EN ROUTE TO MICHOACAN.

A BOTTOMLESS LAKE IN THE CRATER OF A VOLCANO.

Picnicking in Mexico—Pachuca and Its Environs—Pleasure-Seeking in the Tropics.

[Special Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.]

MEXICO, December 31, 1885.

The most favorable time for making a journey into the southern State of Michoacan is during the season of midwinter at the north—a delightful portion of the year here, with no appearance of cold or decadence of fruit and flowers, but with comparative immunity from yellow fever in the infected districts. In a day's time one may go from the City of Mexico to Michoacan's capital, Morelia, leaving early in the morning, via the Mexican Railway, and reaching the latter city late in the evening. But we will take the journey leisurely, spending a week or two en transit, tarrying at the various points of interest along the way, as fancy dictates.

As an engineering feat, and for beauty of scenery, this trip is second only to that celebrated sixty miles on the Mexican road leading to Vera Cruz. Throughout all its course this American railway, called the Mexican National, can hardly be surpassed for grand and beautiful scenery, not only at this end of the line, but also that portion of it lying between Saltillo and Monterey, at the north, and the extreme southern end leading from Manzanillo, on the Pacific coast, up through Colima.

On this Morelia branch, passing through the fertile valley of Mexico, the heavy grade begins at Rio Hondo, and thence for many miles we are among the foothills, crossing stupendous gulches, with mountain torrents at the bottom, far above the housetops of picturesque villages, obtaining views that would drive an artist wild with enthusiasm. The little ranches of the natives are divided by tall hedges of "century" plants, cottage roofs are weighted with stones, as in the Swiss villages, to prevent mountain winds from blowing them away, and adjoining all the houses peculiar towers are seen, about ten feet high—the cincolotes, or adobe cribs, for storing corn.

Now, following the Rio Lerma, and crossing the old stage road—which has witnessed many a robbery and murder in former days, as numerous black crosses strewn all along the wayside attest—we approach the great cloud-capped volcano, known as Nevada de Toluca (now extinct) and find ourselves in the Toluca valley, where much maguey is cultivated from which pulque and mexcal are made.

THE CITY OF TOLUCA,

Which lies just 73 kilometers from the national capital (a kilometer is a French measurement, in univeral use here, equal to .62135 of an American mile), and has a population of about 12,000, having grown rapidly since the opening of the railroad. It has four tolerable hotels—as good as any to be found in Mexico, which, however are all below the average of American third-class hostelries—besides several cafes and restaurants; a theater, casino, scientific college, public baths, a paseo or fashionable promenade, and several churches well worth visiting. In the quaint old plaza—where one may sit among roses and palm trees under the shadow of the snowy volcano—is a tall, white monument, reminding one of the ancient obelisks of the Nile, erected to the memory of the patriot priest, Hidalgo.

It is possible to ascend to the top of the volcano, and indeed the jaunt is not very difficult to one accustomed to mountain climbing. Though in a land of eternal summer, it is always winter at the summit of the mountain, and during several months of the year snow extends down two-thirds of its sides. Just below the timber-line is a ranche located on a projecting ridge, where the traveler may pass the night. On a clear day the Pacific ocean is distinctly visible 160 miles away; and by the aid of a powerful field-glass and some imagination even the distant Gulf of Mexico may be discerned. Baron Alexander Von Humboldt, who ascended this hight in 1803, states that its highest point, called El Pico del Fraile, is extremely difficult of ascent and scarcely ten feet wide at the top. This is whittling off a mountain to an extremely "fine point," and there is no reason on earth for scaling the latter peak except for an insane ambition to place every obstacle beneath one's feet, which sometimes runs away with the better judgment of travelers.

The volcano is scooped out into a natural basin, containing in the midst of its once fiery crater two lakes of the purest, coldest and most transparent water. Moored on the margin of the largest lake are two or three canoes in which adventurous travelers have sometimes embarked—but none have ever crossed the mysterious water because of a tradition that it is unfathomable and has

A WHIRLPOOL IN THE CENTER.

Even the most fool-hardy Quixote would hesitate to risk being engulfed in a bottomless grave in the bowels of a volcano. Humboldt's barometer gave the mountain a hight of 15,000 feet—not so grand by four thousand feet as Popocatipetl, but *muy decente* ("very respectable") for a country hight, as the natives will assure you. Two days at least of hard climbing will be required to go from the city of Toluca to the summit of the mountain and back again. No crevices nor avalanches are to be apprehended, but the ascent is rendered doubly laborious by the softness of the snow-fields, into which one perpetually sinks ankle deep through a sharp, thin crust of ice, and the wilderness of jagged rocks below—a combination of oligoclase and hornblende (diorite) hurled about in wildst confusion, as if Titans had battled here. Of course, guides, horses, blankets and provisions must be provided in the town—not forgetting spiked sandals, a quantity of cloth with which to bandage the ankles, a stout alpen-stock, with a long nail driven into the point, blue veils or goggles to protect one's eyes in the snow-fields, and a small stock of brandy and other simple remedies in case of vertigo, hemorrhage or other accidents that are liable to assail persons in these lofty altitudes.

Toluca is really the capital of the State of Mexico, which embraces an area of nearly 25,000 square kilometers, and includes the Federal District (like our District of Columbia), which contains the national capital. The State is as mountainous as any section of Switzerland, being crossed and recrossed by various branches of the Sierra Madre, while its crowning glory is the Vale of Anahuac, the historic hollow in the great Cordillera, authentic records of whose successive inhabitants date back nearly fifteen hundred years. The annual mining product of the State of Mexico is valued at four hundred and sixty thousand dollars; gold, silver, iron, lead, coal, copper, tin, antimony, cinnabar, marble and mercury being exported, besides much corn, cheese (made from goats' milk), soap, wool, cattle, anise, sesam seed and castor beans. There are several cotton and woolen factories in the State, three gas works, salt works, tobacco factories, two glass works, twenty-four distilleries, iron foundries, breweries, thirty-four sugar mills, fifty-seven flour mills, and a number of mills for making oil from castor beans. The State supports 1,028 primary schools, besides various institutions of higher learning, and though in the midst of most primitive picturesqueness, we are by no means beyond the pale of civilization. One loves to linger in the quaint old city, which is charming with her rock-freighted roofs, multitude of little towers, lakes and volcano—all bathed in sunshine, not a cloud in the sky, nor vapor from the lakes, nor shadow on the mountains, flooded with the light of endless summer and fragrant with the breath of perennial flowers. In strong contrast to the glittering city are the dark, pine-covered crags, behind which lies the Desierto, which we will visit anon.

A MEXICAN PICNIC

Was gotten up for our entertainment, which included a jaunt into the dark forest and a feast *al fresco* of white fish from the Rio Lerma, which, by the way, are the only fish we have found in Mexico which have not that strong taste of mud peculiar to the lagunas. Mounted upon burros (the diminutive Mexican donkeys) a gay party of ladies and gentlemen, including representatives from Spain, France and Germany, as well as from both "sister republics," set out at sunrise from Toluca toward the mountains of San Miguel de Tutucuitlalpico. Extensive plains covered with rich crops environ the city for several miles on every side; then, going southward, we plod through a wild country covered with lava and volcanic rocks, until the forest is reached. Not many years ago, when the stage-coach made regular trips over this road, it was considered one of the most dangerous in Mexico, being infested by brigands, who have a predilection for these wild solitudes. Hundreds of crosses outline the trail, and upon a tall trunk is a black object quite in keeping with the wild scene—the skull of the once-noted robber, Maldonado, whose head was nailed to a tree beneath which he committed a peculiarly atrocious murder, and which still gives warning to his comrades and encouragement to travelers.

In a woody defile is a small, clear space called Las Cruces (the crosses), where a hundred crosses point out the site of a famous battle between the curate, Hidalgo, and the Spanish General Truxillo. In the midst of hills crowned with noble pines, beautiful pasture fields dotted with clumps of trees, which look as if disposed for effect in an English park—firs, cedars, oaks and graceful elms—is the village of Lerma, washed by the river of the same name. For a hundred years Lerma has been famous for the manufacture of spurs, some of the finest of those clumsy but expensive silver-mounted affairs, which are the pride of Mexican equestrians, being made here. The village lies at the entrance of the valley of Toluca, in a marshy country, surrounded by dreary plains dotted with pools of pellucid water and swamps covered with water-fowl.

We encamped upon the river banks, and, like the daughters of Jerusalem, hung our belongings upon the willows, while all hands engaged in pisiculture, and in the course of an hour had secured enough white fish, bagre and bass, with an eel or two, and a few of the web-footed, feather-headed water lizzards, called axolotls (*Siredon pisciforme*), to feed an army. Afterward we visited the near-by Hacienda de San Nicolas—now the property of a wealthy Spaniard, Don Ruperto Benigno Volante. Once this exceedingly valuable estate was one of the richest in the country, owned by the Carmelite monks. Outside of its small garden not a tree is to be seen in the whole vast hacienda—nothing but level fields of corn and maguey. All the laborers here are Ottomie Indians—

A POOR BUT DEGRADED TRIBE.

Though most of us were strangers to the hacinda folk, our coming was hailed with rejoicing. Upon no account were we allowed to depart that night, and indeed it was not without difficulty that we got away three days later. Guests fresh from the outer world are not of frequent appearance in these lonesome rural communities, and the advent of a jolly party, whether friends or strangers, is hailed as a boon direct from heaven. Everything that the most generous hospitality could conceive was done for our entertainment; dances, tableaux and musicales were gotten up, and not only was the "fattest calf" literally sacrificed to the occasion, but the torro of the estate, afforded in that crowning act of hospitality, an impromptu bull-fight. The Volante family have traveled much in Europe (per force, as Senor Ruperte was a political exile), and are among the proudest and richest in Mexico. The immediate family resident at the hacinda numbers about forty persons, including many distant cousins and relatives by marriage—due chiefly to the prevalence of an old Spanish custom which virtually obliges a gentleman to

HUSBAND ALL HIS WIFE'S RELATIONS,

As well as his own; to shield them and their offspring from contact with the world, and to provide for them if left in destitute circumstances. This sort of knightly courtesy makes matrimony a serious matter, and perhaps accounts for the multitude of eligible bachelors with which Mexico abounds; but, badinage apart, it is a beautiful custom and a strong proof of the innate courtesy of the race. When a Mexican lady is widowed, a family council is held, her male relatives and those of her husband charging themselves with the education of her sons and the care of herself and daughters, quite as a matter of course. Though the widow and her grown-up daughters may be poor, but accomplished, nobody dreams of the possibility of their doing anything toward supporting themselves, and the aid tendered them is calmly accepted as an hereditary right, and if the widow be wealthy, she must still reside with her kindred. So thoroughly are Mexican gentlemen imbued with the idea of womanly independence, that none of them regard the care of any number of bereaved families as an unjust burden.

During our stay at the hacienda the grounds were nightly lighted with colored lamps, and the great hall—when dancing, tableaus, etc., took place—decorated with green branches and garlands of fresh flowers. One morning a magnificent breakfast party was given, and where the hundred guests were collected in that apparently empty locality was a mystery. The repast, consisting of many courses, was served in dishes of solid silver, even to the plates; and at the bull fight on the same afternoon, cold milk punch was repeatedly handed around in silver cups lined with gold. In this strange country, whose hills are ribbed with precious metals, a vast capital has been sunk in diamonds and plate—no good sign for the commerce of the country, and an unfailing incentive to robbery.

FANNIE B. WARD.

THE NEW BONNET.

A foolish little maiden bought a foolish little bonnet,
With a ribbon and a feather, and a bit of lace upon it;
And that the other maidens of the little town might know it.
She thought she'd go to meeting the next Sunday just to show it.

But though the little bonnet was scarce larger than a dime,
The getting of it settled proved to be a work of time;
So when 'twas fairly tried, all the bells had stopped their ringing,
And when she came to meeting, sure enough, the folks were singing.

So this foolish little maiden stood and waited at the door;
And she shook her ruffles out behind and smoothed them down before,
"Hallelujah! Hallelujah!" sang the choir above her head.
"Hardly knew you! hardly knew you!" were the words she thought they said.

This made the little maiden feel so very, very cross,
That she gave her little mouth a twist, her little head a toss;
For she thought the very hymn they sang was all about her bonnet,
With the ribbon, and the feather, and the bit of lace upon it.

And she would not wait to listen to the sermon or the prayer,
But pattered down the silent street, and hurried up the stair,
Till she reached her little bureau, and in a handbox on it,
Had hidden, safe from critic's eye, her foolish little bonnet.

Which proves, my little maidens, that each of you will find
In every Sabbath service but an echo of your mind;
And the silly little head, that's filled with silly little airs,
Will never get a blessing from sermon or from prayers.

FROM THE LAND OF ICE AND SNOW.—Captain Holm recently returned to Copenhagen after having spent two years and a half in exploring the almost unknown region of the east coast of Greenland. Although ten or twelve expeditions have set out for East Greenland in the past two centuries, almost all of them in search of the lost Norseman, who were supposed to have settled there, only one ship ever reached the coast. The great ice masses, sometimes hundreds of miles wide, that are perpetually piled up against the shore, have kept explorers from East Greenland long after all the other Arctic lands were fairly well known. With three assistants Captain Holm landed at Cape Farewell, and then went north some 400 miles. He has returned with large collections representing the flora, fauna, geology and anthropology of this hitherto unknown portion of the earth's surface. He found in those cold and dismal regions, isolated from the world, a race of people who had never heard or known of the great civilized nations of the earth. They seem to lead happy lives, and live in a communistic way in hamlets. They differ entirely in language an physical characteristics from the Esquimaux of West Greenland.—[From Demorest's Monthly for January.

Cœur d'Alene means heart of an owl.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

COMPARISON OF LISTS OF QUESTIONS SUBMITTED.

What the Sacramento and Yolo Applicants for Teachers' Certificates Were Expected to Know.

The following are the test and first grade questions submitted by the County Examining Boards of Teachers at the examinations held in Sacramento and Yolo counties last week, and which will be of interest to teachers and those preparing for that very honorable calling. Those used in Yolo county, it will be seen, are the more difficult, if either can be properly so alluded to. At the examination, out of thirty-three applicants in Sacramento county, five received first grade certificates and one a second grade, the remaining twenty-seven failing to correctly answer eighty-five per cent. of the questions in the respective branches, as required. In Yolo there were thirty-two applicants, of whom none obtained first grade certificates, but twelve were granted second grade. The questions used by the two Examining Boards were as follows:

Questions by Sacramento Board.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Divide 2-3 of $7\frac{3}{4}$ by 4-5 of 12 and 11-12. Prove the result by reducing the fractions to decimals and working the example anew.

2. Multiply 48 ten thousandths by two and one thousandth, and divide the result by one million.

3. Find the least common multiple of 642,876,984 and 2,000.

4. Three boats sailed around an island at the same place and time; one of them can perform the trip in 6 hours, another in 8 hours, and the other in 12 hours; how long before they will all meet at the place of starting?

5 How long will it take $5,000 to earn $5,000 at 6 per cent?

6. A, B and C enter into a partnership; A puts in $500 for 4 months, B $400 for 6 months, and C $800 for 3 months: they gain $340; what is each man's share of the gain?

7. Find the square root of 3534400.5.

8. A line 75 feet long fastened to the top of a flag-staff reaches the ground 45 feet from its base; what is the hight of the flag-staff?

9. Find the cube root of 3845672000.

10. If a cube of silver whose side is 4 inches is worth $200, what is the side of a cube of silver worth $1,600?

GRAMMAR.

1. Distinguish between a phrase and a clause. Name three different kinds of phrases and three different kinds of clauses.

2. What is the distinction between comparison, declension and conjugation?

3. I don't know what you want. Parse *what*. Why is a personal pronoun so called?

4. What is case? Write a single sentence in which each case is represented. Decline who, which, it, her, fly.

5. Give the principal parts of bring, burst, rise, buy, break. How is the passive voice formed?

6. Write the relative pronouns and state how they differ from personal pronouns.

7. What is ellipsis? Give an example and explain. Write a sentence in which two nominatives connected by "and" require a verb in the singular number.

8. Define a participle. Mention the chief particulars in which participles and infinitives agree. Mention the chief particulars in which they differ.

9. Correct the following sentences: I recited my lesson to-day. It is easier said than done. He laid down to rest. Either he has been imprudent or his associates vindictive. The premiums were given to me and George.

10. Punctuate and capitalize the following: life is real life is earnest and the grave is not its goal dust thou art to dust returnest was not spoken of the soul.

SPELLING.

Delaware, bilious, parallel, recommend, discipline, caterpillar, avoirdupois, supersede, symmetry, machine, hemorrhage, superintendent, mucilage, siege, diaphragm, welfare, correspondence, inflammable, obeisance, pneumonia, irascible, infallible, privilege, impetuous, innocence, porous, porridge, portemonnaie, prairie, saltcellar, sagacious, satellite, squalor, conscious, convalescence, cozen (to cheat), descension, diphtheria, dissyllable, equestrian, mattress, millinery, muscle, Mussulman, numskull, oxygen, well-bred, campaign, camphene, canvas.

ALGEBRA.

1. Define and illustrate co-efficient, exponent, reciprocal and unlike terms.

2. Demonstrate that $a^0=1$.

3. Show that any quantity with a negative exponent is equal to the reciprocal of that quantity with an equal positive exponent.

4. Required the greatest common divisor of $3x^2-3y^2$, $3x^2+6xy+3y^2$, and $3aCx+3aCy$.

5. From $\frac{xy}{x-y}$ substract $\frac{xy}{x+y}$.

6. Given $\frac{2x}{3}+\frac{x-1}{6}=\frac{3x+1}{2}-10$ to find x.

7. Find the square root of $a^4+4a^2C+4C^2$.

8. A tree, 96 feet high, in falling broke into three unequal parts; the longest piece was five times the shortest, and the other was twice the shortest; required the length of each piece.

9. A farmer bought a number of sheep for $80; if he had bought four more for the same money, he would paid $1 less for each; how many did he buy?

10. A gentleman divided $50 between his two sons in such a manner that the product of their shares was 600; what was the share of each?

PHILOSOPHY.

1. Define natural philosophy. What is meant by molecular motion? Define and illustrate cohesion, inertia, adhesion, ductility.

2. Give an experiment illustrating the expansion of solids; of liquids. Give Torricelli's experiment. Describe the theory of boiling.

3. Describe the air-pump. Explain its action. Give the Florentine experiment. What is a thermometer? Explain its uses.

4. Name and define the three kinds of glasses. Give and illustrate the law of reflection. State Archimedes' principle; Pascal's law.

5. Give the four laws of falling bodies. Describe the hydraulic press. Name some of its uses.

Questions by the Yolo Board.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Bought an article and sold it for 3 per cent. less than it cost me; bought it back and paid 3 per cent. more than I sold it for; I lost $12 by the operation. What did the article cost me at first?

2. Divide 3-4 of 5-6 of 8-2 by the complex fraction 3 4-8 divided by 5 7-10; add the quotient to 3-4 — 7-15, and reduce the result to a decimal of four places.

3. What is the expense of plastering the sides and ceilings of a room 40 feet long, $36\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, at 36 cents per square yard, allowing 1,375 square feet for doors, windows and baseboards?

4. A machinist sold 24 machines at $125 each. On one-half of them he gained 25 per cent., and on the other half he lost 25 per cent. Did he gain or lose on the whole, and how much per cent.?

5. Owing a man $575, I gave him a 60-day note. What would be the face of the note to pay him the exact debt, if discounted at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. a month?

6. A merchant bought the following bill of goods: March 19th, $350 on four months time; April 1st, $430 on 130 days; May 16th, $540 on 95 days; June 10th, $730 on three months. What is the average time for the payment of the whole?

7. Three men hire a pasture for $55 50. A puts in 3 cows for 12 weeks; B, 4 cows for 10 weeks; C, 6 cows for 8 weeks. How much ought each to pay?

8. A room, the hight of which is 11 feet, and the length twice the breadth, takes 143 yards of paper 2 feet wide to cover its walls, doors and windows included. How many yards of carpet, 27 inches wide, will be required for the floor?

9. If 5 horses eat as much as 6 cattle, and 8 horses and 12 cattle eat 12 tons of hay in 40 days, how much hay will be needed to keep 7 horses and 15 cattle 65 days?

10. A grocer has sugar worth 6 cents, 7 cents and 13 cents per pound. He wishes to make a mixture of 108 pounds, worth 10 cents a pound. How much of each kind must he take?

GRAMMAR.

1. How do you distinguish the parts of speech? How many parts of speech does the word "that" perform?

2. Illustrate the different methods of comparing adjectives, and compare: Ill, there, universal, tricky, raw.

3. Write a sentence containing an appositional clause; a sentence containing a relative clause. What kind of a sentence is each?

4. What are the several steps in the analysis of a sentence? Illustrate by example.

5. Show by example the necessity of the pronoun.

6. Why is not the subjunctive mood employed in all the tenses?

7. Analyze "I mean that, too; but yet a hidden strength, which, if heaven gave it, may be termed her own."

8. Parse too, but, yet, which and own in the above sentence.

9. Give general rules for the use of the relatives who, which, what and that.

10. Give a rule for the use of the semicolon, colon, dash, parenthesis and quotation marks.

SPELLING.

Retaliate, physics, cerulean, enameling, dessert, aqueous, cigarette, supersede, libeling, elixir, moccasin, horizontal, metallize, imminent, mongrel, Wyoming, manzanita, isotherm, seine, nicotine, charivari, San Joaquin, rosin, ebullition, hallelujah, impanel, alcohol, herbarium, coquetting, concede, concentric, cynic, personnel, apparatus, elysian, grandeur, raillery, Chickamauga, Guiana, moneys, pavilion, mummies, executioners, chaparral, porphyry, sentinel, chyme, inauguration, phosphate, excrescence.

ALGEBRA.

1. After paying out $\frac{4}{7}$ of my money and 1-5 of the remainder, I have $72. What sum had I at first?

2. A lady had two silver cups, and but one cover. The cover weighed 10 ounces. If the cover be put on the first cup it will make the weight double that of the second, and if the cover be put on the second it will make the weight triple that of the first. What is the weight of each?

3. The plate of a mirror, 18 inches by 12 is set in a frame of uniform width, and the area of the frame is to be equal to that of the glass; what is the width of the frame?

4. What is elimination, evolution, a radical quantity, an affected quadratic equation?

5. There are two numbers whose product is 20. If 2 be added to the lesser, and 3 be substracted from the greater the product of the sum and remainder will also be 120. What are the numbers?

PHILOSOPHY.

1. Define motion, inertia, momentum, adhesion, gravity.

2. Mention five general properties of matter.

3. Why does a body weigh less at the equator than at the poles?

4. A cubical tank, whose dimensions are 15 feet, is filled with water; what is the pressure on the bottom of the tank?

5. Explain the structure of the Bell telephone, and the principle of its operation.

6. Upon what does the velocity of sound depend?

7. Upon what does the pitch of sound depend?

8. Mention four physical effects of heat.

9. Give a theory of electricity.

10. What are conductors? Insulators?

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d2-4tf W. E. OSBORN, Proprietor

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A. HEILBRON, President.

H. J. GOETHE, Secretary. d28-14t

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Corner Seventh and K streets.

☞ STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. ☜

Free 'Bus to and from the Cars.

ja6-tf W. O. BOWERS, Proprietor.

WESTERN HOTEL,

NOS. 209 TO 219 K STREET,

THREE BLOCKS FROM RAILROAD DEPOT. Leading Business and Family Hotel of Sacramento, Cal. The most convenient to Postoffice, Express and Land Offices, all Courts and Places of Amusement. Meals, 25 cents. First class in all its appointments. Free coach to and from the Hotel. WM. LAND, Proprietor. d29-tf

PACIFIC HOTEL,

Corner K and Fifth Streets, Sacramento.

CENTRALLY LOCATED AND CONVENIENT to all places of amusement. The best family hotel in the city. The Table always supplied with the best the market affords. Street cars from the depot pass the door every five minutes Meals, 25 cents. C. F. SINGLETON, Prop. d25-tf

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

320 to 326 K street, opposite Postoffice.

THE LEADING BUSINESS AND FAMILY Hotel of Sacramento, Cal. Board and Room, $1 and $1 25 per day. Board, $4 per week. Meals, 25 cents Free 'Bus to and from the Hotel.

☞ No Chinese Employed. ☜

d23 1m W. A. CASWELL, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,

818 and 820 K st., bet. Eighth and Ninth

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

HORNLEIN BROS., Proprietors.

☞ Street Cars from Depot pass the door every five minutes. d21-tf

FISHER'S

RESTAURANT AND CONFECTIONERY,

510 J ST.—JOHN HAUB, PROPRIETOR. A Specialty made of Dinners, Lunches and Suppers for Parties. Fine Wedding Cakes made to order. Ice Cream, Oysters and other delicacies always on hand. Goods delivered free to any part of the city. Country orders promptly attended to. d17-1m

STATE HOUSE,

Corner K and Tenth streets, Sacramento.

CHAS. H. ELDRED, PROPRIETOR.

☞ Board and Lodging, $6 to $12 per week; Single Meals, 25 cents; Single Rooms, 50 cents. Fine Wines at the Bar. Billiard Room attached. Free Omnibus to and from the House. Street Cars pass the door every six minutes. d15-tf

CAPITAL HOTEL,

SACRAMENTO,

CORNER SEVENTH AND K STREETS.

BLESSING & GUTHRIE, Proprietors.

☞ Free Omnibus to and from the Cars ☜ d13-tf

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. o13 CHAS. MONTGOMERY & BRO., Props.

ST. DAVID'S,

715 Howard St., near Third, San Francisco.

A FIRST-CLASS LODGING HOTEL, CONtaining 190 rooms; water and gas in each room; no better beds in the world; no guest allowed to use the linen once used by another; a large reading-room: hot and cold water baths free. Price of rooms: Per night, 50 and 75 cents, per week, from $2 upwards. Open all night. F. HUGHES, Proprietor. At Market-street Ferry, take Omnibus line of street cars for Third and Howard. jy2-TuThSt

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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Peoria Pottery, Terra Cotta Architectural Material,

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE, POTTERY,

TERRA COTTA, CHIMNEY PIPE, Etc.

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☞ SEWER PIPE, FULL LINE OF LAMPS, KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, Etc. d15-4pim

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ja6-

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FARMS

—WE HAVE—

FOR SALE!

(If the list does not include what you desire, send or bring a description of what you wish, and we will secure you a place to your liking.)

IN SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

No. 86—For $45 per acre, 260 acres will be sold in small tracts, two miles from Florin.

No. 87—10 acres on Lower Stockton road, two miles from Sacramento; small barn and chicken-house; 100 fruit trees; 35 shade trees; fenced into two fields. For any one desiring a suburban home this would be a desirable place. Price $1,315; one half cash.

No. 90—$50 per acre—30 acres of land sown to grain; well adapted to fruit or berries; 1 mile south of Florin.

No. 180—$2,560—One-half cash—24 acres of sandy loam; 1 acre in vineyard; 300 peach trees; 1 acre in strawberries, 13 acres in hay; 1 acre in alfalfa; horse and cow and 100 chickens go with land; house of 4 rooms; stable for 3 horses. This place is near Florin, and well worth the price asked.

No. 183—One-half acre of land comprising the hotel at Perkin's Station, in Sacramento county, and doing a good business—having all conveniences for a roadside hotel. The right man can clear $1 200 per annum with little exertion. Price, $5,000.

No. 184—$2,000 for a chicken ranch of 20 acres. Everthing necessary for the raising of chickens. Located in the town of Florin.

No. 185—$5,500—63 acres; 8 acres in vineyard; 900 fruit trees; $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres in strawberries—the latter netting $1,000 per year; 6 acres in grain; 7 windmills; packing house; chicken house, stable and corrals; $2,000 cash, balance on long time.

No. 185—$2,500; 7 acres; has dwelling; about 300 trees; 2 acres in grapes; 2 windmills; 2 pumps; blacksmith and wagon-maker's shop located in the town of Florin, and is an old stand doing a good business. This is a good opportunity for a live blacksmith.

No. 176—113 and one-half acres, at $45 per acre, of deep black loam soil; 6 acres in vineyard; 2 acres in orchard; 50 acres in grain; 10 acres will produce alfalfa; all but 10 acres is creek bottom land; dwelling; stable for 12 horses; 15 miles north of Sacramento, on Dry Creek.

No. 54—60 acres, four miles south of Sacramento, unimproved. Price, $65 per acre.

No. 80—160 acres good fruit land will be sold in tracts of 10 to 40 acres. Price, $50 per acre; half cash. Eight miles from Sacramento.

No. 82—For $4,000, 80 acres excellent grain land, 7 miles east of Sacramento. Always sure of a crop.

No. 83—For $6,000, 30 acres of fruit land near Sacramento; 16 acres in grapes; $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres orchard; $\frac{1}{2}$ acre alfalfa; 5 acres summer fallow, all fenced in two fields; house, 8 rooms; new stable; good out buildings; all farming tools go with the place.

For $75 per acre, $39\frac{1}{2}$ acres, two miles from the city limits.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

No. 74—For $1,500, 160 acres; 3 acres in fruit, 10 acres in grain, 3 acres in red clover (60 acres fenced); 100 acres in timber; 1 horse and wagon; 2 cows; sow and pigs; 70 cords of wood go with the place. House and barn good.

No. 101—$4,000—160 acres land, United States Patent, known as the "Magnolia Ranch," on the South Fork of the American River, on stage road between Auburn and Placerville. There are 3 acres in vineyard, 4 acres in orchard, 90 acres in grain, 120 acres cleared, 140 acres fenced into five fields; good two-story frame dwelling of 11 rooms; good barn and out-buildings. The land is of black loam, and is well adapted to the growth of all kinds of fruits. Wagons, tools, etc., can be purchased if desired.

No. 65—For $6,000, 144 acres, of which 4 acres are in vineyard, 20 acres in fruit, 30 acres in grain; 65 acres fenced into two fields; 10 acres in timber; dwelling of 4 rooms, and stable; situated 9 miles from Placerville, El Dorado county.

No. 26—160 acres, 40 acres cleared, balance in timber; dwelling with 5 rooms; barn, and place partly fenced; has living stream of water running through the place; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Shingle Springs, El Dorado county. Price, $1,300.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

No. 70—For $10 per acre, 160 acres of good land in Tehama county, 4 miles from Corning, 2 miles from Kirkwood Switch, on line of Oregon and California Railroad; take one-third cash.

$3,500—640 acres on Cottonwood creek, near Cottonwood.

AMADOR COUNTY.

No. 97—For $10 per acre; Stock Range, 2,800 acres, near Carbondale; all fenced and crossed fenced; good dwelling of 5 rooms; 3 st