THE BOOK TABLE.

THE MIDGE—MAGAZINES—BARBARA'S VAGARIES.

Infant Training—Railway Criticism—Victorious Defeat—Forgottea Meanings—New Novels.

"Improvement of the Senses" and "Forgotten Meanings" are two pocket volumes, from the press of Lee & Shepard, Boston, and Chas. T. Dillingham, New York. The first is exercises for young children, by Horace Grant, the American edition being edited by Millard Small. We have gone through it with pleasure. The idea appears to have been to entertain and develop the mental powers of children too small to read or write. It proceeds upon the defensible doctrine that small children can be cultivated in other mental directions than merely memorizing. The exercises are adapted to infantile reasoning capacity, and calculated to direct it in natural, logical methods. The subjects taken are all familiar, and the method strengthens reasoning power, and also develops memory in all directions, not merely verbal, the committing of words and phrases, but the memorizing of reasons, and the fortification of memory therewith. The instructor using this book is not to expect correct answers; imperfect ones will be evolved, but up to the child's knowledge of things it will be perfect; the excitation to thought is the chief purpose, and this is done by easy and rational processes. From mere instruction in words descriptive of objects presented, the work proceeds up to methods of doing things as paper-modeling, netting, knot-tying, measuring by eye and touch, judging of sounds, distances, weights, colors, by taste, feeling, sight, and so on up to exercises for the bodily development. We are strongly impressed with the value of the methods and the soundness of the principle on which they are founded. The other volume has for a sub-title "An Hour with a Dictionary," and is by Alfred Waites. It is a brief presentation of words the origin of which is being lost in the swift changes and varied uses of the language of to-day. It is really a dissection of some five hundred very common words which are not analyzed historically in the ordinary dictionary so fully as they deserve. Both books are for sale by Samuel Carson & Co., 120 Sutter street, San Francisco.

James F. Hudson's "The Railways and the Republic" is a fat volume, contributing much to the railway literature of the country. But Mr. Hudson takes radical and—to our view—wrong positions oftener than not. He has arrayed himself as a rule in opposition to systems that have been born naturally of commercial development. For instance, his position relative to "the pool" is that it strengthens the arbitrary and unrestrained power of railroad officials. We apprehend that the experience of trade has not justified this sweeping denunciation of a system he is compelled to admit, if honestly conducted, would establish practical equality in rates. He is doubtful even of the law of competition, since it sometimes produces inequalities. The power to discriminate he magnifies into a threat to the stability of commerce. While he certainly exposes some wrongs, and points out the means by which greater ones might be accomplished, the spirit of the whole text is antagonistic, partial and biased. It lacks that judicial calm and that dispassionate method of analysis that is forceful and respect commanding; indeed, Mr. Hudson is oftener vituperative than otherwise, and in that there is no strength. It is a pessimistic view from beginning to end. It is fair to say, however, that the author holds that for a large measure of the alleged wrong-doings of railway managers the environment of these men is responsible, and absolves them from individual wrong-doing. The pressure of circumstances, the conditions of society, force upon railway managers policies, he holds, that would not result from their untrammeled individual judgment. To the final and general conclusion of his view of what should prevail there can be found no objection, since he insists upon a policy by Government toward railways that will conserve their legitimate prosperity, the supremacy of free institutions, the stability of representative government, and the unrestricted independence of trade and manufactures. But the issues with Mr. Hudson arise from his construction of these terms of legitimacy, independence and supremacy. No one will disagree with him that railroad corporations should not dominate the Government, but all will not agree with him that there is danger of this, or that such remedies for abuses shall be applied as will strip from railroad ownership all the elements of control. Harper & Bros., New York; San Francisco, A. L. Bancroft & Co.; $2.

The "Magazine of American History" for June (edited by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, New York) is at hand and is rich in valuable papers. Among these we note: "Bancroft on Self-Government;" "Canada's Actual Condition," by Dr. Bender; "The Retreat of the Confederate Government," by W. H. Swallow; "Triumph of the American Principle, by C. K. Tuckerman; "Sketch of San Antonio;" "The Virginia Convention of 1788," by A. W. Classon; "The Reconstruction of History," by Rev. Dr. Ellis; "The Last of the Confederates," by W. G. Waller. In addition are copies of historical papers, historical notes and queries, society proceedings, book reviews, etc. The frontispiece is a steel plate portrait of Jefferson Davis. There are also handsome wood engravings of views in San Antonio. The magazine is one of the most valuable of the era. It deserves long life, liberal support and wide circulation. This number closes the fifteenth volume, and an exhaustive index and handsome title page for the volume supplements the number.

"Down the West Branch; or, Camps and Tramps Around Lake Nichigan," by Capt. Chas. A. J. Farrar, is a 12 mo. volume from the press of Lee & Shepard, Boston, and for sale by Samuel Carson & Co., 120 Sutter street, San Francisco. This entertaining book is an account of a trip through some of the wildest regions of Maine by several members of the Lake and Forest Club in search of sport and recreation. Captain Farrar is a widely known sportsman, a graphic narrator, and a keen observer. The story in this book is well told, and dramatic in character. The reality of forest adventure is made to take on romantic garb, and the whole narrative is invested with the interest that attaches to the drama of life in the wild woods. The book is more especially intended for boys, who will find it deeply entertaining.

"The Midge" is the latest of H. C. Bunner's novels. It is from the press of Chas. Scribner's sons, New York, and sells at $1. It is a story involving really but three persons—a bachelor doctor, a waif he rescues from the cold charities of the world, and a bright, manly young fellow in the navy who falls in love with and marries the waif, otherwise The Midge, just as the old doctor began to realize how all-important his ward was to him. The plot is simple, but full of quaint interest, and the characters are drawn by a master hand—one who has used his powers of observation to advantage in life. The simplest of all Bunner's efforts, it is by no means the least of his efforts. But why was Mr. Bunner so unhappy in the title of his story?

"Barbara's Vagaries" is a novel by May Langdon Tidball. If only the novel was as charming as the handsome book the publishers have given us—an ocean of fine large print within the compass of a pond of literary effort. The vagaries of Barbara, we fear, will fail to interest a very large clientage of novel readers. It is one of the "easy writ" and effortless stories that is neither good nor bad, but decidedly without stirring quality. Harper & Bros., New York.

"A Victorious Defeat," from the press of Harper & Bros., New York, is a romance by Wolcott Balestier, and worth the reading. It is stronger in the characters drawn than in the plot in which they move. It introduces the reader, however, into the inner life of a strange religious sect, and thereby awakens a peculiar and pleasurable interest in the reader.

From G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, we have "The Mill Mystery," by Anna Katharine Green, the author of "The Leavenworth Case." It is one of the stiff-paper cover "Knickerbocker Novels" series, a thoroughly entertaining, admirably plotted and vividly dramatic story, and in keeping with the established ability of the author as a novelist.

The "Cosmopolitan" for June (Schlicht & Field, Rochester, N. Y.,) presents a varied table of contents, four full-page illustrations and a variety of matter for young people and for the household. A notable article is by Rev. Herbert Newton on "Shylock as an Employer," in which he treats of one phase of the labor question.

"Cassell's Family Magazine" for July (Cassell & Co., London and New York), contains "Chit-chat on Dress," "How Perfumery is Made," "Beauty in Unlikely Places," "Modern Dinner Tables," "A Page of Music," the usual serials and stories, the always instructive "Gatherer" and a number of admirable engravings.

The "Floral Cabinet" for June, a magazine of floriculture and domestic arts, will be found a most enjoyable companion for the home. Its name clearly indicates its line of literature, and it is embellished with fine illustrations of flowers and plants, and is well edited. Ladies' Floral Cabinet Company, 22 Vesey street, New York.

MILLIONS OF PIGEONS.

The Great Nesting Grounds in Forest and Warren Counties, Pennsylvania.

A Bradford (Pa.) correspondent of the New York *Times* says: Millions of wild pigeons are nesting in the woods on the borders of Forest and Warren counties, in what is known as the Spring creek region. The country thereabout is almost an unbroken wilderness, a few bark-peelers, log-cutters and oil-well "wild-catters" forming the entire population. The vast beech woods that cover much of the area afford the food that attracts the pigeons to the locality, every fruitful beechnut year being sure to be followed by the appearance of the birds in greater or less numbers. It is claimed by professional pigeon netters, who make it a business to keep posted on the movements of wild pigeons and to follow them wherever they may fix their roosting and nesting places, that all of the common wild pigeons in this country form one great colony, and that the conditions of the feeding grounds in one locality are sometimes found to be so favorable that the entire body of pigeons' nest in that one locality, in which case they cover an area of woods not less than ten miles square. It is generally arranged by the birds, however, to nest in two or three colonies in different parts of the country. The last time the Pennsylvania beech woods were populated by the main body of visiting birds was in 1880, when they filled five miles square of the woods in Forest county. The roost this spring in those woods is much smaller in dimensions. In 1880 birds began to arrive in the woods as early as February, and for two weeks there was a ceaseless influx. The snow was still deep in the woods and the pigeons swept down upon it by the million, and by using their wings, uncovered the buried beechnuts. Untold thousands perished from starvation and cold during the first two weeks of the roost.

Another large division of the main colony sought feeding grounds that year in Indian Territory, and another in the Michigan woods, but the roost in Pennsylvania was so much larger than the others, and so easy of access and convenient to market, that the professional netters came from all parts of the country to Forest county. The roost broke up in the latter part of April, and in that time more than $200,000 was received by netters and hunters for pigeons and squabs killed and netted in the woods. The main body of the wild pigeon colony of North America nested in Forest county in 1867, 1868, 1871, 1878 and 1880. It is this year in Missouri.

The appearance of the pigeons in the Spring creek woods, and in the woods along Palate creek, has been quickly followed by hundreds of hunters and netters, both professional and amateur. The farmer, the bark-peeler, the villager, the oil scout, and the wild-catter, are now out in force, and, in spite of the strict law forbidding the capturing of wild pigeons during the nesting season, are making away with the birds and their young by the thousand every day. Besides the barrelfuls of pigeons and squabs that are daily shipped away from every available railway station, myriads of the birds are killed and left to rot in the woods.

The hen lays one egg generally, but sometimes two. While she is on the nest the tom carries her the choicest food he can find, and takes his place on the egg every afternoon for an hour or two while the hen takes an airing. There may be fifty nests in one tree. The egg is thirteen days in hatching. The young bird is fed by its parents for thirteen days. The food is sometimes carried twenty miles or more by the old birds. By some mysterious process it is changed in their crops to a sort of whey. This the young bird sucks from the crop by inserting its beak in the open mouth of the old bird. This food is called "pigeon milk." When the squab is 13 days old it is as round and fat as a butter ball, and is left to itself by its parents. The woods are constantly full of these comical-looking birds during nesting time. They cannot fly for two or three days, and during that interval they tumble and stagger about like tipsy men. By and by they find their wings. These helpless squabs are virtually "scooped up" by the thousand and sent to market. They are worth $3 a dozen. A pair of pigeons hatch three broods before the roost breaks up. Then the mass of birds separate and go to all parts of the country in isolated flocks that are seen from late in the spring until fall. In November they gather together again and seek a common home for the winter.

Why Men Smoke.

A number of literary men smoke simply to make an income. They have learned that with a pipe in their mouths thoughts not only come more readily, but in better order, and that, while it is often difficult to get the proper word if they are not smoking, it runs to the point of the pen the moment they "light up." Psychologically this is the most interesting; and the reason womankind cannot grasp it is that psychology is not, unfortunately, taught in ladies' seminaries. Smoking is a great safeguard against infectious diseases. It is only by reading up the subject scientifically in medical treatises that one thoroughly gets to understand the thousand risks of this kind that we run every day. In the country, during the summer months when men are on their holidays, they look forward to having a temporary respite from smoking. Then it does not so much matter how the temperament is; living so much in the open air, the smoking of others has little effect on them, and there is less danger from infection. It is to keep off the flies that men smoke at the seaside and on the hills. Their own weather-beaten countenances can stand the flies; but these little demons would not only spoil the summer for susceptible wives and sisters and children, but would disfigure them as well. That is what a man cannot endure. You may have seen picnics on the river or among the fields, with all the men smoking and the ladies standing quite near them. With many men smoking is an excuse for staying at home. A man looks foolish of an evening doing nothing, yet he is too tired to do much. A cigar supplies the amount of labor he requires, and he does not mind the trouble of smoking it so long as it enables him to stay at home without loss of dignity and look admiringly, and yet undemonstratively, at his wife. Should a man with a small income be an epicure, or naturally of an irascible temper, it will add greatly to the happiness of his home if he compels himself to smoke. And at present, when times are so hard, as to affect every one more or less, a cigar is a cheap and excellent substitute for expensive amusement.—*St. James Gazette.*

A GIANT REPTILE IN INDIA.—On Sunday afternoon, while walking in his plantain garden, deeply engaged in thought, a gentleman was not a little astonished to have a large snake spring from between his feet and glide into one of the small buildings attached to the place. It had been engaged in swallowing a toad, and seemed as startled as the Sahib himself. The latter, calling for help, instituted a chase. It took some courage to enter this small room, as it was not known to what species the reptile belonged. Armed with a new American ax and a bamboo cane, the hunt progressed for a few moments, during which the snake sprang several times seemingly its full length into the air, making futile attempts to escape. The ax came off conqueror, and it was found to be a dhaman, measuring 7 feet 7 inches in length. This kind of snake has no fangs, belongs to the colubber order, and "kills with its tail," so the native say. It is known to be destructive to cattle, in the nostrils of which it insinuates its tail and then draws it forth with violent abrasion.—*London Telegraph.*

TOWED BY A STURGEON.—Jacob Glass, a Kingston city fish-dealer, had a pretty lively experience in the Hudson river yesterday with a big sturgeon. The sturgeon had been caught and was anchored to a stake along-shore. Glass bought the fish. Then he took a boat and caught hold of the line attached to the sturgeon. The sturgeon weighed 200 pounds. The moment it was loosened it started for the channel of the river as fast it could swim. Glass had hold of the end of the rope. He braced himself in the boat to keep from going overboard. As the sturgeon began to tow the boat out into the river at a lively rate Glass yelled for help. A couple of fishermen went to his rescue and managed to get the sturgeon in shore.—*Kingston Freeman.*

EARLY STEAMBOATS.

HOW THE SACRAMENTO WAS NAVIGATED IN PIONEER DAYS.

Names of Some of the Vessels and Owners—Price of Freights—Other Incidents.

No portion of the pioneer history of our State is more interesting than that of the early navigation of the Sacramento river. To hear the pioneer dilate upon the beauties of the scenery along its high, bluff and well-wooded banks, and listen to his description of the beauty, clearness and purity of its waters—as pure as snow, so clear that the smallest pebble was discernible at its rocky bottom—one can hardly imagine that the sluggish, shallow and muddy stream that flows by our city is the beautiful river under consideration—as it appeared before hydraulic mining so nearly completely wrought its ruin.

THE FIRST SAILING VESSEL

That made the voyage from San Francisco to where Sacramento city now stands was the schooner Isabella, chartered by Captain John A. Sutter, about the 5th of August, 1839, and owing to the numerous intricate outlets of the Sacramento river he was eight days in discovering its main channel, and when about ten miles below the present site of Sacramento two hundred armed and hostile Indians intercepted his progress.

These, however, he succeeded in conciliating, and was then allowed to proceed on his voyage, accompanied by two of the natives. Other sail vessels followed at different times in the wake of the pioneer schooner Isabella, but as the object of this article is more particularly intended to describe the steam navigation, no more sail vessels will be mentioned.

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT

That ever plowed the waters of the Sacramento from San Francisco was the Sitka, a Russian-built stern-wheel vessel, about sixty feet in length by seventeen in breadth, owned by Captain Leidesdorff, and she reached what was then known as Sutter's Embarcadero, now Sacramento city, in the summer of 1847.

The next was a stern-wheel steam scow named the Lady Washington, built at Sutter's Embarcadero in September, 1849, and was owned by Simmons, Hutchinson & Co. and Smith, Bensley & Co. It was run upon the upper rivers, and was the pioneer steam vessel above the mouth of the American river.

The next was a side-wheel steamer that was sent out on board ships from New York, put together in this city, named the Sacramento, and was run between this city and New York of the Pacific (a city of great pretensions that was located near the mouth of the San Joaquin), and there connected with a

LINE OF SCHOONERS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

This vessel was owned and commanded by Captain John Van Pelt.

A small craft called the Mint was the next steamboat, and ran on this route through from San Francisco to Sacramento.

The large propeller McKim, of about 400 tons burden, was the next in rotation, and made her trip from New Orleans through the straits of Magellan to San Francisco in 1849, and took her first trip up the Sacramento in the latter part of October of that year.

By far the most beautiful, most commodious, most comfortable, and at the same time

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL STEAMBOAT

That ever ran on the Sacramento river was the Senator, of 500 tons burden. She made the voyage around Cape Horn, and arrived here on the 27th of October, 1849, and her first trip up to Sacramento City on the 5th of the month following. Her rates of fare were $25 per passenger up, and $30; meals, $2 each; stateroom, $10; freight per ton, $40 to $50. During the first year on this route her net profits exceeded $60,000 per month; and for many years afterwards was very profitable to her owners. The number of her passengers in those days would average 300 per day, and her freight from 200 to 300 tons.

The next was a sternwheel steamboat called the Lawrence, 108 feet in length by 18 feet in width. She was brought out by a New Bedford company, and put up at New York of the Pacific; and when finished was sent to Stockton, about the latter part of November, 1849, and was the first steamboat that ever sailed for or arrived at that city. In December following, the Lawrence was brought to this city, where she was sold to parties who sent her up the Feather river to Marysville in command of Captain Chadwick, and she was the first steamboat that ever ascended that river.

The Linda, a stern-wheel steamer, was the next, owned by a company of which Mark Brummagem was one of the principal members. She ran

BETWEEN SACRAMENTO AND MARYSVILLE.

Freight on the Lawrence and Linda was from 8 to 10 cents a pound; drinks, 50 cents each.

The first steamboat that ever ascended the Sacramento river as far as Tehama was the Jack Hayes, commanded by Captain Mosley, in May, 1850. She was first named the Commodore Jones, but, being lengthened and otherwise changed, she lost her identity and her name at the same time.

The Gold Hunter, commanded by Captain Brenham, afterwards the United States surveying schooner, was put on about this time, but soon withdrew.

The Captain Sutter, a small stern-wheel boat, although only the second boat to Stockton, was the first to make regular trips from that city to San Francisco. She was put up by Captain James Blair, of the United States Navy, and was more successful in proportion to her size than the Senator, on the other route, and cleared not less than $200,000 for her owners the first year.

It might be mentioned, in order to illustrate the

LARGE PROFITS MADE BY STEAMBOATS

At that early date, that the Lawrence made a trip from Sacramento city to Lassens and received 30 cents per pound for freight on her entire cargo.

The following list of the various steamboats running upon these different routes prior to 1860 is as complete as can be made, and embraces every boat of any considerable size or notoriety:

Propellers—McKim, General Warren, Commodore Preble, Hartford, Endora, Major Tompkins, Chesapeake.

Side-wheel, high-pressure—Uriah, Comanche, J. Bragdon, H. J. Clay, American Eagle, Helen Hensley, Anna Abernethy, Willamette, Eclipse, Queen City, Kate Kearney, Express, Caleb Cope, Sacramore, Mariposa, W. E. Robinson, Governor Dana No. 2, Sophia, Union (iron vessel), Cornelia and C. M. Webber.

Side-wheel, low pressure—Senator, New World, Confidence, W. G. Hunt, Antelope, Thomas Hunt, Surprise, Goliath, El Dorado, Gold Hunter.

Stern-wheel, high pressure — Young America, Goodman Castle, Governor Dana, Shasta, Plumas, Gazelle, Cleopatra, Belle, Gem, Captain Sutter, Pike, Orient, Fashion, Nevada, Daniel Moir, Kennebec, Marysville, Clara, Medea, James Blair, Enterprise, Lawrence, Latona, Maria, Pearl, Etna, Sam Soule, Swan, San Joaquin, Tehama, Firefly, Kangaroo.

A DEFUNCT CITY.

As New York of the Pacific has been necessarily referred to several times in this article, a little description will not be out of place of this defunct town, which, like Boston and Hoboken, lives only in history or the memory of the Pioneers. E. Gould Buffum, in a book published by him in 1850, entitled "Six Months in the Gold Mines," thus speaks of the then promising-to-be commercial metropolis: "At the junction of the river San Joaquin and the Bay of Suisun lies New York of the Pacific. The town is seated on a broad and well-watered plain, covered with many groves of magnificent oaks, extending from the waters of the Bay and the river San Joaquin to the hills some three miles distant. So gradual is the slope that it seems a perfect level, viewed from the river's bank; but standing at the base of the hills looking toward the water, the slope will be found to be perfect and regular to the water's edge, where it terminates upon a fine sand beach, from five to ten feet above the level of the highest tide. New York is beautifully laid out, with large reserves for churches, a university and other public edifices, and is perhaps one of the most healthy points in the country. The great advantages which New York of the Pacific possesses over Sacramento, Stockton and other places above San Francisco, is that it is

AT THE HEAD OF SHIP NAVIGATION.

Ships of the largest class can sail direct from the ocean to New York, where they will find a safe and convenient harbor, and where at this time are lying a number of merchantmen from different parts of the Union, directly alongside the bank upon which they have discharged their cargoes. New York is surrounded on all sides by the most fertile agricultural districts of northern California, the Sacramento, San Joaquin and San Jose valleys being tributary to this point, which is the center of so many radii, while the entire land travel from San Jose and the Contra Costa, and indeed of all southern California, flows through this channel. The whole transportation to the rich placers must pass the new city. The great railroad destined to connect the Pacific ocean and the Mississippi river will undoubtedly terminate at New York of the Pacific, as it is in a direct line with the only pass in the mountains through which a railroad can reach the waters which empty into the bay of San Francisco."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Preaching at the First Baptist Church by the pastor, A. J. Frost. Morning subject: "The New Heaven and the New Earth." Evening subject: "What Think Ye of Christ?" All are cordially invited to attend. *

Presbyterian Church, corner Sixth and L streets—Preaching by Dr. W. Alexander to-morrow. Morning service, 10:45. Evening, 7:30. Sabbath school after morning service. All are cordially invited to attend.

Christian Church, Eighth, between N and O—Preaching to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Robert L. McHatton. *

M. E. Church South, Seventh street, bet. J and K—The pastor, H. C. Christian, will preach at both hours. Subjects announced when the congregation is seen. All strangers invited. Everybody welcome. *

United Brethren Church, corner of Fourteenth and K streets—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The revival services conducted by Rev. P. P. Hamilton will be continued. All are welcome. Sunday-school at 9:45 A. M. *

Sixth-street M. E. Church, between K and L—The pastor will preach. Morning subject: "The Relation of Christianity to Culture." Evening: "Sunday as a Holiday and as a Holyday." Audience-room closed for repairs, and all services held in the basement, which has been handsomely refitted, and is cool and commodious. All are invited. *

Calvary Baptist Church, I street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth—Preaching at 11 by Rev. A. C. Herrick, the pastor. Theme: "Go On, Doing Well." Praise service at 8 P. M. Evening subject: "A Half Hour's Look at Two Roads." Every one welcome. *

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between I and J—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Thomas Filben. Morning subject: "All Things for Good." At 8 P. M.: "National Perils and Prospects." All are welcome. *

St. Paul's Church, Eighth street, between I and J—Rev. Carroll M. Davis, Rector. Holy Communion, 7 A. M. School, 9:30 A. M. Service, 11 A. M. School-corner Sixteenth and N, 3 P. M. *

Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, between O and P—Pastor, Rev. Geo. R. Bird. At 11 A. M., services and sermon, "From Strength to Strength." At 8 P. M., services and synoptical exposition, "The Book of Joshua." *

Young Men's Christian Association.—Louis J. Nolton, a young business man from Napa, will address young men only on Sunday afternoon at half-past 3. All young men welcome. Collection for State work. *

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department One—Van Fleet, Judge.

FRIDAY, June 25th.

Estate of Amelia Brown, deceased—Continued one week.

Estate of Alex. Munroe, deceased—Final account settled, distribution ordered, and administrator discharged.

Estate of G. W. Burbank, deceased—Final account rendered by administrator, and matter continued one week.

Estate of Alex. Hite, deceased—Final account settled and distribution ordered.

Estate and guardianship of Lucy H. Gill, a minor—John A. Gill appointed guardian on filing bond in the sum of $2,000.

Estate and guardianship of Josie Brana, a minor—J. F. Sriff appointed guardian. Bond, $150.

Estate of Mary Burns, deceased—Order for partial distribution made.

Estate of B. M. Richmond, deceased—Order made allowing widow the sum of $160 per month, commencing from death of deceased.

People vs. H. A. Caulfield (on appeal from Police Court)—Continued.

People vs. H. W. Voight, assault to murder—Defendant pleads not guilty. Case set for trial July 20th.

People vs. A. E. Grenay, embezzlement—Defendant pleads not guilty. Case set for July 20th.

People vs. William Ahrens, receiving stolen goods—Defendant pleads not guilty. Case set for July 20th.

In the matter of Matt. M. Allen—W. H. Brown appointed receiver. Bond, $100.

Miles vs. Chesley et al.—Motion to retax plaintiff's cost bill continued.

In the matter of R. G. Hart, insolvent—Insolvent ordered discharged.

Ida Pannock vs. Jones & Martin—Motion for new trial denied.

Cases of Sullivan & Ravekes vs. George W. Ellery and Estate of M. Esquival, heretofore set for July 26th, are reset for July 22d. Case of People vs. Finnigan, set for July 21st.

Department Two—Van Fleet, Judge.

FRIDAY, June 25th.

Mary M. Linn vs. J. D. Tate et al.—Motion for order to take depositions out of the State on part of defendant granted, and J. S. Alfred appointed.

Wm. Devine vs. Michael Brannan and wife—Demurrer overruled. Fifteen days to answer. Case continued until August, if desired.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

[Filed June 24, 1886.]

December 18, 1885—Emile Lavine and wife to S. Solon Holl—North half of lot 8, N and O, Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

May 31, 1886—Charles A. Hull to Gilbert Brainard—Two acres in section 17, township 7 north, range 5 east.

June 21, 1886—Isaac Laskey to Minnie Laskey—East half of north half of lot 4, M and N, Nineteenth and Twentieth streets; also, north 25 feet of south 49 feet of lot 4, N and O, Third and Fourth streets, $1,215.

June 22, 1886—Frank R. Bailey to Lilian M. Dickson—North half of southwest quarter of section 36, township 8 north, range 6 east, containing 80 acres.

May 29, 1886—W. L. Pritchard to A. J. Painter—Section 18, and all that portion of section 7 lying in Sacramento county, township 10 north, range 4 east; also, all that that portion of section 12 lying east of the Sacramento river and in Sacramento county, and all that portion of section 13 lying east of the Sacramento river, and the northwest 25 acres of section 24 lying east of the Sacramento river and north of land of Dr. Jacobs, all in township 10 north, range 3 east; also, all the real estate situate in Sutter county, known as the portion of section 12 lying east of the Sacramento river, township 10 north, range 3 east, and all of section 7, in township 10 north, range 4 east, Sutter county.

[Filed June 25, 1886.]

June 24, 1886—E. F. Oatman to Vilitta C. Oatman—East half of lot 6, F and G, Tenth and Eleventh streets; $1,000.

June 23, 1886—Henry C. Brown and wife to Mrs. Amalie Gotthold—East half of lot 3, N and O, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; $1,550.

June 24, 1886—Charles C. Tait and Walter S. Bassett to F. G. Waterhouse—South half of lot 8, L and M, Fifth and Sixth streets; $2,300.

June 25, 1886—F. G. Waterhouse to W. P. Coleman—Property last described; $2,200.

MERCHANDISE REPORT.

The following freight passed Ogden June 22d:

For Sacramento—Lindley & Co., 2 cases cigars, 1 bundle signs; Joseph Hahn & Co., 2 cases eyewater; Mary J. Cowger, 1 bale warp; Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 2 bales and 44 bars steel; Hall, Luhrs & Co., 2 cases cigars; A. A. Van Voorhies & Co., 1 hair machine, 2 boxes chairs; Whittier, Fuller & Co., 1 box moldings; Weinstock & Lubin, 2 cases shoes; Adams, McNeill & Co., 100 barrels meal; Booth & Co., 40 boxes cheese.

For Stockton—H. W. Sylvester & Co., 2 boxes wagons; O. B. Davis, 1 box clothing; H. C. Shaw, 1 box iron.

For Marysville—J. T. Bedford, 1 safe.

Full Beards and Red Petticoats.

People who can remember back of the civil war must know that shaving was almost universal in those days, and that when the contrary practice began it so agitated the country that the newspapers were filled with leading articles on "The Beard Movement" and "The Mustache Movement." Probably most of our older readers can remember when they first saw a preacher in the pulpit wearing a mustache, and the shock it gave them. It was, if possible, worse than the other sacrilegious act of bringing fiddles into the choir. The event which started the beard movement was the visit of the wonderful Hungarian orator, Louis Kossuth, who was extremely handsome and picturesque in the full beard and mustache and soft felt hat with curling feather. He introduced the soft hat as well as the mustache, and as he traveled all over the country in 1854 and 1855, and spoke everywhere to great crowds, whom he powerfully impressed with the masterly English which he had learned from the Bible, Shakespeare, and Webster's dictionary while he lay in an Austrian prison, he advertised both his hat and his hair very widely. It would seem rather trivial nowadays for the newspapers to gravely discuss the "beard movement," but that was not the most trivial matter with which the newspapers of thirty years ago busied themselves. Prominent among their themes shortly before the war was the "Red Petticoat Movement." It became the sensible fashion for women to wear red flannel petticoats instead of the white cotton one which had been the universal wear before. This was an innovation that worried the newspapers seriously. Many of them held the red garment to be, if not actually immodest, at least bold and flaunting, and a symbol of the degeneracy of the age. Charles Mackay, then visiting in the country, published an earnest poetical appeal for "the white, the modest petticoat," which went the entire round of the press.—*Buffalo Express.*

Wisdom, integrity, justice, piety—these are kingly, and whoso has them is the best-born of men, though laid in an ass's crib, or trained in the soil between the furrows. *Alfred H. Welsh.*

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

A. P. Catlin returned from the Bay yesterday noon.

S. Ross and wife went up to the Summit yesterday.

Judge S. S. Holl left yesterday for Shasta county.

Henry Longton has gone to Deadwood, Butte county.

M. M. Drew went to San Francisco yesterday morning.

Miss Ida Ginsberg is visiting friends in San Francisco.

C. W. Clarke went to Bartlett Springs yesterday morning.

Hon. Thomas L. Thompson went to Santa Rosa yesterday morning.

Rev. C. L. Corwin will deliver the Fourth of July oration at Auburn.

Waller Wallace and wife, of San Francisco, left yesterday for Truckee.

G. J. Carpenter will deliver the oration on the 5th of July at Placerville.

David L. Levy, of Arbuckle, returned home yesterday from Los Angeles.

Elwood Bruner, of this city, will orate at Newcastle on the 3d of July.

A. L. Davis, of Oakland, has returned home from his visit to Sacramento.

H. S. Spaulding, of the Grass Valley *Tidings*, was in Sacramento yesterday.

Dr. L. L. Blake, of Weaverville, was among yesterday's visitors to the city.

Will S. Green, of the Colusa *Sun*, returned home from this city yesterday.

Gus. Bothner, representative of the "Bunch of Keys" Company, is in town.

Mrs. Alice Brissell has returned from a visit to her former home in El Dorado.

J. E. Tade leaves Monday for a camping-out trip to the Big Trees and Yosemite.

General Chas. Cadwalader and wife were here yesterday, on their way to Red Bluff.

Ariel Lathrop and Assemblyman F. M. Lovell, of San Francisco, were in town yesterday.

Miss Delia Manning, teacher of the Walnut Grove school, is visiting friends at Auburn.

Rev. W. C. Merrill is enjoying himself with friends and old college associates at Andover, Mass.

Father McSweeney, of Oakland, well known here, yesterday returned home from the mountains.

Colonel L. F. Moulton, of Colusa, who had been here for a day or two, went to the Bay yesterday.

E. J. Holt and wife left yesterday for Reno, and will stop at Tahoe a few days before returning home.

Miss Annie Breidenbach, of Stockton, is visiting Sacramento as the guest of Mrs. Everett I. Woodman.

Rev. C. P. Massey, of this city, will fill the pulpit of Rev. Dr. Stebbins the next two or three Sabbaths.

Superintendent J. A. Fillmore came to the city Thursday night, and went back to the Bay yesterday morning.

Mrs. L. M. Davis, Sr., Miss Laura Davis and Marshall Davis, of El Dorado, will spend the summer in Sacramento.

O. R. Runyon and wife, of Courtland, are paying the city a visit, accompanied by Mrs. C. E. Boyer, of Chicago, sister of Mrs. Runyon.

In the city yesterday: John McCulloch, H. McCulloch, Michigan Bar; H. E. Barton, Deer Creek; George Tavener, Charles E. Hutchinson, Frank Murray, W. D. Hare, Cosumnes; John Ellis, J. E. Brown, Plymouth.

Arrivals at the State House Hotel yesterday: Mrs. Mitchell, Cosumnes; Mr. Mitchell, Virginia City; Joe Pingrey, Oakland; Miss Lamontague, Florin; J. Corcoran, San Francisco; James Bothner, New York; A. W. Stewart and wife, Courtland; Peter Hanson, Walnut Grove.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: Col. Corry Smith, England; D. H. Ferguson, Rockford, Ill.; U. Brown, Buffalo, N. Y.; James Elder, San Francisco; D. Page Brown, Marysville; F. W. Lovell, T. D. Ciprico, J. R. Thompson, Mrs. Jos. Kahn, Master P. Kahn, San Francisco; W. F. Finnie, Elk Grove.

Arrivals at the Capital Hotel yesterday: J. J. Trams, San Francisco; O. S. Spaulding, Woodland; John Gale, Oroville; Dr. J. Caples, Elk Grove; Dr. L. L. Blake, Weaverville; Wm. Gamble, city; J. H. Kirkpatrick, Stockton; O. R. Runyon and wife, Courtland; Mrs. C. E. Boyer, Chicago; D. A. Russell and wife, Jacob Zantgraf, Miss Kate Zantgraf, Newcastle; G. N. Gillmore, wife and child, Oakland; Edward Christy, Folsom; L. D. Marks, Placerville; G. H. Hills, Oakland.

A reception was tendered last evening by the E. Ju Ran Society, at the residence of N. D. Goodell on O street, to Dr. and Mrs. Pease, who are about to return as missionaries to the Micronesian Islands. They have spent many years there, and after a visit of between one and two years in the United States, will sail soon for the field of their labors. The reception and entertainment were under the direction of Miss Julia Goodell, and was made very enjoyable with musical and literary numbers, interspersed with greetings, social chat and refreshments. There were a large number of young people present.

He that does good to another man does also good to himself, not only in the consequence, but in the very act of doing it; for the conscience of well doing is an ample reward.—*Seneca.*

Sin and misery are not lovers, but they walk hand in hand just as if they were.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pioneers.—Your regular monthly meeting will be held THIS (Saturday) EVENING, June 26th, at 8 o'clock.
GEO. W. CHESLEY, President.
JOHN S. MILLER, Secretary. je26-1t*

Revival Services increasing in interest at Fourteenth and K. je26-1t*

Sunset Parlor, No. 26, N. S. G. W.—Election of First Vice-President THIS (Saturday) EVENING. A full attendance desired. By order of the PARLOR.
A. M. SEYMOUR, Rec. Secretary. je26 1t*

Funeral Notice.—Officers and members of General Relief Committee, I. O. O. F., are requested to appear at Temple Hall, SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of attending the Funeral of Brother W. E. BIRD, of Mount Diablo Lodge, No. 128. Visiting Brothers are requested to attend. GEO. B. DEAN, President.
B. WILSON, Recording Secretary. je26-1t*

Officers and members of Confidence Lodge, No. 78, K. of P., are requested to meet at Castle Hall, TO-MORROW (Sunday), at 3:30 o'clock P. M. sharp, to attend the Funeral of our late Brother, WM. T. BIRD. Members of Sister Lodges respectfully invited to attend.
W. B. OLDFIELD, C. C.
W. H. GREENLAW, K. of R. and S. je26-1t*

Veteran Odd Fellows.—You are hereby notified that your Second Quarterly will be held in Temple Hall, Odd Fellows' Temple, TUESDAY, June 30, 1886, at 8 o'clock P. M.
T. C. JONES, President.
JAMES MCCLERRY, Secretary. je26-1t*

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN COOK. INquire at 1029 L street, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. je26-1t*

TO LET—AFTER JULY 10TH, THE FINE House with all the latest improvements, situated northwest corner Fourteenth and O streets. Also, immediately, second house southeast corner Seventeenth and J streets. Inquire of JOHN EITEL, 317 J street. je26-3t*

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT WE, THE UNdersigned, constitute a copartnership doing business under the firm name and style of MAZZINI BROTHERS. That the principal place of business is Sacramento city, State of California. The character of business is merchandising as Grocers, and dealers in Fruit, Wines and Vegetables. That the full names of all the members of the firm are ADRIANO MAZZINI and SEVERINO MAZZINI, both residents of Sacramento city, State of California.
Witness our hands this 25th day of June, 1886.
ADRIANO MAZZINI.
SEVERINO MAZZINI.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
County of Sacramento, }
On this 25th day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, before me, Wm. B. Hamilton, County Clerk in and for the county of Sacramento, State of California, and ex officio Clerk of the Superior Court of said county (said Court being a Court of record having a seal), personally appeared ADRIANO MA