Tivoli.

There is a sample room on the west side of Kearny street, the only one in the city and in its vestibule a rather good-looking man, with mournful gray eyes, and who wears a red skull-cap, presides for the last three days behind a red baize table on which his wares, mostly knick-knacks in mother-of-pearl, lie exposed for sale. These things are very pretty, especially some little nacre egg spoons with carved handles, about which the crowd always in front of the stand cares little compared with the carved necklaces (rosaries perhaps), and crosses. The large audience that usually witnesses all the purchases gives the mournful-eyed vendor a chance for some clever extortions with weak-minded buyers. An unfortunate being bought a rosary, and even paid for it, when the merchant placed it, as it were, regretfully, into a pearl box, into which it slipped like a necklace at home, and extending the whole with the tips of his brown fingers as if he had merely put a wrapping paper on it, murmured, "This—another dollar." The crowd with pricked-up ears seemed betting with itself on the result. Hash Baz Ben got his dollar. On the strength of this somebody asked him his nationality, and was requested to formulate the sentiment in the French language. He said he was

AN EGYPTIAN FROM JERUSALEM.

That didn't sound just right, and Blondine said it was because Jerusalem is not in Egypt, still he might be an Egyptian just hailing from Jerusalem, as Alfred de Musset in his celebrated poem asks the reader if he has seen at Barcelona an Andalusian with a tanned complexion. It is very good of this man to wear a red sap and sell pearl egg-spoons and speak French with a Jerusalem accent and have a servile roll in his eyes, and do all this on full Kearny street and draw a crowd. I hope he will sell all his things. He is a boon, not as the stammerer echoed, a b-boon, but a grateful break in the landscape of the commonplace.

A tall, stiff English boy, who is just growing up to swallow-tails and razors, and love affairs, and all the ills that flesh is heir to, was standing with his friends on a wharf the other day, trying to enjoy the prospect, but much deterred therefrom by a miserable Teuton, who was engaged in hurling a poor, wee, shivering pup into the water from the hight of the wharf, for the ostensible purpose of teaching the little beggar to swim; it was hardly old enough to lap. He called it "Brince," the animal's name being presumably Prince. Finally the exiguous canine crept under the wharf, and was no more seen. The son of Albion approached the German, now in quest of his pup, and asked with rigid pose and voice of saturnine gloom, "Is Brince dead yet?" History may not record the response. PHILIP SHIRLEY.

In London, also, they have cheap editions of standard authors—cheaper indeed than the cheap American editions. Among the sales noted in London were 20,000 copies of "Tom Brown's School Days," the same number of "Voyage of the Sunbeam," and 100,000 copies of Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad." Carlyle's works are newly printed at nine cents. 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' is on sale at a penny.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

From A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, we have the new book recently issued by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, entitled "The Duchesse Undine; or, Slain by a Woman's Lie," which is from the pen of Hanson Penn Diltz. This is a novel of strong and often strangely drawn characters, moving in the so-called high social realm, even in the giddy hights of Parisian scenes and ways, where the plot is principally located. The story throughout has a French tone, though it includes scenes in the United States and Baden Baden. It pictures the Duchesse Undine, an exceedingly beautiful woman and the author's heroine, by attraction and spell influence over others, but without heart and treacherous. The work is issued in one square duodecimo volume, paper cover, price 25 cts. There is also at hand from the same houses—A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, issued by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia—another new volume, of the same size, binding and price, by E. W. Blaisdell, and entitled "The Hidden Record, or The Old Sea Mystery." It is a love story, divided into 78 short, clearly written chapters, and pleasantly told. The period of our last war with England is the epoch chosen for the events of the narrative, and in it are recounted deeds of valor and heroism on field and wave; but the principal points and scenes of interest are laid in New York, with some in Cuba, and convey in realistic colors the rough and sombre shadings and doings in life at the metropolis even in those early days, with which are mingled the virtues and graces of purer lives, and a happy unraveling of The Old Sea Mystery.

The "Magazine of Art," Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., New York, is another meritorious number of this fine journal. Its contents are: "La Barque Du Dante," from the painting by Eugene Delacroix; "Millet as an Art Critic," by W. E. H.; "Artists' Homes," Mr. Hubert Herkomer's, at Bushey, Hertz, by Alice Meynell; "The Pipes of all Peoples," by Harry V. Barnett; "The Ballad of the Turush," by Austin Dobson; "A Sculptor Barr," Giovanni Dupre, by Leader Scott; "The Coaly Tyne," by Aaron Watson; "Pictures at the Fitzwilliam Museum," by Sidney Colvin; "Art in the Nursery," and several departments.

"The Overland Monthly," issued by the San Francisco Publishing Company, for February, has a full store of original and selected writing, the leading of which are: "Improved London," by W. H. Rideing; "The Muezzin," by James Berry Bensel; "At Lisa's Grave," by Seddie E Anderson; "San Francisco in Early Days," by James O'Meara; "This Is Wisdom," by John Thorpe; "Tnalee," by Leonard Kip; "Evil as a Factor in Evolution," by C. T. Hopkins; "Aunt Venus," by Sara Dixon Halstet; song, by Kate M. Bishop; "The Criminal Responsibility of the Insane," by Harold Wheeler; "A Misunderstood Hero," by G. S. Godkin; "Annetta," by Evelyn M. Ludlum; "Herbert Spencer on Relaxation," by Alfred Wheeler; "Sweethearts and Wives," by James F. Bowman; beside editorials upon current topics, book reviews, etc.

Numbers 1 and 2 of a new monthly magazine, called "The Modern Age," and published by the Modern Age Publishing Company, Buffalo, N. Y., have been received. They contain a good list of original and selected articles, miscellany, etc., are of good typographical appearance, and are sold at 15 cents per number, or $1 60 per annum by subscription.

"The Musical Herald" for January, published by the Musical Herald Publishing Company, of Boston, presents the usual amount of fresh information afforded to the many readers of this monthly. The music published in this number consists of R. Franz's "Out of the Depths of Sorrow," with words; "The Birds Let Loose," a trio for female voices, by H. K. Oliver; and "Valse," D flat major, by Copin.

"The Wide-Awake" for February is a bright, newsy number of this excellent juvenile magazine. In its illustrations it has a number of interesting cuts concerning microscopes, buds, winter-garden plant cuts, besides many home and humorous presentations. All its pages are replete with interesting reading, original and selected, and cannot fail to highly please as well as instruct.

"The Plymouth Pulpit," published weekly by Ford, Howard & Hulbert, New York, in each of which is given one of Henry Ward Beecher's sermons, is published each Wednesday, at $2 per annum, or 7 cents per number.

YOUNGSTERS.

Golden hair and eyes of blue—
What won't they do?—what won't they do?
Eyes of blue and locks of gold—
My boy, you'll learn before you're old.
The gaitered foot, the taper waist—
Be not in haste, be not in haste;
Before your chin sprout twenty spear,
My word for 't youngster, they'll appear.

Raven hair and eyes of night
Undo the boys; and 't serves 'em right.
Eyes of night and raven hair,
They'll drive you, lad, to sheer despair.
The drooping curl, the downward glance,
They're only waiting for the chance;
At nick of time they'll sure appear,
Depend upon it, laddie, dear.

Shapely hands and arms of snow,
They know their charm, my boy, they know;
Flexile wrists and fleckless hands,
The lass that has them understands,
The cheeks that blush, the lips that smile—
A little while, a little while—
Before you know it, they'll be here,
And catch you napping, laddie dear.

Hands, and hair, and lips, and eyes,
'Tis there the tyro's danger lies.
You'll meet them leagued, or one by one—
In either case the mischief 's done.
A touch, a tress, a glance, a sigh,
And then, my boy, good-by—good-by!
God help you, youngster! keep good cheer;
Coax on your chin to twenty spear.
—[The Century.

FOR THE FAMILY SCRAP BOOK.

Cinders make a good fire for ironing days.

Wild mint scattered about the house will rid it of rats and mice.

Mirrors should not be hung where the sun shines directly upon them.

To relieve hiccough at once take a lump of sugar saturated with vinegar.

Hemorrhage of the lungs or stomach may be quickly stopped by small doses of salt.

To relieve a severe headache bind the temples tightly with a handkerchief or cloth.

Warm soap suds will keep the bugs off house plants and make them grow very fast.

To remove finger marks, putty stains, etc., from glass, put a little soda in the water with which you wash it.

To keep linen from turning yellow put it away rough dry after washing and bleaching well and rinsing in blue water.

A broom may be kept in good condition for a long time if it is washed once a week in clean, hot suds and then hung up to dry.

A range may be kept looking bright and nice with little trouble if it is wiped carefully with brown paper after greasy food has been cooked.

To clean white kid shoes rub them gently and thoroughly with a perfectly clean white flannel cloth dipped in diluted ammonia water and white soap.

Do not put soap in the water with which you wash the glass on your bureau; wash it with clear water with a soft cloth; then polish it with a piece of chamois skin. This removes lint and makes the glass shine.

An appetizing hot sauce for meats is made by taking one can of tomatoes and adding to it two onions chopped fine, a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, cinnamon, cloves, salt and a little nutmeg. Let the tomatoes, onions, etc., boil for ten minutes then take from the fire and add a large cupful of strong vinegar.

CONNECTICUT'S CAPITOL.—Those Connecticut people who know that the exterior of their handsome Capitol building at Hartford has niches for marble statues of twenty-two of the State's best men are beginning to wonder who are to be the immortals and what sculptors shall chisel them. The statues are to be seven feet high, and their canopies and pedestals are already in place. There are also thirty-four medallion blocks of marble, which are to receive likenesses of distinguished Connecticut men, and seventeen tympana set in the walls of the building, which are meant for historical designs. As illustrations of the architect's idea, the statues of Jonathan Trumbull and Roger Sherman were put in place by the Commissioners, also the profiles of Noah Webster and Horace Bushnell on medallions, and a tympanum picturing the famous old Charter Oak.

Nine stage lines center at Chico.

HIBERNATION.

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT THE WINTER SLEEP OF ANIMALS.

Experiments Made Upon Dormant Creatures—Effects of Change of Temperature—Finny Sleepers.

To the stroller by field and meadow the transition that comes with autumnal days is peculiarly interesting. The varied forms are preparing for winter. In silken shroud the future moth is laid away. Beneath the sod, beetles, worms and slugs have met in common sympathy. In the pond the noisome frog, in compact ball, awaits the call of spring, while under the bark and roots of every tree and bush insect forms have found their seasonable home. In cherry-stones, tightly coiled, is found the homely sow-bug, its door, the work of some hungry squirrel, thatched and plastered from within. The old yew log, that cheers some winter night, is tunnelled with halls, passages and wards, unsuspected from without, packed with sleeping ants, who, in the vain hope that spring has come, surge out in bold array. The silvery globes with perfect lids, that cling to autumn leaves, bear amid their golden floss the eggs of some garden spider. The bats, unable to follow their feathered friends to milder climes, bereft of food, betake themselves to sleep, and in some cave hang in clustered groups until the approach of spring. The long winter days are passed in sleep so deep that it might be aptly termed a living death, so complete is the respiratory suspension. The most delicate experiments made upon the dormant creatures often fail to betray the slightest movement. The wing extended shows the flowing blood, but the index of the delicate instrument records no answering beat. Even the surrounding air indicates no signs of inhalation, yet the slightest noise brings back its dormant life, and in a single hour over four cubic ounces of oxygen are consumed.

THE BAT.

Late in the fall the bats disappear, grouping in most fantastic shapes, a single one often bearing a score or more fellow-sleepers. The temperature of the bat slowly adapts itself to that which surrounds it. Their power of will over their muscular organization is completely lost, and the amount of respiration is inversely as the degree of irritability of the muscular fiber. Many of the vital functions enter upon a state of abeyance, and through the long months the food supply comes from the store of fat accumulated during the period of wakefulness, the creature hanging a willing victim to suspended animation. The minute infusoria, whose world may be a drop of dew, are affected similarly; as the water about them grows colder, the rhythmical contractions of their contractile vesicles grow less and less. At 15° (Centigrade) we may count fifteen pulsations, while when a temperature of 5° above freezing is attained, they are reduced to seven a minute, and at 2° all motions cease. The delicate cilia no longer lash the water, the animal being in a winter sleep, from which it can be aroused by a gentle application of heat to the surrounding water. These and the higher hibernating animals are not as a rule invulnerable to the effects of cold, though many fishes and reptiles have been resuscitated after complete freezing. The effect of an extreme in the higher animals is to awaken them from the peculiar physiological condition in which they seem balanced in the scale of life and death, the latter then ensuing from freezing in a natural way. The limitations of the different sleeps are, however, widely at variance. While some are easily awakened by a falling temperature, the zizel assumes a rate exactly in accordance with that without. In some experiments made by an eminent naturalists the temperature of the room in which the animal was kept was slowly lowered until it reached 2° (Centigrade) above zero, or freezing, that of the animal corresponding, showing that during hibernation the warm-blooded zizel had become truly cold-blooded. As excessive cold is not the immediate cause of winter sleep, neither is a rise of temperature immediately productive of wakefulness. In one experiment with the animal it awoke in the same temperature in which it had slept for many previous days. Once having been aroused by some yet unknown cause, the temperature of the animal increased with extreme rapidity.

THE SNAIL.

Who has not watched in summer days the glistening throng of snails upon the banks of streams? From the bridge at low tide the muddy flat scintillates and gleams as if flecked with diamonds as the shells move in close pursuit behind the outgoing tide, the march reversing as it rises; a continual coursing back and forth being carried on throughout the summer. But the first cold wind causes a perceptible diminution of their numbers, and frost finds the vast population of the shore far below the surface in winter sleep. They do not assimilate food—in other words, eat, digest, or grow—until the reanimating temperature of 15° C., or thereabout, comes again. The mollusks are perhaps the most remarkable for the long continuance of this condition. The land snails during winter close their shells with a calcareous plate of epiphragm, having a small orifice for breathing, and, buried in the earth, remain in a quiescent state for periods of long duration. It is in this condition, or immediately after the formation of the white epiphragm, that the edible snails about Paris are most esteemed. In the British Museum are certain shells that were brought from Egypt and thoughtlessly gummed to a stand, and four years later were found alive by the curator. They were not at all affected by their long sleep, and lived for several years after. Their pulsation, that at the time of their capture was 110, during hibernation was not distinguishable. Many of the fresh-water mussels retreat to the deep mud and sleep throughout the winter, and the same may be true of salt-water forms.

THE HEDGEHOG.

The witch in "Macbeth," according to whom "Thrice and once the hedgepig whin'd," must have heard the little animals when awakened from their sleep; this, some writers say, being the only time in which the peculiar utterance is heard, while others, who have disturbed the sleeper, aver that its only response is a sigh, the hedgehog immediately relapsing into somnolency that is, perhaps, the most perfect hibernation known among quadrupeds; many of its congeners laying up winter stores, while the hedgehog depends entirely upon the suspension of its faculties. This has been doubted, as apples have been found in the winter burrow, but their presence there may be explained in another way. In the fall the spinous little creatures, warned by the cooler nights, bethink themselves of the winter and prepare their habitation for it. This may be under the roots of some aged tree, or in a hollow of the same, or even in the burrow of some luckless rabbit, into which bits of hay, grass, or soft leaves are carried. Perhaps upon the last tour the hedgehog essays a stone wall; to ascend is a comparatively easy matter, but the descent would seem a more difficult feat. The little creature, however, with a quick movement leaps into the air, coiling into a ball as it falls, striking upon the mass of sharp spines in perfect safety, uncoiling and passing on, bearing upon its spines the fallen pippin that has chanced to become impaled in the fall. Observers who have witnessed this assume that the animal impales them purposely as an economic measure; we are, however, inclined to the accidental phase of the accident. Be it as it may, the hedgehog is often seen in the autumn bearing away, perched upon its back, the fallen fruit. Once within their nest, the animal does not awake until spring, unless extreme cold arouses them. If decapitated in this condition, before the animal can awake, the heart beats on for some time, as if its work had not been interfered with. Remove now the brain, even take out the spinal column and sever the various muscles, and yet the heart beats on for several hours, while for nearly a day will it show signs of vitality. How little the creature depends upon respiration can be shown by surrounding it with gas, carbonic acid, etc., and for a long time their effects upon the animal, that in its normal state would be instantaneous, are not perceptible.

THE BEARS.

Many of the bears are winter sleepers, and are often captured by well-known marks upon the snow, recognized by the sportsman. Like the hedgehog, the bear depends entirely upon its accumulation of fat, and during the fall is in prime condition, when, in October or November, it enters upon its winter home. One of these nests of the black bear, found by the writer several miles from Lake Uxowans, in the Adirondacks, was beneath a huge tree, four or five of whose great roots branched out on each side. The earth had been removed on the south side, the interior lined with leaves, twigs, and other refuse matter that would make a comfortable bed, and covered with snow in a dense jungle, the animal had perfect security. Soon after the bear has retired the intestines shrink and become clogged or hardened with a substance known as tapan, in reality pine leaves and the bark of fir trees that they eat immediately prior to entering upon the state of hibernation, that remains in position until spring, and so slow is the exhaustion of fat, that is now the food-supply, that animals have been found five months after their involuntary entombment as fat as when they went in. During the sleep the skin upon the balls of the feet is renewed. The males of the polar bear do not hibernate, a fact proven by the late polar expedition of the yacht Eira. According to Leigh Smith, they did not see a female bear from October to March 13th. The winter home is merely a shelter in the lee of some rock, the bear allowing herself to be snowed in. Here the young are born before spring, their additional respiration serving to enlarge the snowy house, from which they emerge in early spring, the mother well worn by her attempts at sustaining a family under what would appear exceedingly adverse circumstances.

SOUTHERN ANIMALS.

The badger, dormouse, porcupine, hamster and many others enter more or less into this strange condition, while the cases of partial hibernation are extremely common, hares having been found buried in the snow for weeks, and even sheep have shared the same fate without injury. The dormouse erects its winter home of various grasses four or five feet from the ground, and so skillfully are they interwoven and joined together that the closest discernment is necessary to distinguish the entrance—that, indeed, is only known to the animal itself. Soft mosses line the home, among which the sleepers lie until early spring, often awakening while snow is yet upon the ground. From now until warmer days they merely sleep, awakening from time to time to feed from a store of nuts laid up for the occasion. In southern countries, where the intense heat is fatal to animal life as the lowering temperature of the far north or south, a similar condition is entered into by many animals, known as æstivation. In collecting about Bahia Blanca, in September, Darwin unearthed spiders, lizards and toads, all in a lethargic condition. A week later they began to appear of their own accord, and three days before the equinox all nature was prepared to greet it. On the days not immediately preceding this awakening, the temperature, as recorded by this eminent naturalist, rarely arose above 15°, but in the eleven days preceding it there was a mean of 58°, showing that æstivation is not wholly the result of a change of temperature, but is dependent upon the occurrence of drought. Many alligators and crocodiles pass the dry periods in a similar manner. The mud-cases of the marsh crocodile are often found in Ceylon, and have been taken out perfect casts of the animal, telling the story of its hibernation. This habit of the crocodile has been the cause in various countries, especially Ceylon, of ludicrous incidents. In one, an English officer had retired to his tent, which suddenly rose in air, with all its furniture, out of the wreck of which appeared an awakened crocodile that was here hibernating, the fire built without having, perhaps, disturbed its repose, to the astonishment and confusion of the campers-out. The yellow snake of Jamaica, that attains a length of twenty feet, excavates a burrow for purposes of partial hibernation, while our snakes of the north are well known to pass the entire winter in the deepest sleep. Among the vertebrate sleepers of the south is found the tanrec of Madagascar, that, burrowed in the sand, sleeps away three months of the year. With hardly an exception, the mollusks of the Mediterranean provinces lie dormant throughout the summer. Many fishes are perfect hibernators, lying in the mud during the cold season, or, in the south, passing the season of drought in sun-baked cases, in almost perfect sleep. Not only during one season is this kept up, but several; and, in India, ponds that have been dry for extended periods, when filled, were, as if by magic, populated with the awakened finny sleepers.

Are not our trees in winter sleeping? The sap has ceased to flow, their growth has stopped, and all their functions are at rest. Seeds lie dormant for years. Corn taken from the Aztec tombs has been awakened (?) in the present decade, a process analogous to the awakening of animal life from summer or winter sleep.—[New York Post.

INFLUENCE OF MUSIC ON ANIMALS.

Whatever the *modus operandi* may be, musical sounds have certainly a peculiar effect on brutes at times, though whether this is of a pleasurable nature or otherwise, seems to be not quite clear. In a garden where a guitar was often played, it was observed that the cows in an adjoining meadow invariably came to that part of the hedge nearest to the point from which the strains proceeded; and it was found that they could be lured in this way all round the field, without catching sight of the performer, or having any other inducement to follow. Sheep were affected in a somewhat similar manner, but in a less degree; goats still less; horses, pigs and poultry not at all. Canaries will usually begin to sing and parrots to exercise their vocabulary when they hear a piano. So far, these creatures would appear to manifest delight; but how about a cat or dog? The latter puts its tail between its legs and howls dismally at the first note of either vocal or instrumental music, though it can be accustomed to tolerate both with equanimity after a time; while pussy lashes her sides, cries remonstrantly, and, jumping on the musician's lap, seems to rub and paw an appeal that the unwonted and mysterious visitation which so disturbs her nerves may cease, particularly during singing. With these, then, one would infer that the sensations produced are anything but agreeable; but it is rather singular that, although cat and dog are apparently distressed, both run to the piano or performer and remain there as long as the cause of their excitement continues, neither endeavoring to escape, as they would from any other source of terror or annoyance. It is thought that there are sounds emitted by the insect world of so intensely high a pitch that the human ear is incapable of appreciating them; indeed, it is almost proved that such is the case by observation of the mechanism for their production, and the agitation betrayed by other animals contiguous, but not within the range of vision, when it is set in motion. Thus, as ants are supposed to have a sense of sight beyond anything that we can conceive, and to see colors which are unknown to us, so it may be presumed that many creatures have a power of hearing which exceeds, not only in degree, but in quality, the same sense in man.—[All the Year Round.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. E. B. Lighthill,

FROM NEW YORK CITY,

Begs leave to inform the public that he has opened an office in Sacramento, in the building over the California State Bank,

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—AND DISEASES OF THE—

EYE, EAR, THROAT and LUNGS

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A candid opinion will invariably be given as to the probabilities of a cure, and no case will be accepted for treatment which does not offer a reasonable chance of success.

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In no way can disease be so surely prevented as by keeping the system in perfect condition. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS ensures perfect health through the changing seasons, it disarms the danger from impure water and miasmatic air, and it prevents Consumption, Kidney and Liver Disease, &c.

H. S. Berlin, Esq., of the well-known firm of H. S. Berlin & Co., Attorneys, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C., writes, Dec. 5th, 1881:

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THE WONDER OF HEALING!

Catarrh. The Extract is the only specific for this disease. Cold in Head, etc. Our "Catarrh Cure," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the Extract; our Nasal Syringe, invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the Extract.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped.

DIPHTHERIA AND SORE THROAT. Use the Extract promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

For Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy.

For Ulcers, O'd Sores or Open Wounds its action upon these is most remarkable.

Caution.—*POND'S EXTRACT has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation. It is never sold in bulk or by measure.*

SPECIALTIES AND TOILET ARTICLES.

POND'S EXTRACT	50c., $1, $1 75		
Toilet Cream	$1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	25
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler (Glass 50c)	1 00
Toilet Soap (3 Cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Med'ca'd Paper	25

Family Syringe, $1.

LADIES, read pages 13, 18, 21 and 26 of our New Pamphlet which accompanies each bottle. OUR NEW PAMPHLET WITH HISTORY OF OUR PREPARATIONS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

POND'S EXTRACT CO.,

14 West 14th st., New York.

KIDNEY-WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED

The SUREST CURE for

KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or a disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use KIDNEY-WORT at once (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action to all the organs.

Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, KIDNEY-WORT is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power. (50)

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

Acts at the same time on Liver, Kidneys and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

AUCTIONS.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

90 HEAD

—FINE—

DAIRY COWS

Dairy Wagons, Cans, Etc.

—ON THE—

Premises of DR. T. A. SNIDER,

3½ Miles Below Washington,

YOLO COUNTY,

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1883,

At 11 o'clock A. M.,

COMPRISING ABOUT 60 NO. 1 EXTRA MILCH Cows; a lot of Good Milch Cows, and a few good Beef Cows, 2 Dairy Wagons, 6 Delivery Horses (four of them extra good), and Harness; and about 100 Milk Cans. Also, the City Milk Route, amounting to about $850 per month. Sold on account of retiring from the dairy business.

☞ TERMS OF SALE: All sums under $200, cash; over $200, approved notes at 3, 6 or 8 months from date of sale, at 10 per cent. per annum.

Sherburn & Smith, Auctioneers.

BELL & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

916 J STREET, bet. Ninth and Tenth.

Regular Sale Days, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 10:30 o'clock. j3 2p

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GENERAL NOTICES.

There are bright buds of April and blossoms of May;
But they're not half so sweet as the breath of the maid
That with SOZODONT brushes her teeth every day,
Till like pearls through her beautiful lips they're displayed.
O, SOZODONT! what an enchantment is thine,
That gives teeth like the sun, and gives lips red as wine. j30-3tTuThS

Forty years' experience of an old nurse. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price, twenty-five Cents a bottle. n18-1yTuThS

A Card.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. n18 4plyTuThS

For the Ladies.—Please ask your physician his opinion of PURE CALIFORNIA PORT WINE, PEPSIN AND CALISAYA BARK combined, as a Tonic and Cure for Dyspepsia or Indigestion. If satisfactory, try HALLIS PEPSIN WINE BITTERS. au24-6m

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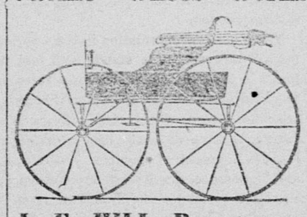
Pacific Wheel Works.



J. F. HILL, PROPRIETOR,

MANUFACTURER OF CARRIAGE AND Wagon Wheels, Gears, etc. The Trade furnished at lowest prices. **Best Carriages and Wagons of all kinds** made promptly to order and on hand. m25-eodTuThS&awSt

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THE GREAT SAUCE

OF THE WORLD.

LEA & PERRINS'

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, &c.

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Sold and used throughout the world.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,

AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES. NEW YORK.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S

Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier

Removes Tan, Pimples, Moth Patches and every blemish on beauty. It has stood the test of thirty years, and is so harmless we taste it, to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. D. Sayre, said to a lady of the haut-ton, a patient: "As you ladies must use them, I recommend GOURAUD'S CREAM as the least harmful of all Skin Preparations." Also, POUDRE SUBTILE removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin.

Mme. M. E. T. GOURAUD, Sole Prop., 48 Bond street, New York.

For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the United States, Canadas and Europe. n18-1yawS&SwlyeowW

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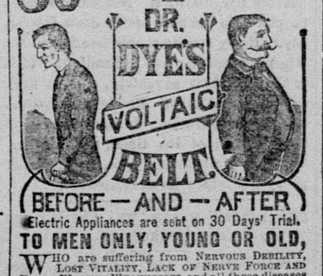

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Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial.

TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD,

WHO are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, LACK OF NERVE FORCE AND VIGOR, WASTING WEAKNESSES, and all those diseases of a PERSONAL NATURE resulting from ABUSES AND OTHER CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete restoration of HEALTH, VIGOR and MANHOOD GUARANTEED. The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address

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OF NEW GOODS HAS ARRIVED AT 629 J street, ACKERMAN'S OLD PLACE. We have all the old lines in stock. We propose to run the business in the same lively manner that has prevailed at the store heretofore. We shall be receiving new goods constantly, and bottom prices will be our motto. GEORGE W. HANCOCK & CO. j8 tf

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IRON AND BRASS FOUNDER AND MACHINIST, Front and N streets. Manufacturer of Gutenberger's Horse Powers, Patent Ground Roller and Clog Crusher and Barley Mills. All kinds of Hydraulic Pipes. For sale, Three Miller Patent Hay Presses. d1-4plm

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NO 412 J STREET, PRACTICAL PLUMBER and Gasfitter—Work done on the most approved sanitary principles. d1-4ptf

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