PHASES OF LONDON LIFE.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM A RECORD-UNION CORRESPONDENT.

Operations of the Salvation Army—Easy Way to Pay Expenses—The Inhabitants of Seven Dials—Etc.

LONDON, May 17, 1883.

Among the agencies employed here for the reformation of the degraded classes of society, that which is just now receiving the largest share of attention is the Salvation Army. With the peculiar methods of this organization the readers of the RECORD-UNION are already familiar. Some, in addition to what they have learned through the press, have had opportunities in the Eastern cities to verify their impressions from the standpoint of personal observation. But this army as it exists in England is a different affair entirely from what it has appeared to be in the feeble incursions it has made upon the United States. There it has encountered unfavorable conditions, and has almost invariably suffered defeat. Here, on the contrary, it has found a congenial atmosphere, has met with much encouragement, and has won for itself a very prominent position. Nor has this been done by abrogating or toning down any of its peculiarities, but rather by dilligently working these and thrusting them into the foreground. It was thought in America that a slight

LOWERING OF THE STANDARD

In this respect would add greatly to the chances of success. But what was deemed its weakness in our country has proven, in the altered conditions of the lower classes in this land, to be its chief source of strength. The army numbers now over 80,000 "fighting men and women," has accumulated property to the value of about three-quarters of a million dollars, is adding stations at the rate of about four a week, and increasing its staff of paid officers in the same ratio; has 250 brass bands, forty-five paid band-masters, and has expended a total of about $25,000 in band instruments. These figures give an idea of the rapidity with which this strange movement is winning its way here, and a knowledge of them, together with the comments, adverse and otherwise, constantly meeting the eye in the public press, led your correspondent to seek further light by attending a breakfast recently given at Exeter Hall. At this gathering the Commander-in-Chief, General Booth, had called around him the outside friends of the movement—those who subscribe or collect money to meet its expenses. That the 300 who attended should have had the privilege of

PAYING FOR THEIR ENTERTAINMENT BY MEANS OF A COLLECTION

Did not appear to surprise anybody. In fact, as they were all church-going people, this little formality of passing around the hat seemed to be just what was needed to develop the devotional spirit and make all feel at home. The inner man regaled and the breakfast duly paid for, Big Ben, a converted pugilist, introduced as "the victor in fifteen fights," took the platform and entertained the audience with a sacred song. The burly frame of this man contrasted strangely with his bashful manner, and to see the hands formerly employed in the cruelties of the prize ring marking time to the music of a hymn, while from lips often, doubtless, pummeled to a jelly, emanated soft sounds of peaceful melody, was a sight at once novel, suggestive and affecting. Many wept, and no wonder. Big Ben was a great card, and brought forward, as the General frankly declared, as a specimen of the conquests of the Salvation Army, with the object of persuading its friends there assembled to "cash up," his appearance was speedily followed, as a matter of course, by another collection. This breakfast, it transpired, was held under something of a cloud. The Bishops of the Established Church had recently announced the opinion that the meetings of the Army

TENDED TO PROMOTE IMMORALITY,

And as a mark of their disapprobation had summarily dismissed a committee they had previously appointed to inquire what encouragement the Church should give to the movement. This act threatened serious consequences, for the favor with which influential people in the establishment had hitherto regarded the army gave it considerable social prestige, to say nothing of the pecuniary support it had brought. Few specifications were made, but the general charge was that the freedom allowed at the meetings had led to improper acts between the sexes, the fruits of which had shown themselves in due time in scandalous cases before the Police Courts. This was a serious allegation to come from so high a source, and it naturally caused much dismay both within the army and outside. The scoffing world winked its knowing eye and said, "I told you so," while the respectable people who had given countenance and help to the movement shrugged their shoulders suspiciously and wondered whether, after all, they had not been made the victims of misplaced confidence. This breakfast afforded an opportunity for the

DENIAL OF THESE CHARGES,

And for proof of their falsity, if such could be produced. General Booth stated that in response to specific inquiries for cases of illigitimacy sent to over 400 stations, 370 had replied that nothing of the kind had ever occurred among them, and that the number of responses making confession of such cases was only 20. This showing, though not a clear record, was pretty good under the circumstances, the General thought, and would compare favorably with that of any of the regular church organizations. The allegation that such a thing as "crawling for Jesus" had been allowed in any of their meetings was indignantly denied, as was also the charge that the gas is frequently turned off. In only two cases had the latter impropriety been committed, and the acts then were not those of the Salvation Army, but of the Skeleton Army, an organization which wages constant warfare against the Salvationists. This Skelton Army, by the way, is made up of the riff-raff of the community, though at its back, it is said, furnishing it with the sinews of war, is the grand army of the publicans, or saloon-keepers, whose opposition is readily accounted for by the fact that all

SALVATIONISTS ARE PLEDGED TEETOTALERS.

That these, whose business must suffer from every victory it wins, should use all possible means to bring the army into disrepute seems perfectly natural, and the opinion seemed to prevail at this breakfast that in the present instance the publicans had made cat's paws, not only of the bummer element, but of their lordships the Bishops also. Still, however, the Salvation Army marches on, tidings of victory coming to headquarters from all parts of the United Kingdom and from many points on the Continent. Nor can any one deny that this novel system of evangelism is reaching the masses—the lowest strata, in fact, of that portion of the population usually designated by this name—a class of people scarcely touched by ordinary church agencies, and almost entirely beyond the reach of even Moody and Sankey demonstrations. What gives special importance to movements of this description in London is that there are found here a larger number of paupers, criminals, and men and women generally of the most brutal and degraded type, than are huddled together in any other city on earth. Not only is the number of these larger absolutely than anywhere else, but it is larger relatively. It may be truthfully said of this great metropolis, with its four million of population, that it is at once the best place this side of heaven, and the worst place this side the country where, as a fastidious young man, averse to giving offense, remarked recently in my hearing, "our friend below" resides—the best in the virtues and charities which abound in it, and the worst in the miseries and inequities to which it gives shelter. Nowhere under the sun will you find viler specimens of humanity, or localities in which the atmosphere is so impregnated with moral pestilence. To be convinced of this one has only to pay a visit to the neighborhood famous in romance and history as

THE SEVEN DIALS.

Not that this quarter of the city is what it was when Dickens wrote of its horrors, or that it will equal in sheer degradation some other parts of London, but it is bad enough yet to make an honest man blush with shame for his race, and to give a fair idea, one would think, of what hell must be. The most interesting visit made to this place by your correspondent occurred one Sunday morning, when the pernicious English habit of retiring late at night and rising at a late hour in the morning, had caused him to miss a coveted opportunity of hearing Spurgeon. The omnibus lands you right in the center of this plague spot, and for a city that makes a specialty of Sabbath observance and has its

SALOONS HERMETICALLY SEALED

Until 1 o'clock, and open then only till 3, and from 6 to half-past 11 in the evening, a strange sight meets you. In some of the seven narrow streets, which diverge from this center, a public market is in progress, with all the stores in the vicinity open and doing business. Here you have a chance to see the women of Seven Dials, and what creatures they are! Faces unwashed, hair uncombed, dress slovenly and filthy, eyes bloodshot and lustful, and their whole appearance bearing unmistakable signs of the previous night's debauch at the ale house and elsewhere; how little of the human survives the wreck and ruin that has overtaken these unhappy creatures! Other streets around are filled with groups of brutal-looking men. The first impression of a stranger would be that there had just been a fire or a fight, and that these loungers, drawn hastily from their lodgings with only time to throw a few articles of so called clothing on their backs, had now divided into companies to discuss the result. The men, however, strange to say, do look a little better than the women, and I suppose, by the way, that one reason why human degradation reaches such low depths in this land is that the woman sinks with the man and frequently goes lower. Happily, in our land the women of the lower classes retain their self-respect, for the most part, and exercise a restraining influence over their husbands and brothers. Hence

THE LEVEL OF SOCIAL VILENESS

Is not so low there as here. But returning to the Seven Dials, we learn that the reason why the corporation allows a Sunday market in this locality is because the wretched beings who have their abode here have positively no way of keeping anything over night, even in moderate weather, owing to the close and putrid atmosphere of the rooms in which they live—an explanation which does not appear at all incredible when one glances again at those around him, who have but recently emerged from these hotbeds of impurity. I spoke of fire. The only fire is that burning in the stomachs of these poor wretches as they wait with manifest impatience for the public houses to open. As the hour of 1 approaches they gather around these places, like singed bats around a candle, and when finally the church clock strikes and the doors fly open, there is

A STAMPEDE FOR THE BAR,

Followed by a clinking of glasses, which lets one at once into the fatal secret of the degredation about him. But is there no relief to this dark picture, no bright oasis in the midst of this reeking desert of sin? To the credit of mankind be it said, there is. On the occasion of my visit I found, intermingled with the groups of abandoned men and women of which I have spoken, other groups, the inner circles of which presented an appearance of purity and respectability, such as contrasted strangely with the surroundings beyond. They were stationed at almost every street corner, and above the din and chatter which filled the place, you could hear, wafted to you from these circles, the voice of heavenly song. High above the heads of some of these groups a banner waved, whose blue folds as they opened to the sun revealed to the crowd some temperance motto—a blessed herald surely in such a place. And the gospel of love and peace was there unfolded. It took a different Christianity from that which is content to put itself on Sabbath parade in elegant churches to come to such slums as these and beard the lion of sin in his own den; but there stood the men and women that were neither ashamed nor afraid to undertake such service, and the heart of your correspondent bounded with admiration as he beheld them.

THE DAYS OF HEROISM,

He reflected, are not wholly in the past after all. And what added to his delight, and increased his admiration for these workers, was the fact, which he elicited from them afterwards, that they were men who earned their bread by the sweat of their brow during the week, and then came and performed this Sabbath service solely as a labor of love. The benedictions of Providence be upon all such! I learned, too, that there was a godly woman who went into the dark dens round about as a nurse for the sick, carrying with her not only messages of hope and comfort, but such substantial necessaries as medicines, chops and steaks! Who can withhold a blessing from such an angel of mercy as that! Thus the battle goes on here, the good caring for the bad, the pure trying to lift up the impure; virtue seeking to trample vice under its tender feet of love, with, alas, only partial success, for the dark places still cast hideous shadows over these busy thoroughfares, and sin and misery do so much abound as to almost reconcile one to the dark skies and frequent rains of this metropolis, on the theory that the heavens are expressing by such signs their mingled pity and displeasure at the scene beneath them.

THE SONG OF THE DUDE.

Oh! the dude, the beautiful dude!
The essence concentred of trousered prude!
We see him and love him, and who shall dare
To chide us for loving a thing so fair?
We love his face, with its smile so bland;
We love the cane in his well gloved hand;
We love his sombre and lofty air,
His *tout ensemble* of well-dressed care.

We love the go-to-the-party dude,
Who stands by the wall as though firmly glued;
Who goes to the opera with well-banged hair,
With a high silk hat and a languid air.
He walks on the avenue every day,
In a clerical collar and aimless way.
He rarely smiles, and his drivelling talk
Is slow, like his tongue and his languid walk.

'Tis said that this animal, *genus dude*,
With his blase air and his attitude,
Is sometimes a youth with ambition high,
Which he skillfully hides from the vulgar eye;
That he fixes his hopes on a goal afar,
Where fame and fortune and glory are,
And his air refined and his gentle smile
Are methods of hiding an inward guile.

Alack! alas! for the gentle dude,
With his blase air and his attitude,
They hide no deeper thing, I trow,
Than the vacuum back of his well-banged brow.
For his air serene and his well cut coat
Are the sails that move his social boat.
And the wind blows low or wind blows high,
A dude he lives, and a dude he'll die!

—(G. T. D.

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TRAVELS IN GERMANY.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF CITIES, PEOPLE AND CUSTOMS.

The Pranks of High Prince Carnival as Witnessed at Cologne—The City of Perfumes—Universities—Etc

[Written for the RECORD-UNION by Prof. E. Kemen.]

My last letter treated of travels and scenes in Holland. The first place we reach on entering Germany from the west is Aix-la-Chapelle or Aachen, a historical city in the Rhenish province of Prussia. It was once the residence of one of the greatest men in ancient history—of Charlemagne, or Charles the Great. His bones are resting in the Muenster or Cathedral, where the German Emperors were crowned until the year 1558. This cathedral contains a number of relics and ancient crown-jewels. Among the remarkable edifices is the Court-house erected in 1353, with its gothic architecture and its Kaiser-Saal or Emperor's Hall. On the main square is a splendid fountain and a gilded-bronze statue of Charlemagne. Aix-la-Chapelle has been from time immemorial a noted watering-place. For this reason it has an inviting and modern appearance, broad streets, nice residences and large hotels. Its hot sulphur springs enjoy a high reputation for their curative properties. It was formerly a great gambling place; but as gambling has been prohibited in Prussia, it has lost its notoriety in that respect. The population is about 70,000. Lying near the frontier of Belgium and Holland, and on the main line of travel between Germany, England and France, it has

ALMOST A COSMOPOLITAN APPEARANCE.

You may hear four different languages spoken in the streets almost every day. Two daily express trains, between Berlin and Paris, pass it; and nearly all Western Europe, visiting the Rhine, takes this route. From Aix-la-Chapelle we branched off towards Dusseldorf, on the Rhine, not wishing to leave this place in the rear on our journey up the Rhine, as it is an interesting city. After passing Krefeld, a very industrious and pretty town of about 50,000 inhabitants, laid out in walks and lined with trees, we crossed the Rhine and were in Dusseldorf, This is the seat of government of the Rhenish province. The town is divided into three parts: the Old and New-town and Karlstadt; the latter is the prettiest. There are several large and beautiful squares, among which is the "Marktplatz," with a colossal statue of Prince John William. The surroundings of Dusseldorf are attractive, and the city itself is a lively and busy place. The fine arts are greatly cultivated and its celebrated academy of painting has over four hundred pupils. The department of sculpture is also well represented. Continuing our journey we arrived at

DEUTZ, OPPOSITE COLOGNE,

Of which it is a suburb. In former years only a pontoon bridge led across the Rhine, but now a fine railroad bridge spans both banks of the river. Both sides are lined with large hotels, all anxious to catch the wealthy travelers and tourists from abroad. The principal ones among them are the Hotel Royal, de Hollande, Prinz Carl, and the Hotel Disch, which is centrally located. We had arrived at an interesting time for the good people of Cologne, as it was carnival time. Those who have never seen a large city gone crazy should visit Cologne on such an occasion. After Rome and Venice Cologne takes the palm for mirthful and extravagant demeanor during carnival. Everybody is in duty bound to go out travestied and disguised for three days, under penalties which we shall try to describe, and which is not soon forgotten if one neglects to submit to the general usage. Woe to the rebellious or innocent stranger who does not take heed of these friendly warnings! On Saturday evening, preceding Ash-Wednesday, the fun commences. Numerous masks are seen patroling the streets; the theaters, cafes and public resorts have changed their usual appearance.

PRINCE CARNIVAL'S REIGN

Has begun. The ever-watchful and extraordinarily severe Prussian police has vanished and given way to a turbulent and seemingly wicked and disordered crowd. We say seemingly, for, beneath this apparent disorder and licentiousness there is a spirit of long-restrained mirth and freedom which gives vent to its feelings under the guise of a mask. On the following days no business is transacted; the stores are closed, and the churches might as well be, for few worshipers are seen there. The town is crazy—literally crazy. At noon the grand carnivalistic procession begins. For several months previous a number of societies, headed by the wealthier class of citizens, have been preparing for the occasion, and a large amount of money has been invested to make these processions brilliant and imposing. Some individuals contribute several thousand marks to the general fund. Figure to yourself a hundred or more pompously decorated chariots, cars and carriages full of masks representing all kinds of

ALLEGORIES OR RIDICULOUS SCENES,

Interspersed by numerous knights, cavaliers and pedestrians, and accompanied by several bands of music, parading the streets, while the multitude of spectators are nearly all disguised and wear grotesque masks. Now let an innocent stranger appear in his every-day suit and watch his experience of the carnival of Cologne. In a moment he is surrounded by frolicsome Harlequins, Paillasos and other satellites of Prince Carnival. They form a solid chain around him, through which he cannot escape, and before long they make him almost envy the fate of a foot-ball. If he has ever read the story of Sancho Panza, lifted up on a blanket, in "Don Quixote," he will understand that worthy's feelings. And should he happen to wear a cylinder hat, a few rogues, dressed in woman's attire, will take hold of him and pass an old coffee or flour sack over his head and pull it down to his knees. When one band has left him another takes him up, and the greater his remonstrances the greater the fun. In the evening we visited the Grosser Guerzenich and witnessed a spectacle worth seeing. There must have been over two thousand people, all masked, and dancing in a single hall. We also saw the Alter and Neuer Kubberg, two large halls equally full of masked people. The most attractive part of these balls is the wit, humor and repartee which one hears on all sides, and which make them so different from those cold and stately affairs commonly seen in other parts. At the theaters, cafes and restaurants, in fact everywhere, there was the same

TURMOIL OF EXHILARATION.

On Ash-Wednesday all is over. The good Christians go to church early to get their ashy-cross; for Cologne is a good Catholic city. Notwithstanding this extravagant deportment no reprehensible disorders or crimes of any kind are committed; for, let it be said here, there are fewer crimes or misdemeanors committed in Germany, even under such circumstances, than in many other countries in ordinary times. Cologne is a fortified town of 150,000 inhabitants. At a distance it has a grand and imposing appearance with its many spires and towers; but on reaching the interior all this disappears. Its narrow, crooked and dark streets are not calculated to please the eye; and were it not for the buoyant and gay spirit of its inhabitants it would indeed be a gloomy place. Instead of this, however, it is lively and pleasant. The most remarkable edifice in town is

THE DOME OR CATHEDRAL,

One of the largest churches in the world. It was commenced nearly five centuries ago and is not quite finished yet. Its nave is about five hundred feet long. The interior offers a grand and magnificent spectacle of architecture and sculpture; it is furthermore adorned with many paintings and statues. The aisles of themselves have space enough to form each a good-sized church. At the termination of its two towers a great and imposing ceremony took place not long ago, in which the Emperor and many Princes participated. Cologne is a city of commerce and industry; the latter embraces the celebrated eau-de-cologne, known all over the world. There are over a hundred manufacturers of this perfume, and each claims to be the genuine firm of "Jean Marie Farina." All have documentary evidence to show that it is so. Jean Marie Farina, the first compounder of this perfume, was an Italian, who started this business some centuries ago, and was established on the "Julichsplatz." Hence his successers—for it seems he sold his secret to a number of people—claim to be the original firm, and reside on or near the Julichsplatz. The next city we visit is Bonn. This is the starting point of the famous and rich-landed banks of the Rhine. Before treading on this classical ground we shall say a few words about Bonn and also about the inhabitants of the Rhenish province.

BONN IS A PRETTY TOWN

On the left bank of the river, and is mainly known for its celebrated university with its five or six hundred students. Its library contains ninety thousand volumes. The place bears the stamp of a German university-city, which requires some explanation. In other countries the seat of a university does not offer the same interest as in Germany, and that for several reasons. Without wishing to laud extraordinarily German educational institutions, the fact cannot be disputed that German universities stand at the head of such institutions among the nations of the world. But the principal reason why they are regarded with particular interest in that country is their political as well as civil significance. In a country where individual freedom has been restrained by a strict military rule—we are almost tempted to say despotism—it was from the universities that the sparks of the spirit of liberty and progress started, until they became a bright flame which no arbitrary power could subdue. And to-day the Governments of Germany have to court and compromise with these hearths of enlightment and learning. Therefore a greater importance is attached to them than in most countries. University life in Germany forms an interesting chapter in itself, which I shall not attempt to describe. Be it said only, that the students form regular clans with distinctive signs and dresses; that they lead a rather free life, and that upon the least provocation they fight duels. These duels, however, are not very serious; sabers are used, and

A SCAR OR TWO SATISFIES

The injured point of honor. They seem to glory in these encounters. Bonn derives its main income from the students, as they are mostly sons of wealthy families, and spend a great deal of money. The general characteristics of the people on the Rhine are good humor and joviality. They are kind and polite towards strangers, honest and generous in disposition. Their frequent contact with people from other nations has made them liberal-minded and morally superior to the inhabitants of some less-favored parts of the Fatherland. This refers to the people living in the vicinity of the Rhine, where nature has favored them; but we must also speak of a wide tract of country extending south and west as far as Luxemburg and France, which is ill-favored by nature, and where the inhabitants, although good-natured, are ignorant and rude. One portion called "Eifel," is a rough, timbered country, where the people are mostly poor and know little of the outside world. Another called "Hunderuck," is of a similar kind. In some districts the consumption of coffee and tea is considered an expensive luxury by the poorer peasants, who take oatmeal soup or gruel instead, and meat is seldom seen on their table. Some of

THE HOUSES ARE BUILT OF LOAM

With thatched roofs, and they hold, besides the family, also the stock and barn, all in one. Going through a yard, surrounded by a stone-wall, a large dung-hill greets your eye; fowls are strutting about and the filled pig-pens, adjoining the house, make their presence felt. A side-door, leading from the kitchen, communicates with the cow-stable, so that fresh milk is close at hand. The particular advantages of this arrangement, in an odoriferous sense, we shall not discuss, however. Between the cow-stable and the horse-stable is a place reserved for thrashing grain in winter. Flails are still in use, as thrashing is done by hand. On a floor above both stables the hay and grain is stored. The reader must not forget that these places are under one and the same roof, so that the peasants can milk their cows, thrash their grain and attend to their stock without leaving the house, as interior doors lead from one place to another. In bad weather these arrangements may be considered advantageous; but, for reasons easily understood, I doubt whether American farmers would like the plan. It is true that more and better care is given to the animals. They are attended to regularly, and suffer neither from cold, nor from hunger or thirst. Cows are tied up the same as horses, littered and cleaned.

SAVING FERTILIZERS.

We made use of the word "dung-hill" above. This requires some explanation. In many rural districts of Europe, especially in the poorer ones in Germany and France, manure is an article of great importance and value, inasmuch as poor or exhausted soil needs constant fertilizing. It is therefore carefully saved for spring-time. It is worked over a number of times by the peasants to insure a good result.

Don't Be Too Critical.

Whatever you do never set up for a critic, we do not mean a newspaper one, but in private life, in the domestic circle, it will do you harm—if you object to being called disagreeable. If you don't like any one's nose, or object to the color of your girl's hair, don't grumble about it, but go right away and purchase a bottle of Carboline—a deodorized extract of petroleum. As now improved and perfected, it is well calculated to impart new life, and completely and thoroughly cure all diseases of the skin and scalp, and to give strength and fullness to a weak and straggling growth of hair; to bring back the natural color and gloss to bleached and faded locks, it is without doubt the best restorative and beautifier the world has ever produced. Sold by all druggists. Price, one dollar per bottle.

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Of the Jumbo Saloon,

1022 FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN J AND K, on Saturday Evening June 9th. A free lunch will be served, to which all are invited. A choice lot of Fine Liquors and Cigars always on hand. Do not fail to attend and enjoy yourself.

m28-1m L. ALEXANDER, Proprietor.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

TO EASTERN AND COUNTRY TRAVELERS we call attention to this elegant first-class house. Rooms with Board, $1 25, $1 50 and $2 per day. Market-street cars pass the door. m18-2tpf

AUCTIONS.

AUCTION.

SHERBURN & SMITH

Will hold their regular auction at

THEIR SALESROOM.....323 K ST.,

—ON—

Saturday, June 9, 1883,

At 10:30 o'clock A. M.,

A LARGE LINE OF

HOUSEHOLD GOODS!

INCLUDING

PARLOR AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, CARPETS,

Stoves, Crockery and Glassware.

—ALSO—

A small line of FURNISHING AND DRY GOODS, including Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hose, Gloves, Corsets, Braids, Ribbons, etc. A rare chance for small Dealers and Peddlers.

Also, at commencement of sale

One MEISTER PHAETON, nearly new, run but two months; One Set New Single Harness; One California Top Buggy, new; and One Good Set Double Harness.

SHERBURN & SMITH, Auctioneers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF THOMAS SHEEHAN, deceased—Notice is hereby given that I will, on

Monday, the 11th Day of June, 1883,

At the hour of 1 (one) o'clock, on the premises to be sold, sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, for cash in gold coin of the United States, that certain Real Estate, belonging to the above Estate, described as follows:

North half of Swamp Land Survey No 367, containing about 65.02½ Acres (all fruit land), in Yolo county, Cal. Title good.

Ten (10) per cent. paid when bid is accepted. Sale subject to confirmation of the Superior Court of Sacramento county. Said land lies opposite Courtland on the Sacramento river. Deed at expense of purchaser. ☞ Sale Positive.

WILLIAM SCANLAN,

Administrator, with will annexed.

m18-td D. J. SIMMONS, Auctioneer.

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(Trade Mark.)

WILL MAKE YOUR HENS LAY—IT KEEPS Fowls in best condition, and makes Poultry the most profitable stock on the farm. When the Imperial Egg Food is fed according to directions, sick and drooping chicks will never be seen.

☞ Try it! Beware of Imitations! ☜

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a19-3ptf

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LADIES—I am always ready to assist you. My past knowledge has been increased by extensive experience. I am now able to treat you with the certainty of success. No case peculiar to your delicate organism is beyond my sure control.

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Persons afflicted can, if they prefer, consult me by letter, detailing the symptoms of the disease or trouble, and receive medicine by express, with full instructions. All letters must be directed to J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D., 226 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal.

Cure warranted in all cases, or no pay required. Consultations, personally or by letter, gratis. Send for book. Comfortable apartments for patients at my Infirmary (when desired), with experienced nurses.

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ROLLER FLOUR!

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☞ BARLEY rolled on Patent Corrugated Rollers, and far superior to Ground Barley. a8-4plm

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LANCASHIRE AND OTHER CLOGS, ALL sizes; Tights, Wigs, Spangles, Gold and Silver Laces, Tambourines, Banjos, FALSE STONE JEWELRY for make-up, and everything for Minstrels and Theaters. WE SEND BY MAIL OR C. O. D. As our goods come direct from Europe, we defy competition in the United States. Send for prices NATHAN JOSEPH, 641 Clay street, San Francisco, Cal. a7-tfWS

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