THE SOUTH POLE.

POINTS OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE FRIGID ZONES.

What is Known About the Regions of that End of the Earth's Axis—Open Polar Sea.

Almost everybody has heard something concerning the North Pole, however vague may be the impression produced by the term. To a man who believes that the earth is flat—and there are such men, even in the last quarter of the nineteenth century—the pole must appear rather a useless appendage, says the *Brooklyn Eagle*. To men generally the North Pole is that point on a globular earth which is always nearest the north, which is equidistant from all parts of the equator or equinoctial line, which has in it no east and no west, and in which six months' daylight is followed by six months' darkness. No one has ever seen the North Pole, so far as human testimony goes; and, therefore, no one can say whether the spot is occupied by dry land, open sea, or perpetual ice. At the recent meeting in Montreal of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Lieutenant Greely confidently expressed his belief in the existence of an open polar sea, while other explorers as confidently maintain that the pole is situated in a region of perpetual ice.

But how many among us known even this much concerning the North Pole? There is certainly a South Pole, forming the other extreme end of the axis of the earth, a point having the maximum of south latitude, and enjoying continuous day at the season when the North Pole is veiled in continuous night, and vice versa. So far as is known, while the northern hemisphere has about half as much again of ocean and sea as of dry land, in the southern the proportion is more than six to one; in other words, continents spread much less extensively over the southern than the northern half of the earth's surface.

THE OLD GEOGRAPHERS

Had a notion that, in order to balance the constituents of the North, the Southern or Antarctic Ocean ought to have some great continents likewise, and for two hundred years or so occasional voyages were made, in the hope of discovering some such stretches of dry land. Juan Fernandez, just three centuries ago, reached a pleasant land which is now supposed to have been New Zealand—no continent, certainly, and three thousand miles distant from the South Pole. Twenty years later a Dutch whaler under Dirk Gerritz was driven by a storm as far as the high snowy islands now known as the South Shetlands, nearly due south of Cape Horn. About the beginning of the following century, Pedro Fernandez de Quiros, searching about for the supposed southern continent, lighted upon the comparatively small dots known to modern geographers as Pitcairn's Island and the New Hebrides. Many other islands were discovered in the vast Southern Ocean between the times of James I. and George III.—some of them by mariners who had been driven out of their intended courses, and others by men who boldly steered south in search of anything new; but the first to penetrate within or

SOUTHWARD OF THE ANTARCTIC CIRCLE

With an avowed purpose of ascertaining whether land or water occupies that dreary region, was the renowned Captain Cook. A little more than a century ago he discovered Sandwich Land, but effected little toward the solution of the great problem. So disappointed were the geographers at these negative results that they removed from their maps the term Terra Australia, which had long ben employed to denote a supposed southern continent.

We come down to the present century, when one navigator discovered the South Orkneys, another Palmer's Land, a third Alexander's Land, a fourth Enderby's Land and Graham's Land—all mere little patches in the midst of a vast ocean. One mariner, Weddell, reached further south than any predecessor, so far as is known, having attained the seventy-fourth degree of south latitude—within about a thousand miles of the South Pole.

When the Governments of Europe and America began to send out expeditions to those regions there was additional probability that valuable results would be attained. Louis Philippe dispatched Admiral D'Urville in 1837, with the corvettes Astrolabe and Zelee; and during a series of three years' voyaging many islands were discovered, as well as Louis Philippe's Land and Adele Land—the latter named after D'Urville's wife. The United States Government about the same time placed the ships Vincennes and Peacock under Lieutenant Wilkes, with instructions to

PUSH AS FAR SOUTH AS POSSIBLE,

And look out for new lands. The Porpoise, the Sea Gull and the Flying Fish afterward joined in the search, and during four years much ocean was explored for the first time, but the valuable results were few in number. Wilkes claimed to have discovered an Antarctic continent, but he afterward found that it was D'Urville's previously-discovered Adele Land. The poor Sea Gull met with disaster somewhere, and was never more heard of.

At length we come to the memorable expedition of Sir James Ross, more complete and better conducted than any previously known. The British Association suggested it in 1838, not so much for discovering new lands in the south as to obtain information concerning the South Magnetic Pole—a matter of much importance to science. The Government, responding to the appeal, fitted out the Erebus and Terror and placed them under James Ross, with Crozier, his second in command. They left England in 1839, and did not see it again for four years.

One little fact among the important discoveries of Ross will tell us what navigators have long known, that regions near the South Pole are much colder than those at an equal distance from the North. On the midsummer day of that hemisphere the temperature, even during the hottest hours, was never more than eight degrees above the freezing point. Ross first sighted large compact icebergs in latitude 63; and four degrees further south brought him to the edge of the pack, a vast field of hummock ice extending over an unknown number of miles. The men were supplied with extra warm clothing, although it was only a fortnight after the longest day, and preparations were made for dashing through the floe ice and hummocks at points where the more solid packs could be be avoided. One

OBSERVATION MADE BY ROSS

Is worth quoting here: "In the evening a remarkable appearance of land was reported. During several hours a number of pointed hills, apparently covered with snow, were seen assuming an appearance so calculated to deceive the experienced eye that, had we been prevented from proceeding farther, it would doubtless have been asserted on our return to England that we had discovered land at this point. This appearance of land was, however, nothing more than the upper part of a cloud, marking by a well-defined but irregular line, the limit to which vapor can ascend in these latitudes. Below is vapor in every degree of condensation; above, the clear cold space which vapor can never attain. It is always near the margin of the ice that these appearances of land are most remarkable and most deceptive. It proved a useful lesson to some of our new hands, who would not be persuaded it was not land until we had actually passed over the place of their baseless mountains."

Steering boldly but cautiously through huge masses of ice, and experiencing alternate fog and sunshine, they at length espied real land in the shape of two magnificent ice-capped mountains, each exceeding 7,000 feet in hight, with glaciers filling the intervening valleys. On dry land near these mountains, after many struggles, Ross had the pleasure of hoisting the British flag at a distance of about 1,300 miles from the South Pole and 1,800 miles due south of New Zealand. Victoria Land was the name given to the newly-discovered regions. Further inland other magnificent

ICE-COVERED MOUNTAINS.

Could be seen, soaring to a height of 12,000 to 14,000 feet, far exceeding anything known to exist in the Arctic regions. When, some days after this, the ships reached nearly the seventy-sixth degree of south latitude Ross felt pretty certain that no human being had ever before been so near the South Pole—then just about 1,000 miles distant—and there were great rejoicings on board both ships. One incident of this expedition may be noticed as showing the singular turmoils to which an ice-laden ocean is exposed. Ross suddenly noticed an island where none had been visible two or three hours before; it was about a hundred feet high, and for the most part free from snow. It was at the same time remarked that a large iceberg which had been distinctly seen had apparently disappeared. The one phenomenon helped to explain the other; the iceberg had turned completely over, and presented a new surface covered with earth and stones. So exactly was it like an island that it was only on landing on it that the truth was ascertained, corroborated by a rolling motion which the iceberg underwent for some time. How easily may small islands appear and disappear on Arctic and Antarctic maps if inferences are too hastily drawn.

Wonderful it was to see a raging volcano in such a region. A large stretch of land was seen to be marked by two magnificent mountains; one of which, an active volcano, 12,000 feet high, received the name of Mount Erebus; while the other, an extinct volcano of somewhat smaller stature, was named after the companion ship, Terror. But how about the

APPROACH TO THE SOUTH POLE?

When the two mighty mountains had been discovered, all on board the two ships hoped that the icy obstacles to further progress were such as they could surmount by skill, labor and perseverance. This hope was not destined to be realized. In front of the mainland to which the mountains belonged could be seen, as the ships approached, a white line marking a perpendicular cliff of ice, averaging two hundred feet above the sea, perfectly flat and level at the top, and presenting no fissures whatever. This was a great disappointment, for the icy barrier faced them directly on the south, and there was no possibility either of penetrating through it or of climbing upupon it. Distant mountains could be seen over and beyond the barrier, apparently as far south as the seventy-ninth degree of south latitude, less than seven hundred nautical miles from the Pole; it was tantalizing, but had to be borne, for nothing but a balloon could have surmounted the barrier. The ships turned their prows eastward, following the line of this gigantic ice-wall and watching for an opening in it. Fully a hundred miles was thus traversed, but without finding gap or chasm. As there was a depth of nearly two thousand feet of water where the ships coasted along, Ross inferred that the great icy barrier was formed on a ledge of rock, and that its outward edge was not resting on the ground.

COMPARISON OF DATES.

Ross did not winter in that remote and inhospitable region; indeed, so far as is known, no human being ever passed a winter among the Antarctic ice. Ross spent three summers in his exploration, while he housed his ships for the intervening winters either at Tasmania or Falkland Island. A curious matter mentioned by him illustrates the meaning of what's o'clock—or, rather, what determines the longitude, which itself determines what's o'clock. When starting from Tasmania for his second summer's exploration, in 1841, he steered east, touched at New Zealand, and crossed at the hundred and eightieth degree of longitude—that is, the longitude farthest removed from the meridian of Greenwich. It became necessary to lose a day in reckoning, so as to make the date correspond with that in England, on moving from East longitude to West. "We, therefore, had two Thursdays and two twenty-fifth days of November in succession, so that after crossing the meridian, and having made the alteration of a day, instead of being twelve hours in advance, we became so much in arrear of the time in England, which would gradually diminish as we pursued our easterly course, until on our return we should find them in exact accordance."

THE GREATEST POINT OF DIFFERENCE.

Between the Arctic and Antarctic regions lies in the fact that the former is dotted over with numerous islands, peninsulas and isthmuses, whereas the latter is exposed to the dash of a vast and deep ocean. Ross experienced from sweeping currents and winds more than has ever to be borne by a northern explorer. On one occasion, when he was becalmed for a few hours, the dead set of the ocean waves drifted the ship toward a range of huge icebergs, against which the sea broke with appalling violence. "Every eye was transfixed with the tremendous spectacle, and destruction appeared inevitable." The ships were thus driven on for eight hours, until within half a mile of the gigantic icebergs, when a gentle air began to stir, which gradually freshened into a gale, and before dark the ships emerged from their peril, and got out into the wide ocean.

A few words may be quoted to show what kind of weather had to be borne in the very middle of the Antarctic summer, and in no higher latitude than sixty-six degrees. For nine days the crews were alternately drifting, hauling, making fast, mending snapped hawsers and making efforts to stem opposing currents. On the tenth day, during a thick fog, a gale came from the north. "The sea quickly rose to a fearful hight,

BREAKING OVER THE LOFTIEST ICEBERGS.

We were unable any longer to hold our ground, but were driven into the heavy pack under our lee. Soon after midnight our ships were involved in an ocean of rolling fragments of ice, hard as blocks of granite, which were dashed against them by the waves with so much violence that their masts quivered as if they would fall at every successive blow, and the destruction of the ships seemed inevitable from the tremendous shocks they received. By backing and filling the sails we endeavored to avoid collision with the larger masses; but this was not always possible. In the early part of the storm the rudder of the Erebus was so much damaged as to be no longer of any use, and about the same time I was informed by signal that the Terror's was completely destroyed and nearly torn away from the stern-post. Hour after hour passed away without the least mitigation of the awful circumstances in which we were placed. Indeed, there seemed to but little probability of our ships' holding together much longer, so frequent and violent were the shocks they sustained. The loud crashing noises of the straining and working of the timber and decks, as she was driven against the heavier pieces, which all the activity and exertions of our people could not prevent, was sufficient to fill the stoutest heart with dismay."

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Whenever the gallant commander got south of sixty degrees or so, then the battling with the ice began again and again. He once, as we have said, touched the seventy-eighth parallel of latitude, and in all probability no human being has ever made a nearer approach to the South Pole—less by about four hundred miles than the approach which was recently made to the North Pole by Lieutenant Lockwood, of the Greely expedition.

Nothing has been said here about terrestrial magnetism, magnetic meridians, etc., for in truth this is a great scientific subject in itself. But it may just be remarked that an object of Sir James Ross' expedition was, if possible, to reach the South Magnetic Pole—a different point from the South Terrestrial Pole. The great icy barrier prevented the realization of that hope. A few years afterward Lieutenant Moore, in the Pagoda, set off to make magnetic observations in parts of the Antarctic Circle that had not been visited; he did so and rendered great service to science, but did not get within fourteen hundred miles of the tantalizing South Pole.

What we know of the South Pole, then, is simply this: That nobody has got within seven or eight hundred miles of it; that icy barriers are encountered which quite eclipse anything known in the North Frigid Zone; that mountains have bee seen, one shooting forth volcanic flame, loftier than any discovered by our northern explorers; that all the land there is covered with snow at all seasons; that no human being has been met with beyond fifty-six degrees; that no vegetable growth, except lichens, has been seen beyond fifty-eight degrees, and that no land quadruped is known to exist beyond sixty-six degrees.

Fishing in Jolisco, Mexico.

Consul Lambert, of San Blas, in a recent letter to an angling friend in the United States, gives the following account of a peculiar method of fishing practiced in Mexico:

The novel method before referred to for catching fish in this vicinity may not be instructive, but it will doubtless prove interesting. There is a small shrub growing wild here called "varbasco." The native fishermen procure the fibrous root of this shrub, and after mangling it well place it in the bottom of their canoes. At high tide they proceed to the mouths of the esteros, and drive down a wicker fence. They then partly fill their canoes with water, which produces an intensely white liquid from contact with the root. Arriving at the source of the estero, or some shoal place beyond which the fish are not likely to go, they throw this preparation broadcast into the water, which also turns white. The effect is that the fish become blinded, and in a very short time, upon the return of the boat, they are found floating on the surface of the water at the fence erected at the mouth of the estero. The larger ones are then gathered into the boat and taken to market.

Another method, more fatal, but performed less frequently, is the use of the milk of the "ava" tree. This tree yields, when tapped, a white liquid very much resembling the juice of the India-rubber tree. It is used similarly to the varbasco, and blinds as well as kills the fish instantly. Fish killed by the "lache de ava" have to be used immediately. In neither case is there any visible sign of how they are killed.

There is a law in existence against the use of poisons in procuring fish for market, but it is practically inoperative and void, for the reason that there is no defined method for determining the death of fishes by those liquids; and, besides, the natives who bring them take good care that each fish shows a spear-hole in his back before arrival. In the absence of any method of detection, the spear-hole is prima facie evidence that they were not poisoned. No bad effects from eating fish killed in this way appears to be known so far as I can ascertain.—[Turf, Field and Farm.

Something About Smiles.

There are many varieties of the genus smile. There's the smile that is childlike and bland, the cultivated smile, and the plebeian smile that ripples forth like the first joyous laugh of the boiler factory, and that spreads out with a gurgle that closes the eyes, trots out the wisdom teeth, and then shows a roguish dimple in the tonsils.

There might be enumerated, also, the classical smile, the subdued smile, the parlor smile, the sacred smile, the before-election smile, and the smile that you get two for a quarter, called the twofor smile.

Then we have the stage smile and the portrait smile. Do you call to mind the genial smirk which is, in fact, the thin silk overskirt of joy covering the silica sham of nameless woe? Do you happen to have about your home the photograph of a friend whose petrified gayety fills your eyes with briny weep?

Joy is something that we cannot seize ruthlessly and lead it into the photographer's laboratory by the ear. I've tried that. I always leave my umbrella and my hope behind when I go into the photographer's gilded hell. I can laugh while the dentist pulls out my sound teeth and plugs the poor ones, and I can even be gay while nature and the cucumber of commerce are engaged in mortal combat, but I cannot affect a joy that I do not feel while the cast-iron hat-rack of the artist leans against my love of home, and the artist bids me look at a place on the wall that is freckled with iodine.

I am positive that the art of photography is upon the eve of a grand stride toward perfection. Those who have never seen anything on the eve of a grand stride will find little of interest in what I am about to say; but the day is not far distant when no sane man will have his photograph pulled without the administration of an anæsthetic. Cut this out and see if I am not right.—[Bill Nye, in Denver Opinion.

The Divided Skirt.

I have made a downright serious trial of the divided skirt as invented and recommended by Lady Haberton. A set of the garments was brought to America by Mrs. King, Secretary of the Rational Dress Association, who has ridden her hobby astride from England to America. The Haberton idea consists of a skirt separated practically into two skirts for its entire length, and the whole covered clear out of sight by an overskirt of usual length, so that to the outside observer there is nothing unusual. Mrs. King lent the toggery to me in order that I might be convinced that it was a failure. I couldn't understand why it would be any worse than regular skirts and petticoats, but in taking a walk I discovered a vital defect. In going down stairs, or an incline of the sidewalk, in stepping up into a carriage, in crossing a muddy gutter—in short, whenever it became desirable to lift the skirt, with the clutch and whisk so characteristic of a graceful woman's management of her drapery, the thing was put to a trial that found it wanting. One hand, reaching back for a grip, wouldn't accomplish the purpose at all. Nothing smaller than the hand of Providence would suffice to get a hold of both divisions at once, and the alternative was to use both hands, for all the world like an ancient spinster from the country who takes that method of securing herself against a possible unevenness of her hem. No, the Haberton skirt won't do.—[Clara Belle, in Cincinnati Enquirer.

WHERE PARENTS ARE JUSTLY CENSURABLE.—It is not long since some of the school teachers, making explorations of their pupils' pockets, found quite a number of them furnished with small pistols—the young hopefuls who carried them being thus equipped as neophytes in sundry rascally gangs. Now a similar investigation reveals twenty urchins in a single school equipped with "slap-jacks." These are not so dangerous as the pistols, and the motive for possessing them is not so demoralizing. Still, they do mean danger—and danger to people who are unaware of it. The slap-jack, if the thing has been properly described, is a contrivance for slinging out stones and other small missiles with great velocity—quite sufficient to put out people's eyes and do other serious damage. The surprise about the matter is that the youngsters can have these weapons about them, and use them as they do, without the knowledge of their parents, and this lack of proper supervision of their children justifies censure of the parents. They should make explorations such as the teachers have, and inflict the punishment which the teachers cannot.—[Baltimore Sun.

An Off Day For Trout.

There are days upon the Bruffy and kindred streams all the world over when twenty or thirty fish will rise at your fly the day through for one you hook, and half of those that are hooked will fall back into the water or dart off into freedom before the fatal landing-net is under them. Of all the mysteries that the fly fisherman in his art encounters, this is, perhaps, the greatest. Why, with one consent, the whole finny tribe of a river should devote their energies to leaping round and round the insects upon which they feed nothing but the wildest surmises have been ventured in explanation of. "They are rising short," is the only remark that the experienced angler makes to his companion. The trio, deeply impressed, perhaps, with the bewildering humbug of some book on angling, lays the blame on his selection of flies. He changes his "black hackle" for a "blue dun," and his blue dun again for an orange grouse. Later in the day he falls back, perhaps, upon a "March brown" in despair. The fish at the same time begin feeding seriously, and the much-tortured man is prepared to swear from that day forward to the efficacy of the latter lure above all others.—[Macmillan's Magazine.

FOR THE LADIES.

Seasonable Hints and Suggestions—Fashion Notes, Etc.

ABOUT THE HOME.

Keep the mending down, if possible, by doing it every week, then it will not be so much of a bundle, and will be none too large to be contained in one of those pretty stocking-bags, which will make a pretty ornament to your room. They can be made of all materials, from blue satin to dark chintz, but something dark and serviceable, like red or blue silesia or neat cretonne, is the best choice, and perhaps the making of one may be accomplished from the following directions: Take a yard of blue silesia, two yards of blue-satin ribbon an inch wide, a small piece of white flannel, some stiff pasteboard and a spool of blue silk. Of the pasteboard cut four circular pieces, each one measuring seven inches across. Cover these four pieces smoothly with blue silesia and overhand the edges of the two together with blue silk, the remaining two to be done in the same way for the opposite side. The puff should be a straight piece measuring sixty inches long and twelve inches wide. This is to be gathered each side to fit round the edge of the circular pieces, leaving a space at the top of the circle—three inches—for the opening. The puff is now to be sewed all round the edges of each circular piece except the place left for the opening, thus forming the bag. Make for the outside of one of the circles a piece of the same size and shape, and embroider or applique some little design upon it. Then cut from the flannel several leaves the same shape, but smaller, buttonhole stich or pink the edges and fasten them to the top of the circle on the bag, as the leaves in any needle book are fastened; then sew the embroidered cover outside of this at the top. Where it is fastened place a bow of ribbon. This is for holding the darning needles. On the circle, the opposite side, a piece of silesia is gathered top and bottom to cover a little more than half the circle for a pocket. In the casing at the top run an elastic, and in this pocket is kept your yarn for darning. The satin ribbon is used to draw the puff together at the top, and the interior is the receptacle for the stockings. A bag made of olive silesia with blue ribbon, or red silesia with red ribbon, would be serviceable to hang up for constant use, or for a gift one might be made of satin, with flowers painted or embroidered on the medallion, or a monogram worked in gray silks.—[Cottage Hearth.

The old pine wash-stand, now tucked away in the garret, but so common a few years ago, the one with a hole in the top for a wash-bowl, bars for towels, and a drawer and shelf below, is a treasure not to be despised. Do you want a pretty Queen Anne table for books or music, remove the back piece and bars, and nail a smooth board over the top to cover the hole. An ounce of shellac dissolved in a pint of alcohol, with enough lamp-black added to make it the desired dark shade, will supply enough varnish to transform the pine table into a fashionable ebonized one, as the legs only require to be varnished. Then cover both shelves with dark blue or olive plush or velveteen, which can now be purchased very cheaply, and put a straight valance of the same round the lower shelf. Finish the top one with a worsted chenile fringe, in bright Persian colors, and edge the valance with the same. It will take only about a yard and a quarter of the plush and three yards of fringe, and your table will be the admiration of all who see it. If it is to stand against the wall, three sides of the lower shelf only need be trimmed, and the drawer left for use at the back. For a bed-room these tables are pleasing, if simply varnished and covered in the same way with a pretty, cheerful cretonne, edged with a full ruffle of the same. Such a stand is a useful gift for an invalid, when placed by the couch, to hold bottles and glasses.—[American Agriculturist.

A leaf album is among the newest fancies. To make one only requires the exercise of a little care and patience. First get a slab of plate-glass and spread upon it a daub of printers' ink; then get a small roller, such as printers use, and roll it over the ink till the glass is equally covered; then lay the leaf—clean and freshly gathered—on the inked glass, and carefully draw the roller over it. Next lift the leaf by the stalk—using considerable tenderness because of the fragility of the subject—and place it between a folded sheet of paper, press and rub gently all over it, being careful not to let it alter its position. Then take the leaf out, and you should have a beautiful clean impression of both the front and back. The same effect might be got, to a certain extent, with lampblack, oil color or anything of that kind, but when it is done with printing ink it is not only far more clear and distinct, but permanent. A bit of common plate-glass, or a bit of marble, or even a china palette will suffice to put the ink upon—anything, in fact, so long as it presents a smooth surface and is non-metallic and non-absorbent.—[Philadelphia Record.

Waffles are an old-time supper dish. To a quart of flour stir a quart of sweet milk and a half cup of melted butter, with a teaspoon even full of salt and one of sugar. Add half a cup of yeast, and when the waffles are very light, two eggs. Beat well and let the mixture stand twenty minutes, when it is ready to bake. French pancakes are made in the same way, but are baked on a thin spider in round cakes, like griddle cakes. Sprinkle powdered sugar over each cake as you bake it, squeeze lemon juice over it, and roll up and serve at once. Hot scotch scones will occasionally be acceptable at a simple meal. Sift half a spoonful of soda into a quart of flour and mix in rich buttermilk enough to make a dough as stiff as for soda biscuit. Roll out half an inch thick and bake on a hot griddle in two large cakes the size of dinner plates. Serve with dishes of Dundee marmalade.

A novelty in the shape of a pincushion is made in the form of a work-bag. It is nearly square. It is faced with pink silk, the covering being of olive plush. On the upper side is a spray of flowers in arasene embroidery—just a rose and buds, or some similar simple design. The bag is shirred and a pink bow put on over the shirring. This may hang beside the toilet table or lie upon the dressing case. It is a pretty ornament, and it may be used—an advantage over many ornamental cushions.

THE ART OF SOUP-MAKING.

In an article upon this subject, the *Caterer* says: To ordinary cooks the preparation of a soup is a mystery they don't seem to have the desire or ability to understand. Yet, when properly made, there is nothing more palatable and wholesome. Among the well-to-do portion of every community it forms a very important part of the dinner, and there is every reason why it should not be so generally discarded, as it is, by the poorer classes, for it is not only nourishing, but can be made to constitute a large portion of their diet, with quite as much if not more economy than is possible in the use of other dishes.

Every utensil used in the cooking should be scrupulously clean. The sauce-pan covers should be looked after, and their rims, and even handles, not neglected.

Watch your fire, and should there be the least smoke, always remove your sauce-pan to a safe distance when you have occasion to lift the lid.

The meat should be lean, and used as soon after killing as possible.

Avoid purchasing a piece of meat that would require any washing before going into the pot.

Do not put the bones in until they are first pounded into small pieces.

If your meat and bones are fresh—that is, uncooked—they should be put into cold water. On the other hand, when they have been previously fried, or browned, boiling water only is the proper thing, and this should be added a little at a time.

Make your soup the day before it is wanted. Let it stand till cold, and then remove all the fat that has risen to the surface.

Beware of a hot fire. Simmering is the life, as boiling is the death, of any good soup.

If your soup is to contain vegetable, let these be boiled a little while in separate water before adding them.

In seasoning, bear in mind that it is much safer to have too little than too much, a precaution especially needful when you are adding the salt.

Do not add cream or milk without first boiling them separately and straining them. And when added they should be boiling hot.

Whenever an egg is to be added, do not put it directly with the body of the soup; put a little of the latter in a cup, and after allowing it to cool for a minute, mix the egg thoroughly with it, and then pour it into the soup, a little at a time, stirring it while adding.

Keep your soups always in stoneware or china, and, when stirring or skimming them, use a wooden spoon.

FASHION NOTES.

"Improved" underwear, as combination garments are called, were some time in making headway against the popular habit and prejudice in favor of separate vests and drawers; but they have steadily advanced in the good graces of the buyers, until now they are represented and sold side by side with the separate garments by the most conservative dealers, and the agents of the English as well as American manufacturers. It is unfortunate for women who like home manufactures and would gladly wear the union suit as made in this country that it is so high in price, the cost being $6 each for the best winter grade and $5 for a lighter mixed quality. These are the prices of both the "Union" and the "Alpha" (ribbed), while the "Golden Fleece," imported, and better shaped and finished, is only $4.75 after paying the heavy duty. At the price of wool in this country the profit on the American combination suits must be very large. It seems wicked to charge such annihilating rates for goods that are necessary to the health and comfort of every one, and that would be purchased so much more widely if they only came within the means, as they ought, of women and families of small means, and who depend on daily labor for a livelihood. The low price of wool is of little benefit to these poor workers, for the price of warmth to them, in the manufactured article, remains the same. In home manufactures we have nothing equivalent to the finest merino wear imported, which cost $7 for a combination, $3.50 each for vest and drawers. These, however, are surpassed by the silk knitted vests, drawers and combinations, the former only made in pink, the latter in pink and yellow, and sold at about double the price of the finest wool garments. Knitted silk underwear is a genuine luxury, one that may fairly be called a joy to the possessor. It is very elastic, and clings to the figure like a silken skin. Some ladies have them knit by hand, and the cost of silk alone for a vest made recently was $5. But knitted silk underwear is less sanitary, less healthful than wool, which more than any other material excludes cold and maintains warmth, while promoting an equal and active circulation.—[Demorest.

Costumes for this season are frequently made of striped woolen material, combined with plain ditto. The striped fabric can be employed for the trimming. As for dresses made entirely of self-colored material, they are mostly trimmed with some of those galloons which are used in profusion this season, and which are either plain, brocaded or in open-work patterns.

For a plain serge dress, woolen galloon or braid about half an inch wide, plain or brocaded, but of a color contrasting with the serge, is used for trimming the lower part of the skirt over a distance of about sixteen inches. Over this skirt is worn a striped scarf, stretched in front and at the side, loose at the back, and falling into two long and ample lapels. The outline of this scarf is simply edged with several rows of stitching made by machine. The bodice is double-breasted, with one reverse, which is continued all the way down and trimmed with galloons like those of the skirt. Tight sleeves, with deep facing, slanted off at the top and trimmed with galloons. The colors preferred for this style of costume are dark blue, garnet-red and all shades of dark gray.

We have a novelty to mention in the way of sleeves. It is the Cardinal sleeve, quite loose, plaited all the way down, and put on so as to be puffed at the armhole. These sleeves, forming a sort of drapery, are very graceful to the figure. Any sort of plaits will do for the sleeve; hollow pliats, however, are those which look best. The hollow part of the plait may be lined of some tissue the color of which harmonizes with that of the dress, or matches one of the shades of the pattern.

Narrow galloons spangled with gold, silver or steel are put on in numerous rows over most of the new costumes.

Another style of sleeves is that called a la Religieuse. This sleeve is more or less loose or puffed, three-quarters long on the inner side, folded back at the edge, and completed by a tight sleeve added on, and which is, in fact, nothing but a very deep facing or gauntlet trimmed with galloons, lace or embroidery, according to the style of the dress.

Mantles for this season are made in the shape of paletots, fitted to the figure at the back, loose and pointed in front, with nondescript sleeves, something betwixt those of the visite and those of the paletot of former seasons.

Dresses are made either with the amply draped puff, falling loose, or with the full hollow plaits coming down to within an inch or two of the edge of the skirt; the front is generally trimmed with some short drapery, either in the shape of a scarf or small panniers; the underskirt is either plain or plaited; in either case it is mostly trimmed with many rows of galloon. The fashion of bodies vary much. There is the jacket or veste, the cuirass, the blouse, the full plastron and the neat waistcoat or gilet. Besides, galloon and braid velvet is much used by way of trimming.

A pretty dress is of biege cloth and a thicker woolen fabric of the same shade, brocaded with a pattern of small butterflies in brown and old gold; the skirt, of cloth, is plain and round, plaited at the back only, without any trimming; the polonaise, of the brocaded material, is fastened slantways; it is long on one side and short on the other, and trimmed over each front with a deep revers of golden-brown velvet; belt of the same velvet; the bodice is buttoned on one side with large velvet buttons; the long sleeves have velvet facings.

Another is of fancy striped material and gray cashmere. The skirt is trimmed with fine tucks, with rows of galloon between; a long polonaise of the stripped material is looped up three times; the drapery at the back is very long, coming down almost to the foot of the skirt. The fronts of the bodice are plaited and crossed over the chest; the plaits are fastened at the waist line with a cross band covered with galloons. The sleeves, a la Religieuse, have the plain part trimmed with gallons to match.

Striped and brocaded woolen fabrics will certainly be worn through the winter season; but self-colored materials are generally combined with these, and also very frequently used alone. Dark shades of green, blue, red and brown appear in most of the new costumes, while lighter shades appear in stripes and fancy patterns. Checks are rather at a discount; but the large chess-board patterns are still in favor, and appear not only in dresses, but also in traveling mantles and wraps.

The Sugar Industry of the Country.

Prof. H. W. Wiley, Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, in his report on the Northern sugar industry, states that the season has been more favorable than the preceding one to sorghum and the yield of sugar greater. Nevertheless, the total yield of sorghum sugar for the year is not likely to exceed 1,500,000 pounds, and the yield of sorghum syrup about 30,000,000 gallons. Only two large new factories have been established during the year—one at Ottawa, Ks., and one at Franklin, Tenn. Professor Wiley thinks there is no immediate prospect of sorghum sugar becoming an important factor in the markets of the country. The sugar beet continues to prosper in California. The factory in Alvarado, the only beet-sugar factory in the country, has made a large quantity of sugar. Professor Wiley is confident that large areas suitable to the growth of the sugar beet exists in northern California, Oregon and Washington Territory. Successful beet culture, he says, cannot be expected as far south as Washington. The crisis in the sugar industry of the world, the report adds, is felt with peculiar effect in the United States, and new methods of manufacture must be introduced if prices remain as they are, or the sugar industry of the country will languish. The yield in Louisiana this season will probably fall below the average.—[Memphis Avalanche.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

M. Andries contends that hail is produced during ascending whirlwinds.

Experiments in England have shown that gas and oil are about equally good for lighthouses, and that the electric light is superior to either in fine weather, but probably not so good in fogs.

The combined attraction of the sun and moon so modifies the intensity of gravitation on the earth, M. Poincare finds, that the clock is retarded half a second yearly at the equator, and advanced a second at the poles.

The dioscope does for the eye what the telephone does for the ear. An objective lens is fitted in some hall of entertainment, and by an electric wire communication is established with a small white glass plate in a room at any distance. Excluding the light from this room a complete reflection is obtained of what is passing in the hall.

After much experimenting, Dr. Richardson has found a satisfactory means of causing painless death, and has introduced it into the Home for Lost Dogs, in London. The animals to be killed are placed in a chamber charged with a mixture of carbonic oxide and chloroform vapor, when they tranquilly fall asleep and wake no more.

Dr. Mill's method of determining the total solid matter in different waters is based on the fact that a small glass bead, with a weight attached, will rise in a saline solution of known strength, the more slowly the greater the amount of solvent pressure. The rate of ascent is also dependent on the nature of the soluble matter.

Sir John Fayer considers it most remarkable that a poisonous snake cannot poison one of its species, and only slightly any venomous snake, although it kills harmless snakes. A vigorous cobra can kill several dogs or from a dozen to twenty fowls before its bite becomes impotent; and then the rapid resecretion of virus soon makes it as dangerous as ever.

A scientific journal reports that a composition of sand, cork and lime molded into blocks in now on trial in Germany for building light partitions. It is said to have the advantage of excluding sounds better than ordinary brick-work, while being light and a good non-conductor. But a composition of hardwood sawdust applied on lath like common plaster is cheaper than the German method of constructing partitions, is much lighter and has other desirable qualities.

A report submitted by Milne Home to the Royal Society, Edinburgh, states that at a period geologically recent in the earth's history an arctic climate prevailed in part of northern Europe, and as an effect of this there occurred local glaciers in Scotland, leaving some of their traces still visible. Subsequently Scotland was entirely submerged beneath the sea, and most of the valleys were filled with sand, gravel and mud. A northwesterly current prevailed, carrying masses of floating ice with bowlders, which were deposited on the hills.

At the London Health Exhibition the electric light was successfully used to light a baker's oven. This is the first time it has ever been applied to such a purpose. A great difficulty has always existed among bakers to get a light into their dark ovens, so that the progress of baking might be observed. This application, under the direction of W. D. Gooch, of placing two incandescent lamps driven by a Victoria Brush machine inside an oven, where the temperature ranges from 400° to 600° Fahrenheit, is therefore a notable advance. The oven in which this invention can be seen is that of Perkins & Sons, and worked by Harris & Co., of "Angels' Cake" fame. The oven door contains a sheet of plate-glass, through which the whole of the oven is distinctly visible. The baker now never need burn his bread or pastry.

One Actor Who Doesn't Swear.

"No," said a young actor who had been talking to a little group of companions and using a good many oaths in his conversation, "no, all people who play are not profane. At least I know one actor who doesn't swear. He is George C. Miln, the ex-preacher. I played third witch in Macbeth in his company one night in St. Paul. Burleigh played Macbeth and Miln played Macduff. When we witches went out in the caldron scene we were fixed up in first-class style, and we did the whole business as nice as any three witches ever did. But when it came time for the caldron to sink into the earth the trap-door stuck fast and the old soap kettle tipped over sidewise and spilled all the torpedoes and green fire and things all over the floor. The stage got into a blaze, and somebody shouted 'fire!' and the audience began to get frightened. Burleigh stood in the wings, swearing like a trooper, but Miln just stood around looking mad, and saying 'Oh, dear!' I got to laughing and so did the other witches. Somebody turned on the gas and showed the whole thing to the audience. The audience yelled with laughter, and Burleigh swore worse than ever, but Miln didn't do any swearing. Then another time in Kansas City I was playing the Secretary to Miln's Richelieu. I dressed for the part in a hurry and didn't take time to put on stage shoes. I had on a long robe and thought I was all right. So I advanced to the front of the stage, struck an attitude and began to look as picturesque as I could. Richelieu was in the middle of a long speech when some fellow in the gallery yelled out: 'Get onto his nobs in the light-topped shoes!' That broke the audience up and spoiled the speech. But Miln didn't swear any—he only looked mad. Any other actor would have sworn under his breath for five minutes."—[Chicago News.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

POISON OAK

Seems to yield every time to treatment with Swift's Specific.

SPARTANBURG (S. C.), March 13, 1884.

Your most valuable medicine (SWIFT'S SPECIFIC) has done me so much good that I feel like saying this for the benefit of those who suffer like I did. I was poisoned by POISON OAK, and saw not a well day for six years, until I used SWIFT'S SPECIFIC. In the six years I used almost every kind of medicine, but none had the desired effect. After using six bottles of SWIFT'S SPECIFIC I am restored to perfect health—*with not a trace of that awful poison left!*

Yours truly, DAVID NESBITT.

POISON OAK.

I had for thirty-eight years suffered every spring and summer with Poison Oak, which I contracted in bathing when a boy. I tried everything for it, including many physicians, but without any benefit. I took six bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) four years ago, and it cured me sound and well. Three summers have passed, and I have had no return of it.

JOSEPH BEASLY, Columbus, Ga.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to applicants.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

MALARIA.

FREDERICK CITY (Md.)

MESSRS. LIEBIG CO., 38 Murray street, New York:

Gentlemen: I have used one bottle of your Coca Beef Tonic, and have derived so much benefit from it that I desire, without your solicitation, to express my appreciation of it. A week ago I was threatened with malarial fever, superinduced by malaria, impoverished blood and nervous prostration, and I became quickly reduced to 142 pounds. On Monday, the 11th, I began taking your Coca Beef Tonic, and from the first dose began to improve, as my weight to-day (150½ pounds) and buoyancy of spirits attest. * * * Again thanking you, I am, respectfully yours,

WM. L. SCHAEFFER.

N. B.—It was recommended to me by our leading physician, DR. A. A. ROTH, who has used hundreds of bottles in his extensive practice, and he can attest to the above.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

"As a nerve tonic Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic is without equal."

—*J. Leo-Mingle, M. D.,* Newberrytown, Pa.

DR. TUTHILL MASSEY, M. D., L. R. C. P., M. B. H. S., of Manchester, England, says: "The effect is something wonderful. From being depressed and very low-spirited, easily tired, I can now walk any length of time without feeling fatigue. Before taking the Tonic my nerves seemed so unstrung that when I read a pathetic tale I could not refrain from becoming very much affected, although I tried hard to overcome the absurd feeling. Now I am myself again."

SIR JAMES PAGET, President British Medical Association, says that 70,000 deaths are annually caused by nervous disease in England, and that there is no more powerful and agreeable nerve tonic than the Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic, is evidenced by the emphatic testimony of the most eminent physicians.

PROFESSOR C. A. BRYCE, M. D., LL. D., Editor *Southern Clinic*, says: "Really a wonderful reconstructive agent, building up the system and supplying lost nervous energy. For broken down constitutions it is the agent."

PROFESSOR WILLIAM C. RICHARDSON, M. D., Dean of St. Louis, Mo., Clinic of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, says: "It is also a most powerful and agreeable stimulant to the brain and nervous system, and it is especially useful to counteract fatigue of mind and body."

Be sure to ask for Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic—Highest Medals at Leading Expositions. Sold by Druggists generally. Prepared only by the Liebig Laboratory and Chemical Works Company, New York, Paris and London. New York Depot, 38 Murray street.

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In offering to the public *Dr. C. McLane's celebrated Liver Pills* as a remedy for *Liver* and *Bilious Complaints*, we presume no apology will be needed. The great prevalence of *Liver Complaint* and *Bilious Diseases of all kinds* throughout the United States, and particularly in the West and South, where, in the majority of cases, the patient is not within the reach of a regular physician, requires that some remedy should be provided that would not in the least impair the constitution, and yet be safe and effectual. That such is the character of *Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills*, there can be no doubt. The great success which has invariably attended their use will, we think, be sufficient to convince the most incredulous. It has been our sincere wish that these pills should be fairly tested, and stand or fall by the effects produced. That they have been so tested, and that the result has been in every respect favorable, we call tens of thousands to witness who have experienced their beneficial effects.

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Are not held forth or recommended (like most of the popular medicines of the day), as universal cure-alls, but simply as a specific for *Liver Complaints*, and those symptoms connected with a deranged state of that organ.

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McLane's Pills

Are the Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills, PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS., Pittsburg, Pa.

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the People's Savings Bank will be held at the Bank office, S. E. cor. J and Fourth streets, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1st, at 7:30 o'clock.

n3-4plm WM. F. HUNTOON, Secretary.

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AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL, SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. This hotel is in the very center of the business portion of the city. The traveling public will find this to be the most comfortable and respectable Hotel in the city. Board and room, $1, $1 25 and $1 50 per day. Hot and Cold Baths Free. Free Coach to and from the Hotel.

o26-tf CHAS. MONTGOMERY & BRO., Props.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, 320 to 326 K street,

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE, SACRAMENTO, Cal. W. A. CASWELL, Proprietor. This house has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout, and is now one of the most desirable family hotels in the city. Board and room, $1, $1 25 and $1 50 per day. Board, $4 per week.

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Street Cars pass the door every five minutes. o6 1m

PACIFIC HOTEL, Corner Fifth and K sts., Sacramento, Cal.

IS NEWLY FURNISHED THROUGHOUT, AND supplied with all modern improvements. Board and Lodging, $1 50 to $2 per day. Meals, 25 cents. Baths free to guests. Saloon connected with the house. C. F. SINGLETON, proprietor. au23-1m

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Nos. 1011 and 1013 Fifth st., bet. J and K, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

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Meals, 25c. Lodging, 25 and 50c. per night. je13-1y

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TABLE SUPPLIED WITH ALL THE DELICACIES of the Season. Special attention given to Banquets and Wedding Cakes.

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Free 'Bus to and from the Cars.

m30-1y JAMES McNASSER, Prop'r.

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BORAD, per week $4
BOARD AND LODGING .... $5 to $8
MEALS .... 25 cents

HORNLEIN BROS., Proprietors.

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PRIVATE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES. Entrance on Fifth street. OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.

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A FIRST-CLASS LODGING-HOUSE, CONtains 190 rooms; 715 Howard street, near Third, San Francisco. This house is especially designed as a comfortable home for ladies and gentlemen visiting the city from the interior. No dark rooms. Gas and running water in each room. The floors are covered with body Brussels carpet, and all the furniture is made of solid black walnut. Each bed has a spring mattress, with an additional hair top mattress, making them the most luxurious and healthy beds in the world. Hot and cold baths: a large parlor and reading-room, containing a Grand Piano—all free to guests. Price, single rooms per night, 50 cents; per week, from $2 upward. House open all night. R. HUGHES, Proprietor.

At Market-street Ferry, take Omnibus line of street cars to corner of Third and Howard.

jy2-TuThSf

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NOTICE TO SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND Butchers: Wanted HAIR from Cattle and Horses' Tails to Make Hair Rope. Inquire IVES RUBI, Alley, First and Second, O and P streets (No. 1000). Parties can send by Express, C.O.D., and money will be promptly forwarded at the rate of six cents per pound for the hair. n6-1m*

BED LOUNGE FOR SALE CHEAP.—ALSO, Four Good Parlor Stoves, at C. M. CAMPBELL'S, No. 409 K street, Dealer in New and Second-hand Furniture. Upholstering and Repairing. Give me a call. ap19-1ptf

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WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE NUMBER of first-class ranch hands, just from the Western States; also, some Scandinavian and German farm hands who can milk, plow and chop wood; also, help of various kinds, both male and female. Send in your orders and they will be filled immediately. HOUSTON & CO., Employment Office, corner Fourth and K streets, Sacramento. je13-1ptf

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FARM FOR SALE—153 ACRES—7 Acres in Vineyard; 6 Acres Orchard; 2 Acres Berries; 2 Acres Alfalfa. The entire tract well adapted for Vineyard and Orchard. House and Barn. Price, $4,500. Apply to CARL STROBEL, No. 321 J street, Sacramento. n14-6t&w1t*

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND BUGGY Phaeton. Inquire of FRANK JACKSON, 323 J street, or 1616 G street. n12-tf

FOR SALE—A HALF OR WHOLE INTEREST in the Western Hotel Hacking; Two Carriages and Four Horses and Harness. For further particulars inquire at the office or of the driver. n11-tf

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT BEtween Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, on O street, will be sold on SATURDAY, November 15, 1884, at 10 A. M., by auction, to the highest bidder; lot, 40x160 feet; also, Furniture and a Cider Mill will be sold at same time and place; sale positive. HENRY SLACK. n10-1w*

FOR SALE—A ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A well-established blacksmithing and wagon making business, in the town of Auburn, Placer county, Cal. For terms and particulars address J. M. WHITE, Auburn. o16-1m

FARM FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE BEST IMPROVED, HOMElike places in this county—160 Acres—25 Acres in Choice Bearing Vineyard; 2 Acres Orchard; 2 Acres Alfalfa; 3 Acres Blackberries; 3 Acres Strawberries; good irrigating facilities; cosy Cottage House; large, new Barn; a House for the Farm Hands; land well fenced; only eight miles from State Capitol; close to Railroad Station, School and Church. Price, only $10,000. For terms, inquire of CARL STROBEL, No. 321 J street, Sacramento, Cal. n11-6t&w1t*

Fruit Ranches For Sale.

Containing 100 acres in all; 27 acres in Table Grapes of all varieties; 35 acres in Fruit Trees, all bearing, young and healthy; mostly Peach. There is a Good Dwelling, containing 9 rooms, Large Stable, Packing-house, etc. The soil is deep, clear of bed-rock or hardpan. The fruit does not require irrigation, and no superior Fruit or Grapes are brought to this market. Situated 7 miles from the city and one-half mile from railroad station. The products of the place will net over $4,500 this year, and the peach crop was very light.

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80 acres of land, 4 miles south of the city: 29 acres in Grapes; 4 acres in Strawberries and Blackberries; 2½ acres in Fruit; good, nearly new Dwelling; two Barns; two Wagons, all Farming Tools, etc. Price, $7,500.

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We have subdivided a tract at Brighton, fronting on Sacramento Valley Railroad, into 10, 15 and 20 acres, and offer them for $80 per acre; one-third cash.

Apply to

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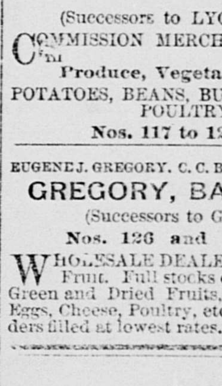

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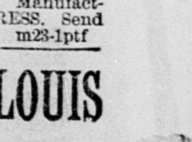

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