FOR THE LADIES.

SOME HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS FOR ABOUT THE HOME.

Take No Thought for the Morrow, but Examine the Fashions for To-day.

A writer upon "Economy in the Household" says in an article published in the New York *Evening Post:* To "begin as you can hold out" is an old adage often repeated for the benefit of the young wife; it may be dwelt upon by the young housekeeper at least with profit. One thing I never would "begin" with is a copper tea kettle. I would never have the memory of that once bright but constantly dimming copper tea kettle haunting me; that is one bitter experience which may be so easily avoided. When there are only two members of the family and a competent girl in the kitchen the kettle may be kept bright, and that too without great danger of the family drinking verdigris in their tea; but when the children come, and the mother's room is further removed from the kitchen, and her watchful care must be exercised over other and more important subjects than pots and kettles, the pleasure of having a copper tea kettle is greatly diminished, as it seems to be no longer possible for its good looks to be preserved. A good tin tea kettle, of medium size, may be kept clean and bright at all times with little effort; and the time and thought that must be given during an ordinary long life to the copper vessel would easily be used to better advantage. A thoughtful woman who wishes well to all womankind, and who appreciates the beauty as well as the necessity of doing faithfully and with thought every humble duty that is owed to the home, is still sometimes appalled when the conviction is forced upon her that the great mass of women think of nothing else. She feels with pain and with great sense of loss, that the brains of most women instead of being evenly developed are necessarily the reverse. Who does not know, and esteem, and pity some woman of her acquaintance who retires from school with a scanty equipment in the way of arithmetic, grammar and spelling, and who after that never opens a book, unless perhaps some little novel; who skims through the morning paper, noting possibly the last murder, but nothing more? It seems as if even these women might be awakened to something better, might be made to appreciate the meaning which others give to life, and might become interested in pursuits which give pleasure lasting long after the copper tea kettle has been secured into oblivion.

A correspondent to the *Household* writing in favor of Graham pie crust, says: Take one cup of oatmeal mush that you may have left from a meal, or one-half cup will do: add sweet milk one-half to two pints, according to quantity of gems you want to make; stir in Graham flour to a thicker consistency than batter cakes; beat well, have the gem pans very hot, so they will "sizz" when greased well with a buttered swab; then fill each pan even full; bake from twenty to thirty minutes in a hot oven. Graham pudding, or mush as it is more often called, can be used just as well as oatmeal. You will find these very nice, but a good deal depends on a good hot oven, thorough beating and gem pans hot at first. I make crust for all kinds of fruit and pumpkin pies with either sweet or sour cream as I have it, thickening with Graham flour to the consistency for rolling. It takes some little experience to get it worked up just right for rolling well, as it is quite different from lard crust. In summer it is sometimes difficult to always have sweet cream, and sour may be used without soda, as no sour taste is perceptible after baking, and the crust is even shorter than with sweet. Our pie crust is always pronounced "splendid," and we know it is certainly wholesome.

It is a good plan to vary the manner in which you flavor the roast of beef; this can be done by squeezing the juice of half a lemon over it and putting the other half inside the roast. Another way is to put half of a carrot, one small onion and a little parsley in the dripping pan and lay the roast over it. Do not be let by any bad adviser to put one drop of water into your roast until you have tried the experiment of roasting beef in this way. It makes a striking difference in the flavor of the meat. The outside browns over quickly, the juice is all kept within, and the meat is tender in consequence of this.—[New York Post.

A nice way to fix the crust for tarts is to roll it thin, cut out with a smooth cooky-cutter, then with a small cutter cut the center of some of them; have the cup large enough so that just a ring of crust will be left; place two of these on each round of dough; if you fill with jelly, it is a pretty addition to make a meringue of the white of an egg and a little sugar, and put over the top, and brown slightly in the oven. If filled with jam, put a little sugar in milk and wet the crust with it; this will make it brown delicately, and it gives an excellent flavor to the crust.

Those who have not tried a dish of scalloped potatoes should do so. The following method is good: Pare potatoes and slice thin. Mince two or three onions. Put a layer of potatoes into a pudding dish, cover with fine bread crumbs, strew over with a part of the minced onion and season with bits of butter, pepper and salt. Continue the same alternation of potatoes, crumbs, etc., until the pan is almost full, then pour over new milk until moistened; cover tightly and bake one hour. A good supper dish for farm hands.

To make an excellent liquid glue: One hundred parts of ordinary gelatine are dissolved in 400 parts of water containing six to seven parts of oxalic acid. The solution is kept for five or six hours on a water bath, in a porcelain infusion pot, after which it is neutralized with carbonate of calcium, the insoluble precipitate filtered off, and the clear filtrate evaporated at a moderate temperature until about 200 parts are obtained. The product is a durable, slightly tinted, but clear liquid glue.

To crystallize oranges and nuts, take one cup of sugar, one small cup of water, and the juice of one lemon. Let this boil until the syrup, when dropped from a spoon, looks like fine white hairs, and is brittle. Then dip small pieces of orange into this; lay them on buttered plates to dry. The whole meats of English walnuts are very nice crystallized in this way.

The latest tidy in macrame is made of one strip of lace, with a space left for a broad ribbon, just one, then put in a deep fringe. Measure the spaces in the ribbon accurately, and on those parts that are to appear between the meshes embroider rose buds and green leaves.

A very nice way to cook veal-cutlets is to dip them into a well-beaten egg, then cover them with fine cracker-crumbs; melt some butter and lard in the frying-pan, and cook the cutlets slowly in it; season with pepper and salt, and serve with currant, catsup or jelly.

Lovers of brown bread should have a tin made on purpose for it, round and tall, with a closely fitting cover, in this genuine brown bread should be baked slowly for four hours.

Concerning Women.

Following are some of the compliments by exchanges to the fair sex:

No woman without a male escort ventures out after dark in Naples or Rome, such has been the increased license given to crime of late.

Miss Kate Tannatt Woods, who has written several pleasing serials and sketches for "St. Nicholas" and other magazines, fell from a hammock in Boston a few days ago and hurt her spine in a serious way.

Freckles are fashionable this season, and the girl with the parti-colored nose can saunter out and be the rage.

The best dressed woman at Atlantic City is said to be a Jewess. Her wardrobe is superior in quantity and quality to any other at the seashore, and probably is not equaled in the United States. She never puts on the same dress twice in a season at the same resort, though she will go through with the wardrobe again at Saratoga.

Mrs. Anandibar Joshee, a Brahmin woman, who left India to study medicine in this country, in order that she might teach others of her sex so that women might have the benefit of medical advice, of which they are now deprived, has attracted considerable attention at Saratoga. She is a woman of low stature, with pleasing features, and dresses richly in her native costume. She speaks seven languages fluently.

Much has been said as to women physicians in Russia, but according to a competent authority there are only 250, and whatever their acquirements and abilities, they are only allowed to treat the diseases of women and children. Even in country districts where there is, perhaps, no physician in fifty miles, apothecaries have been forbidden to put up a prescription emanating from a woman.

The late Mme. Taglioni's stage costume would have surprised ballet dancers of the present day. The fact was she never in her whole career wore a dress which allowed her knee to be seen. Her own high ideas of her art were well expressed in the rebuke she administered to one of her admirers in Milan, who begged her to shorten her dress "just a very little." "Signor," replied the dancer, "I do not dance for men—I dance for wives and daughters."

A woman at Sheldon, D. T., was very much disturbed by a saloon-keeper selling liquor to her husband. She interviewed the liquor-seller with a seven-shooter and ordered him to close his place, remarking that she had killed one saloon-keeper, and would soon make him a fit subject for the undertaker if he didn't. He closed.

A corset maker declares that American girls are the worst in the world for tight lacing.

Something About Fashions.

In the new cotton goods, which are now quite the order of the day for summer and seaside toilets, the same varieties are observable as in the new silks and fancy woolens of the season. There are plain linens, cambrics and satinets, and also far more stylish and novel ditto in two-toned glaces; and there are, also, brocaded and printed patterns, thread stripes and microscopical checks and plaids. All of these are made up very much after the same styles as the silks and woolen goods. For instance, a dress of unbleached batiste and brown and buff striped ditto has the bodice of plain fabric, buttoned from the neck halfway down the chest, where it is fastened with a double metal clasp; thence the fronts stand apart, showing a tight fitting vest of the same material, coming down into a plain basque in front; at the back the bodice is continued into a loose, drooping drapery, while a plaited scarf of the same is crossed over the front, fastened at the side with flowing bows of ribbon. The skirt of striped batiste falls quite plain all around and is scalloped out around the edge; this scalloped border rests upon a fine fluting of the plain unbleached batiste. The sleeves are finished with striped facings. Another dress is of mushroom-colored glazed satinette, and similar satinette with a small pattern of prune flowerets. The plain satinette is made up into a sort of polonaise. The bodice is tight-fitting, fastened at the neck only, where it is finished with a turned-up collar. It is thence slanted off down to the hips, and continued at the back in deep hollow plaits. A vest of the plaited satinette is worn under the bodice, showing like a plastron in front and coming down into a deep round basque. The skirt over which the besque falls is of the same material and similarly plaited. It has no trimming. A prune satin sash is fastened into a peak at the waist with an artistic broach and then arranged into a flowing bow at the side, with long drooping loops and ends. The outline of the fronts and the wrists are edged with a narrow fancy prune and mushroom galloon imitating embroidery.

A more fanciful toilet, suitable for the seaside, is of light mouse-gray thread linen and bright red and gray striped satinette. The linen dress is cut princess fashion, with clinging bodies and an extra width applied on at the back to form deep hollow plaits; on the left side the dress is slit and stands open to show an underskirt of the red and gray striped satinette, draped in numerous folds. The slit is finished at the top with an enormous bow of the same striped satinette. Down the front, from top to bottom, slits are made across the middle of the dress, and through these slits a strip of the striped material is passed in and out, and pulled out into creves. There are similar creves at the bottom of the tight coat-sleeves. A hat of mushroom straw, lined and trimmed with red, and a red sunshade, are worn with this dress.

Dressy toilets for the casino or summer fetes, concerts and flower shows are of glace, taffetas, or surah, combined either with brocaded silks or very fine woolen fabrics, such as nun's veiling or crepon. A very elegant toilet of this style is of blue and rust shot glace silk and brocaded silk in the same tints—that is, brocaded in rust and copper shades over a pale blue ground. The perfectly-fitting bodice is well curved in over the hips and deeply peaked in front and at the back. It is open in front at the top into an oval shape, but the opening is filled up with a plastron. Chemisette of plaited silk of a somewhat deeper blue than the ground of the brocade. The tight sleeves are also of the brocaded silk, with facings of the plain blue. The front and sides of the upper skirt are of blue and rust shot glace silk, very slightly draped at the sides, which lose themselves under the folds of the deeply-plaited tournure of brocaded silk at the back; flowing bows of blue ribbon are placed here and there at the sides. The underskirt is quite plain, and is of the same blue silk as the plastron and facings. This very stylish costume can very well be copied in brocaded, shot and plain batiste. The capote should be of two-toned satin straw, trimmed with ribbons to match and a cluster of blue cornflowers.

Sunshades are still prettier, more elegant and costly than last year; they are trimmed just like dresses; the silk, first laid on over the whalebones, forms, as it were the foundation skirt, over which are superposed lace quillings, flutings, circles of lace, with bows of ribbon in the middle, then flowing ends at the top as well as at the handle. This handle is an object of value; it is of old Saxe china (real or imitated) of carved ivory, lapis lazuli, or bloodstone; the sunshade itself is made of brocaded silk, brocatelle, or frizzly velvet matched to the dress; or, more fanciful still, in Hindoo embroidery of silk and gold, in open work, laid over pink, ciel-blue, or sulphur-colored silk. But the prettiest and most artistic of all sunshades is the Lamerel sunshade, each panel of which is painted with different figures upon silk as delicately as if it were a fan; or, somewhat long handle terminates in a knob of Sevres china.—[Philadelphia Record.

Over a fine colored straw, in shades of beige, mushrooms, cream or moss, are placed a large cluster of flowers, spray of pink and white chestnut blossoms, yellow and purple irisis, bouquet of shaded roses, etc. Whatever the flowers selected, they should be very lightly grouped; a brilliant butterfly is placed so as to appear lightly hovering over them.

Poppy-red is the favorite tint for seaside costumes. Tunics, with full blouse-bodices of red Adrianople are worn with two-toned gray or beige skirts of glace batiste. Red sunshades are as rife as ever on fashionable beaches, and red hose are worn with dresses of almost any color.

Small pelerines are much worn by way of amenities, and also Marie Antoinette tichus of shot glace silk, trimmed either with pinked out ruches of the same material, or else with quillings of either white or black lace.

Among the new models of capotes we may mention an exquisite little beguin capuchon of silver and braidwork, edged with moss velvet, and trimmed with a cluster of pale yellow Indian roses with their foliage.

All hats are very much of the same shape this summer; the flowers and trimmings alone differ. Capotes are extemely varied in shape and ornaments.

Dove, steel and mouse gray are the fashionable shades of this popular color.

Both girls and boys wear sailor hats in the country and at the seaside.

Large flower designs appear on the latest importations of linen lawns.

Black lace capotes are worn as much by young ladies as by matrons.

Burdette Makes a Garden.

I think I will make a garden. In fact, I am positive I will. To confess the whole dreadful truth, I have made one. I dig daily in the ground and inhale the wholesome gases that arise from the mangled earth and feed worms to the robins. Indeed, that is principally what I dig for, because when the worms give out the Prince makes me abandon the claim and prospect in another place, and when we strike a claim that assays about 200 writhing angle worms, in all stages of amputation, to the spadeful, he compels me to follow carefully the trend of that lode in all its dips, spurs, angles and sinuosities, through all manner of aquatic indications, consisting of oyster-shells and upheavals of anhydrous silicate-bearing brickbats and agatized quartz, with traces of discarded gum shoes in the porphyritic blend. That makes pretty hard digging, and the erratic impatience of the youth makes us run largely to pocket mining, so that the lawn and the entire yard appear to have been vaccinated for an oil town, and callers who come after dark fall into more holes between the gate and the porch than they can count. But so long as the robins wax fat and kick the Prince is satisfied, and I have to be. I haven't much influence with the administration. After all, what do we live for, if it isn't to please the children and feed the robins?—[Brooklyn Eagle.

"A Farmer's Wife" wants to know if we can recommend anything to destroy the "common grub." We guess the next tramp that comes along could oblige you.

INTEREST METHODS AGAIN.

An Expert with His Little Hatchet After Mathematical Scalps.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: There appeared in your paper recently, under the head of "New Publications," a review of a work entitled "Interest Made Easy," and very soon thereafter a would-be criticism by "Bricklayer." This communication was so lengthy that I did not have patience to wade through it all at the time, but a recent communication from "Rancher" has caused me to give my attention to it again. This time I have perused it carefully from beginning to end, and I propose to give you a few lines in relation thereto. Being an expert, I took particular notice of an assertion which he was pleased to make, and which has something to do with my writing these lines. He asserts, with much seeming assurance, that he has often looked over the shoulders of experts, computed interest mentally, and set the answer down before they were half through with their old methods.

Let us weigh this assertion for a moment. He, to use his own words, is "neither a teacher nor a fair mathematician," yet he can mentally out-reckon one who lives, as it were, in the very atmosphere of figures from morning till night. Parallels of this are not wanting. Many an old woman knows more than the doctor. Many a country Justice can out-Blackstone the Supreme Bench itself; and I doubt not, Mr. Editor, but there are persons who daily walk the streets of your city anxiously waiting for an opportunity to look over your shoulder and tell you how to run the RECORD-UNION. But let us bring this mathematical prodigy into focus.

First, he exhibits a lack of knowledge of business customs, by asserting in the onset that the method of reckoning interest described by you is incorrect; but of this "Rancher" has very curtly informed him, therefore I pass to notice the "sum" which he has propounded and so elaborately worked out. He attempts to demonstrate that the interest of $7,283 for 7 years, 3 months and 23 days, at 7½ per cent. per annum, is $4,018 13, and takes about a column of your paper to obtain the result and explain the operation. He proceeds with the astounding assertion that reckoning 30 days for a month incurs a loss in the above example of 35 days, or the interest on the principal for that time.

I assert that there is a gain instead of a loss. His reasoning is false and his result incorrect. The true answer by all accepted methods for business transactions is $3,995 02, and by accurate interest, or that used in Government transactions, it would be $3,992 68. The processes are indicated as follows: $7,283×4,388×125=$3,995 02 ($7,283×2,668×.075)÷365=$3,992 68.

The patronizing air with which he alludes to the author is indeed refreshing—hopes he has taken into consideration the difference between 360 and 365 days, etc., and if not it were well that he should, etc. I sincerely hope that "Bricklayer" has by this time "caught on" to the ironical sweetness of the author's reply. I think "Bricklayer's" mortar has been too long exposed to the elements, for the structure that he builds does not bear inspection.

In conclusion, I wish to give him a very easy problem to work: What is the interest of $500 from August 1, 1882, to August 1, 1884, at 6 per cent. per annum? I wish to have him reckon by both methods—usual and accurate interest. In the mean time I shall pursue my vocation of EXPERT.

San Francisco, September 1, 1884.

A Plant that Catches Fish.

Professor Baird, of Washington, has just received from Oxford University, England, a specimen of an aquatic plant holding in its fond embrace a considerable number of small fish, which it had caught and killed. This plant is the great bladderwort known to botanists as *Utricholaria Vulgaris.* The species is widely distributed over England, and has been introduced into our waters, where it is often found in abundance in fresh water ponds and ditches, and in the shoal water coves along our river banks. It is a large plant with stems often attaining a length of two or three feet. It has no roots, but floats free in the water, the root, like its branches, being covered with pinnatifid capillary leaves, each bearing one or more transparent hollow bladders, with openings at one end which serve as traps to catch newly-hatched fishes, minute crustacea, worms and infusoria. It has no digestive apparatus, but it is thought to derive nutriment by absorbing from the decomposing animals. The bladderwort has long been known to catch the lower forms of animal life, but it was only recently that its fish-catching propensities were discovered. C. E. Sims, of Oxford, was the first to call public attention to the fact, on finding that a specimen that had been placed in his aquarium for supplying oxygen to the water was actually catching and killing a large number of newly-hatched perch and roach which had hatched from a mass of eggs lying at the bottom. The little fish were usually caught by the head, but some were caught by the tail, while others were doubly trapped, the head being held fast by one trap and the tail grasped by another, the fish forming a connecting bar between the two. To learn something of its destructive powers, Mr. Sims placed 150 perch fry in a glass vessel containing specimens of the bladderwort, and at the end of two days, all but one or two had been trapped. Professor Baird thinks the discovery has an important bearing on the future abundance of several of our important food fishes. Twelve to fifteen species of the genus, some having a wide geographical range, are found within the limits of the United States, and millions of fry must be annually caught in the little bladder traps. They occur in abundance in carp ponds throughout the country, including the United States Fish Commission ponds at Washington, and in some localities have been introduced at considerable trouble and expense, as it was thought to be excellent food for the carp. President Baird will cause every vestige of it to be immediately removed from the Government ponds, and will warn carp culturists everywhere to examine their ponds, and destroy any that may be found.

Scriptural Quotations.

Planche, in his "Recollections," speaking of Samuel Beasley, a once well-known wit, mentions that shortly before his death he wrote so melancholy a letter that the friend to whom it was addressed observed that it was like the first chapter of Jeremiah, to which Beasley retorted: "No, my dear fellow, it is the last chapter of Samuel." Among the literally apt Scriptural quotations attributed to the Presbyterian preacher, Mr. Paul, is one bearing upon his own name. When about to leave Ayr for Broughty, he gave a farewell sermon expressly to the ladies, and founded it upon the passage: "All wept sore and fell upon Paul's neck and kissed him." Of this verbal wit—if wit it be—in the application of texts, there are, however, we should imagine, few better examples than that by which the royal academicians were likened to the lilies, on the ground that Solomon, in all his glory, was not R. A'd like one of them. It was probably not the work of an academician upon which a critic, being asked for his opinion, evasively remarked that the painter was doubtless a good man, seeing that he had at any rate obeyed the Scriptural command, and being pressed for an explanation added, "He has not made to himself any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the waters under the earth." Still more "cutting" in its way was the retort of the elder given in Dean Ramsay's "Reminiscences." Three young students wished to have a little amusement at his expense. One saluted him as Father Abraham. "You are wrong," said the second, "this is old Father Isaac." "Nay," said the third, "you are both mistaken, he is old Father Jacob." Eyeing the would-be wits, the elder gravely replied, "I am neither old Father Abraham, nor old Father Isaac, nor old Father Jacob, but I am Saul, the son of Kish, seeking his father's asses, and lo! I have found three of them."—[Temple Bar.

REMOVING INK SPOTS WITH MILK.—"Not every one knows," says a daily paper, "that if ink is spilled on a carpet or a woolen article it can be removed without leaving a trace. This is very easily done if the ink is attended to while still wet. Take clean blotting paper or cotton batting and gently sop up all the ink that has not soaked in. Then pour a little sweet milk on the spot, and soak it up from the carpet with fresh cotton batting. It will need to be renewed two or three times, fresh milk and cotton being used each time, and the spot will disappear. Then wash the spot with clean soap suds, and rub dry with a clean cloth. If the ink has been allowed to dry, the milk must remain longer and be repeated many times, but, with perseverance, every particle of the offending liquid can be made to disappear."

When a woman wants to be pretty she bangs her hair, and when she wants to be ugly she bangs the door.

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The Doctor will agree to forfeit $1,000 for a case undertaken not cured. The reason so many cannot get cured of Weakness and the above diseases is owing to complication called PROSTATORRHŒA with Hypersthesia, which requires special treatment.
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Dr. Liebig & Co. treat successfully by Homœopathy every form of SPECIAL, PRIVATE or CHRONIC DISEASE without mercury or nauseous drugs. If vitality is drained from the body, numerous diseases follow that baffle ordinary medical treatment. If allowed to continue, the unnatural loss causes Consumption, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Insanity, etc. Cures guaranteed. Diseases of the genito-urinary organs, kidneys, liver and bladder specially treated. DISEASES OF WOMEN SPEEDILY CURED.
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Among some of the most pleasing shapes we have the "Haymarket;" made in all the new and fashionable colors.
The "Marguerite" Evening Hat, made in delicate shades of Plush; very handsome, and much admired by the ladies.
The "Rhea!" high crown, rolling brim, made in the latest shade of Cardinal; very desirable dress hat.
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"Langtry Poke!" a Stylish Shape Evening Hat, made in very delicate colors; quite handsome and unique.

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RAILROADS, STEAMERS, ETC.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Commencing Monday, September 1, 1884,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Trains and Boats will Leave Sacramento
AS FOLLOWS:
1:00 A.M.—(Daily)—Accommodation Train to Stockton and Lathrop. Connects at Lathrop with S. F. Emigrant Train to The Needles, Deming, El Paso and New Orleans.
3:30 A. M.—(Daily)—Accommodation Train to Marysville, Chico and Tehama. Connects at Tehama with Oregon Express for Red Bluff, Redding and Delta (Portland, Oregon).
6:00 A. M.—(Daily)—San Francisco Passenger Train, via Benicia. Second-class passenger cars to San Francisco attached.
7:00 A. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Accommodation Train to Marysville.
7:20 A.M.—(Daily)—C. P. Pacific Express, via Benicia to San Francisco. Connects at Suisun for Vallejo and Calistoga.
9:00 A. M.—(Daily)—C. P. Emigrant Train to Ogden, Council Bluffs and East.
10:00 A. M.—(or as soon thereafter as practicable—Sundays excepted). Steamer to San Francisco, touching at all way ports on the Sacramento river.
11:30 A. M.—(Daily)—Oregon Express to Woodland, Williams, Willows, Tehama Red Bluff, Redding and Delta (Portland Oregon).
11:40 A.M.—(Daily)—San Francisco Passenger Train. Connects at Galt with Passenger Train to Ione, and at Lathrop with Passenger Train to Merced, Madera, Fresno and Tulare; connects also at Niles for San Jose.
12:40 P. M.—(Daily)—Local Passenger Train to Auburn and Colfax.
2:30 P.M.—(Daily)—Red Bluff Passenger Train to Marysville, Chico, Tehama and Red Bluff.
2:50 P. M.—(Daily)—San Francisco Passenger Train, via Benicia. Connects at Suisun for Vallejo. Connects also at Suisun (Sundays excented) for Calistoga.
5:15 P. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Local Train to Stockton and Lathrop. Connects at Lathrop with the Southern Atlantic Express to Madera, Mojave, The Needles (A. & P. R. R.), Newhall (Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Colton (San Diego), Yuma, Maricopa, Tucson, Deming (A., T. & S. F. R. R.), El Paso (T. & P. Ry.), San Antonio and New Orleans.
7:05 A. M.—(Daily)—Express Passenger Train to Woodland and Knight's Landing.
7:25 P. M.—(Daily)—Central Atlantic Express to Colfax, Reno (Carson and Virginia), Battle Mountain (Austin), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden, Council Bluffs and East.

Sacramento and Placerville R. R.
7:30 A. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Local Passenger Train to Folsom and Shingle Springs.
4:00 P. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Local Passenger Train to Folsom.
A. N. TOWNE ..... General Manager
T. H. GOODMAN ..... Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Ag't
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OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.
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THE SPLENDID NEW 3,000-Ton Steamships will leave the Company's Wharf, corner Steuart and Harrison streets, at 3 P. M.:
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ALAMEDA ..... SEPTEMBER 15th
Freight, $5 Per Ton.
☞ Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates. For passage or further particulars, apply to J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS., Agents, 327 Market street, corner Fremont. o18-tf

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