TROPICAL FEMALE BEAUTY.

FAIR MEXICANS OF VARIOUS CLASSES AND CASTES.

Mexican Women as Soldiers, as Patriarchs, as Farmers and as Wives for Foreigners.

[Special Correspondence RECORD-UNION.]

MEXICO, January 28, 1887.

Long before the appearance of Darwin's selective theory, Herbert Spencer admirably remarked: "The saying that beauty is but skin-deep is in itself but a skin-deep saying." The beauty of a race is to be considered for other things than merely pleasing the eye, and there can be no doubt that the most successful nations of the earth owe much of the physical and mental strength that made them so to their handsome and well-formed mothers.

On first arriving here from the North (where a really ugly woman is the *rara avis*), one's first impression is that of intense disappointment, so far as female beauty is concerned, and a belief that "the dark-eyed daughters of old Castile," of whom we have heard so much, are all dead as the daughters of Montezuma. To our ideas there can be little beauty inseparable from color and graceful contour. The brilliant complexion and fine figure of an English woman strike every beholder; the *spirituelle* expression and finely-chiselled features of a Spaniard steal upon the senses like a soft moonlight; while a Frenchwoman, however plain her face may be, has so graceful a manner of saying agreeable things, so charming a *tournure* and piquant way of managing her eyes and mouth, that we think her a beauty after half an hour's acquaintance.

In Mexico it is only by degrees that handsome faces begin to dawn upon us. The beauty of these women consists in

SUPERB BLACK EYES,

Very fine dark hair, small feet and prettily-shaped hands and arms. Their chief defects are that they are frequently short and fat (almost invariably being mountains of flesh at 40); their teeth are often bad—partly, no doubt, because there are few good dentists in Mexico—and their complexions are neither the clear olive of the Spaniard, nor the glowing brown of the Italian, but a muddy, bilious-looking yellow. Worse than all this, their dressing is execrable, and (from lack of corsets, or some defect in nature or the *modiste*) their figures have usually an indescribably slouchy look—the graceless contour of "a meal bag tied in the middle." Their notion of squeezing the foot into a shoe half an inch too short, and always with an enormously high heel directly under the instep, soon ruins the foot and destroys all grace of carriage.

The handsomest women in Mexico are not found at the Capital, but—as in Spain, it is said that none of the beauties of Madrid were born there—the tall and graceful belles here, distinguished for clear complexions and fine teeth, come from Jalapa, Vera Cruz, Puebla and Guadalajara.

Among the lower classes, however, one occasionally sees a face and figure so lovely that we may suppose just such another was Donna Marina, Cortez' enchantress—with hair and eyes of extraordinary beauty, teeth like pearls, complexion dark but glowing, tiny feet, and hands and arms whose exquisite shape neither sun nor toil can injure. In these rare cases it is more than likely that, though Indian in appearance, there were intermarriages in former days between her progenitors and descendants of the Spanish conquerors.

SOME OF THE FINEST-LOOKING WOMEN

In Mexico, both in form and feature, are found among the civilized Indians. While Mexican ladies of high caste live in luxurious ease, seldom walking at all—and at forty-five are shrivelled, decrepid and useless, the Aztec females (owing to out-door life and laborious habits) are strong and active at seventy years of age. True, they wrinkle at middle-life, till their faces at fifty resemble dried figs—but that is the inevitable effect of tropical winds and early maturity. There is no country in the world where, according to population, so much animal food and fat is consumed—and none where less is needed. The consumers are not the Indians, who cannot afford it, but the higher classes, who generally eat meat three times a day. Doubtless the early-fading beauty of aristocratic *Mexicanas*, their over-corpulency, decayed teeth and muddy skins, are the result of injurious food and insufficient exercise; while the quantity of grease, chili and sweetmeats consumed, in a climate which is naturally irritating and inflammatory, helps to bring on those ruinous nervous complaints that here are so general. We sometimes meet

EXTREMELY HANDSOME RANCHERITAS

The wives and daughters of farmers)—possibly riding on a mule behind the "hired man"—whose superb figures and teeth, like the snows of Orizaba, are preserved till long past middle age by constant exercise, which country-women must take perforce, whatever may be their natural indolence. As a class, these rancheritas are virtuous, industrious and in all respects superior to the *peons* (serfs), because—though obliged to labor unremittingly, often doing the work of oxen in the field—they are working for *themselves*, instead of for a master who will monopolize the proceeds.

It will be remembered that when Cortez and the succeeding vice-kings began to restore the ruined city of Tenochtitlan—to clear out the canals, repair the ancient causeways, and erect a new city on the site of the old—they forced the captive Indians to do all this labor. So cruel and contemptible was the avarice of the Spaniards that they not only compelled the people whom they had robbed to do all the manuel labor of building homes for the usurpers out of the ruins of their own, but they absolutely refused to furnish any food for the victims. Therefore the wives and daughters of these unfortunates (most of whom had been reared in affluence, according to Azetic ideas,) were obliged to till the lands and earn food to sustain all who labored for the vice-regal government, both in the city and the mines. The amount of wealth thus accruing to the Viceroys and Crown, and of suffering inflicted upon the Indians by the more than barbarous tyranny of the conquerors, will never be known; but to such an unparalleled extent was the oppression carried that at last the Pope was obliged to issue a decree to the effect that the conquered Azetecs were "really and truly men."

The eminent Abbe Clavigero, who resided forty years in the provinces of "New Spain," as the country was then called, and wrote the history of Mexico at that period, said of the

THIRTY MILLIONS OF CONQUERED AZTECS:

"They are of good stature, generally exceeding middle size, well proportioned in all their limbs, good complexion, black eyes, firm white teeth, thick glossy hair. Their skin is of an olive color, and there is scarcely a nation on earth where there are fewer deformed persons. It would be more difficult to find a single hump-backed, lame or squint-eyed man or woman among a thousand Mexicans than among a hundred of other nations. * * * Among the young women are many very beautiful, whose loveliness is rendered more winning by the sweetness of their manners and natural modesty. The Europeans never did less credit to their own reason than when they doubted that of the Americans. The state of civilization among the Mexicans when they were first known to the Spaniards was much superior to that of the Spaniards themselves when they were first known to the Phœnicians, that of the Gauls when they were first known to the Greeks, or that of the Germans and Britons when first known to the Romans." The halo that surrounded the

DISCOVERY OF A NEW CONTINENT,

And its possession by Christian powers, seem to have blunted the perceptions of Christendom and rendered all nations insensible to the atrocities of the *conquistadores*. Says Michael Chevalier: "Cortez and his band were men of violence and blood, little better than a horde of pirates and banditti. They had committed crimes which by the laws of all nations could be expiated only by a gallows for the principal and the galleys for his followers. Herod of Judea and Cortez of Mexico may divide the honors between them as ministers of human wickedness."

Without going into details to prove the truth of this criticism, we may merely hint at the historical fact that the crusaders, in their zeal to Christianize the simple Aztecs, acquired so many "wives" among their captives that they were obliged to brand them, like cattle, with red-hot irons, so that each man might be able to recognize his own especial converts. Bernal Diaz, Cortez' friend and the chronicler of the expedition, lets fall a few such damaging statements as this: "Afterwards, when we had captured any beautiful Indian females, we concealed them and gave out that they had escaped. As soon as it was come to the marking day—or if any of us stood in favor with Cortez we got them secretly branded during the night-time—and paid one-fifth of their value to him. In a short time we possessed a great number of such slaves."

It is no wonder that good Padre Las Casas' book, "An Apology for the Indians"—a work which occupied 32 years of his life—was not allowed to appear! Only that part of it treating of San Domingo was ever published. His account of the conquest of Mexico was wholly suppressed by order of the Inquisition, and not without reason, for to have proved *conquistadores* a gang of unprincipled buccaneers would have spoiled the so-called "Holy War." Long after the

SUBJUGATION OF MONTEZUMA'S EMPIRE

(Which did not extend much beyond the valley of Mexico), the Viceroys employed the Aztecs to assist in subduing the neighboring kingdoms. And to this day nearly all the privates in the Mexican army are Indians—over 40,000 of them. As a rule these *soldadores* become so demoralized by camp and barrack life that when discharged from the service they are unwilling to work at all. So their wives and daughters support the lazy ex-warriors in comparative comfort by cultivating small patches of ground and selling the produce.

Among this class of women are the vegetable venders—"*Vandmeras*," who are familiar figures in the streets of every Mexican city. They wander about crying their wares for sale, carrying huge hampers of vegetables, fruit or poultry upon their heads—always with a mahogany-colored baby strapped to their backs, and generally followed by several others of assorted sizes. They always stop at church, truck and all, to say a prayer or two (generally on the way to market, to in suresuccessful sales), and not infrequently the poultry escapes from the hampers and goes cackling about the church till pursued and recaptured.

WOMEN SOLDIERS.

Aside from the class of females commonly known as camp-followers, who share the fortunes of war without leave or license, the Mexican Government permits a limited number of respectable married women to accompany each regiment, to cook and wash for the soldiers. These women are regularly enrolled as *soldaderas* (female soldiers), and admirably they bear the fatigues of camp life and long marches. That they are not bad warriors in their way the following story is proof:

During Maximilian's regime, when European forces were in possession of the Mexican Capital and President Juarez, with his Cabinet and guard, were trying to make their way to Paso del Norte, he and his counsellors had halted one day in a wayside grove to hold an important conference. Juarez was seated on a rock, with the statesmen grouped around him, and the military escort on guard. The old poet, Guillormo Prieto, who was a member of the Cabinet, had just arisen to state his opinion on a momentous subject, when the solemn conclave was interrupted by shouts of laughter, mingled with oaths and threats in French and Spanish.

All sprang to their feet, and the Captain of the guard, followed by his men, rushed to the quarter whence the sounds proceeded. Presently they returned bringing four *soldaderas*, who bore upon their shoulders a Frenchman whom they had captured. Believing him to be a spy, they first enticed him with cunning flattery, and then, hastily

BINDING HIM HAND AND FOOT

With their rebosas, had carried him two or three miles despite his kicks and struggles. When the women deposited their prisoner at the feet of the President, the elder soldadera excused herself for the failure of her proposed foraging expedition, saying: "Senor Presidente, we thought this Frenchman might have papers which your Excellency would prize more than a fat turkey or a young pig."

True enough, on the person of the spy was found a communication from the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial forces to the commander of a neighboring garrison, stating that Juarez and his Cabinet would probably pass in that vicinity; and accompanying this intelligence was the formal order: "Shoot every Mexican rebel taken in arms against the Imperial Government of his Majesty, Maximilian First."

About fifty miles from the City of Mexico there is an Indian pueblo governed by a "Patriarchal Council of Twelve," half of whom are women, called "the Venerable Mothers." This patriarchal dignity is conferred only on those who have raised large families, and have proved themselves devoted mothers and kind neighbors. When a young Indian proposes to go out into the world, the Patriarchal Council is called and the contemplated exodus fully discussed. If it is decided to let him go, the youth is solemnly advised by the "Venerable Mothers" in all things for his good, and is especially charged to do credit to his pueblo by being honest, truthful and industrious. Whenever the exile communicates with his people, it is said that his messages to "the dear old fathers and mothers" are as to his own kindred.

A BEAUTIFUL CUSTOM

Prevails in this Indian village, viz., that every eighth day is set aside for all the men and boys to leave their personal avocations and labor from dawn till sunset for the blind and helpless, the widows and the orphans of the pueblo. Indeed, there is scarcely an Indian in Mexico who does not possess some homely virtues worthy of imitation.

In point of amiability, warmth of manners and affectionate temperament, no women in the world can compare with those of Mexico. Beside them all others appear cold and stiff, and whatever advantages these gentle creatures may derive from their intercourse with foreigners, it is to be hoped they may never lose the graceful cordiality which forms so equable a contrast to American and English frigidity. In the eyes of strangers this, together with their sweet voices, is an unfailing charm. In fact, a foreigner—especially if he be an American or an Englishman, accustomed to the coldness of his fair countrywomen—need live here no longer than to acquire some smattering of the language and become accustomed to the peculiar style of Mexican beauty, to find these senoritas perfectly irresistible. And they, in turn, are always fascinated by the tall, blonde and active Anglo-Saxon who is so great a contrast to their own countrymen.

But when a foreigner marries a Mexican woman he ought invariably to settle here, for it is very rare that his wife can live anywhere else. They miss the beautiful climate, and pine for that universal cordiality and warmth of manner of which they have been surrounded in Mexico: they yearn for the *laissez aller* and absence of all etiquette in habits, toilettes, etc. In other countries they find themselves surrounded by women so differently educated as to be doubly strangers. A very few insatnces have been recorded of Mexican girls who have been

MARRIED AND TAKEN TO EUROPE

When very young, who have acquired European ways of thinking, and even prefer the land of adoption to their own; but these cases are so rare as scarcely to form exceptions. They are true patriots, for the visible horizon bounds all their wishes. In France, Spain or Italy, they might manage to exist; but in the United States or England they would be as much out of their natural element as fish out of water. An icy climate, not colder than the manners of the people, a harsh language almost impossible to acquire, a religion which they consider heretical, etiquette carried to excess, and insupportable order in the toilet—*rebosos* unknown, cigaritos considered barbarous—they feel like exiles from Paradise, and live only in hopes of return.

If a Mexican girl is ignorant she seldom betrays it. Generally they have the greatest tact, never by chance wandering beyond their depth, or indicating by word or sign that they are not perfectly well-informed on the subject under discussion. Though seldom graceful on foot, they are never awkward, and always self-possessed. They have plenty of natural talent, and where it has been cultivated no woman can surpass them. Of what is called literary society, of course there is none. There are, however, a few families of the old school, descendants of titled Spaniards, who are rich without ostentation and highly educated. These select few mingle little in general society, being scarcely known at all to foreigners; and you may be sure they keep their daughters closely at home that they may not be contaminated by bad examples.

FANNIE B. WARD.

How to Secure Health.

Scovill's Sarsaparilla and Stillingia or Blood and Liver Syrup will restore perfect health to the physical organization. It is, indeed, a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and has often proved itself to be the best Blood Purifier ever discovered, effectually curing Scrofula, Syphilitic disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria, all Nervous disorders and Debility, Bilious Complaints, and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, etc. It corrects indigestion, especially when the complaint is of an exhaustive nature, having a tendency to lessen the vigor of the brain and nervous system.

INSURING BABIES.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF RISKS UPON CHILDREN.

A Wrinkle in the Insurance Business—Novel Method of Paying Doctor and Undertaker.

[Philadelphia Record.]

"Life insurance at retail and for children" is the way they curtly describe one of the latest innovations in the insurance business. Insurance has generally been regarded as a luxury to be enjoyed only by the rich and adults. The last few years have brought about such changes in the methods of conducting the business of several of the prominent insurance companies that people of small means can by the payment of small weekly sums secure the payment of death benefits of a few hundred dollars. Beneficial societies promising the payment of various sums upon the demise of members from assessments levied upon surviving members are not a new idea; but it is only within the last few years that companies of the "old line," as they are termed in the language of the trade, have dealt in life insurance in small sums, collecting regular stated premiums and paying definite amounts. With this innovation also came the application of the principle to the insurance of children of 1 year of age and upward. In the short time it has been in operation this branch of the business has grown to an extent almost beyond credence.

Infant insurance and the insurance of adults for small amounts are the invention of an English company, which began operations over fifty years ago, and which has developed the business to such an extent that one-half of the entire population of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales is enrolled on the books of the concern, and its collections of premiums in sums of a few cents per week amount to millions of pounds sterling every year. The precautionary measure has become instinctive among the people of the middle classes. As illustrative of the extent to which this retail insurance prevails in England it is related that a few years ago a scaffold surrounding a high chimney in course of erection collapsed and caused the death of twenty-eight men. Subsequently it transpired that all of the workingmen were insured in this company. It was only ten years ago, however, that the scheme found its way across the water to this country, and even now there are only a few of the old companies that write these very small policies.

The operation of the system in use in this country is somewhat as follows: Children are insured from the age of 1 year upon the payment of three, five and ten cents, or perhaps a larger sum, per week, death benefits being graded in proportion. As an example, take the payment of five cents per week. For this sum the company will pay upon the death, within one year after date of insurance, of a child 2 years of age the sum of $15. Death after one year will secure the payment of $17; and after two years, $20, and so on, gradually increasing until the limit of $129 is reached, payable upon the death of a child after eleven years from the date of insurance. The purpose in fixing the amount of the benefit at such a low figure during the extreme youth of the beneficiary is double. In the infantile stage there is the greater danger from the many complications to which boyhood is subject, and the risk to the company is consequently greater, decreasing as the child advances in age. The other reason is one even less pleasant to contemplate. As insurance of this kind is usually practiced by the poorer classes of people, there have not been wanting numerous would be benefactors who have raised the cry that in this form of insurance the companies were practically offering inducements to poor parents to put their children out of the way by foul means for the sake of the death benefit. In England, where the whole system originated, there was such a hue and cry that Parliament ordered a rigid investigation of the deaths of the infants upon whose lives insurance had been placed. Thousands of cases were investigated, and among them were found but two instances which excited suspicion, and for lack of any positive proof these cases were simply reported as doubtful. A similar course in this country failed as signally to reveal any evidence of foul play. Notwithstanding these facts, the death benefits are started at such a low point that there could be no inducement offered to unscrupulous parents.

Insurance paid for by small weekly payments necessarily demands the employment of an elaborate system in the conduct of a business of any importance. One of the pioneer companies, which has in the seven years of its existence written policies for the insurance of about 360,000 persons, principally young children, has connected with its agency a corps of fifty-two canvassers and collectors, whose receipts of a few cents per week from each insured person aggregate $1,000,000 per year. The entire city is systematically divided into sections, with all the details, marked in reference to sanitary advantages and other important features. Some portions of the city known to be especially unhealthy and infectious are prohibited to agents. The solicitors secure their customers, who are subjected to examination by a medical inspector, and, after insurance has been placed, the canvasser collects the small premium each week.

But three or four companies have entered this branch of the business, but their transactions are something immense considering the insignificant basis of the business. It is estimated that their patrons number about 1,500,000, whose payments, averaging eight cents per week, reach the imposing sum of $6,000,000 per year.

The small amount of insurance which is secured practically amounts to a sum sufficient merely to pay the undertakers' and doctors' bills. In this light it is regarded by these important and unwelcome functionaries, and it is a fact of interest that since this system has come into vogue undertakers and physicians are much more willing to render service to poor people, looking to this small insurance for their pay.

The decision in reference to baby insurance rendered by Judge Barrett, of New York, last week, declaring the business of a company practicing in that city illegal, caused some consternation among parents whose little ones are insured for small sums. This decision, however, referred to another and entirely distinct kind of insurance—that of the mutual benefit or assessment societies. These societies levy a stated assessment upon each member whenever a death occurs, the proceeds furnishing the death benefit. While the legality of this system remains unquestioned as applied to adults, Judge Barrett decided that it was illegal for infants to be thus insured, as they have no power to enter into the contract necessary to secure their membership in such an organization. In the "old line" companies no such membership is required, the company agreeing for the payment of a small weekly sum to insure the life of the party making the agreement or of any third person designated.

The High License Bill in New York.

The high license bill introduced in the Assembly at Albany by Ernest H. Crosby is a practical and in the main well-considered measure. It provides for six classes of licenses, ranging between $1,000 for the ordinary saloon and $10 for drug stores. The general principle of imposing the heaviest tax upon the most mischievous machinery for the sale of liquors is adhered to, the license for selling malt beverages being but half the amount of the liquor license. But at this point there is, we think, room for some modifications. The argument upon which such measures as this are justified is, that since it is not practicable to enforce prohibitory laws in great cities the one wise and statesmanlike course is to regulate and restrain the traffic, and do whatever is feasible toward diverting the public taste from the more harmful to the least harmful drinks. Whatever tends to lessen the consumption of spirits is beneficient. Now experience shows that the more beer is consumed the less whisky is used, and the change from alcoholic to malt beverages is in the direct interest of temperance.

But if high license as a practical policy rests on the impossibility of enforcing more drastic measures, it is evident that high license itself requires to be applied as a regulative and not as a prohibitory law, for otherwise it will encounter the evasion and defiance which have always been the fate of prohibitive statutes in large cities. If this reasoning be sound, it follows that the license upon the sale of malt liquors should be proportionately low, and Mr. Crosby's bill, we think, errs in putting the rate too high. Of course, the question is not at all of what the friends of temperance would like if they could have their way. The mere desire to have the whole community not only temperate, but abstinent, never yet solved the problem. It may be cheerfully granted that it would be much better for everybody if the love of drink could be eradicated altogether. But it cannot be. It is an appetite which we all know can only be overcome by degrees and by patient educational processes. The State can help on the reform by imposing a heavy tax upon the most dangerous class of saloons. [A high-tax bill, in fact, would in our judgment be preferable to a high-license bill.] By so doing it can restrict the number of whisky shops and wipe out the worst kind of groggeries completely. And this kind of action has an immediate and salutary effect upon the whole question, since it diminishes temptation for those least able to withstand it.

The tax upon the retail sale of spirits can perhaps hardly be made too high. The case is one in which the community is justified in discriminating against a particular interest. It is justified by the fact that the business in question is against the public policy, immoral and destructive in its consequences, and only to be tolerated pending the evolution of a more enlightened public opinion. Short of prohibition the tax on the retailing of spirits can hardly be put too high, and considering the alarming increase of the saloons in this city of late, and in most great cities, the point is the more urgent. Mr. Crosby's bill, with the changes here suggested, promises well. It can no doubt be enforced if the executive officers do their duty. If they cannot be trusted, no statute will be of any avail. Public opinion in New York, however, approves the principle of high license, and the Legislature should understand that such a measure as Mr. Crosby has introduced is very seriously demanded. The temperance sentiment of New York must not be flouted, and cannot be defied. High license, moreover, is indorsed by many thousands who do not go to the length of prohibition, and it is a measure required as well for the material protection as for the moral elevation of the community.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Eli Perkins' Book Agent.

A Philadelphia book agent importuned James Watson, a rich and close New York man, living out at Elizabeth, until he bought a book—the "Early Christian Martyrs." Mr. Watson didn't want the book, but he bought it to get rid of the agent; then, taking it under his arm, he started for the train which takes him to his New York office.

Mr. Watson hadn't been gone long before Mrs. Watson came home from a neighbor's. The book agent saw her, and went in and persuaded the wife to buy another copy of the same book. She was ignorant of the fact that her husband had bought the same book in the morning. When Mr. Watson came back from New York at night Mrs. Watson showed him the book.

"I don't want to see it," said Watson, frowning terribly.

"Why, husband?" asked his wife.

"Because that rascally book agent sold me the same book this morning. Now we've got two copies of the same book—two copies of the 'Early Christian Martyrs,' and——"

"But, husband, we can——"

"No, we can't, either!" interrupted Mr. Watson. "The man is off on the train before this. Confound it! I could kill the fellow, I——"

"Why, there he goes to the depot now," said Mrs. Watson, pointing out of the window at the retreating form of the book agent making for the train.

"But its too late to catch him, and I'm not dressed. I've taken off my boots, and ——"

Just then Mr. Stevens, a neighbor of Mr. Watson drove by, when Watson pounded on the glass in a frantic manner, almost frightening the horse.

"Here, Stevens," he shouted, "you're hitched up; won't you run your horse down to the train and hold that book-agent till I come? Run! Catch 'im now!"

"All right," said Mr. Stevens, whipping his horse and tearing down the road.

Mr. Stevens reached the train just as the conductor shouted "all aboard?"

"Book-agent," he yelled, as the book-agent stepped on to the train. "Book-agent! hold on! Mr. Watson wants to see you."

"Watson? Watson wants to see me?" repeated the seemingly-puzzled book agent. "Oh, I know what he wants—he wants to buy one of my books; but I can't miss the train to sell it to him."

"If that is all he wants," said Mr. Stevens, driving up to the car window, "I can pay for it and take it back to him. How much is it?"

"Two dollars for the 'Early Christian Martyrs,'" said the book agent, as he reached for the money and passed the book out through the car window.

Just then Mr. Watson arrived, puffing and blowing, in his shirt sleeves. As he saw the train pull out he was too full for utterance.

"Well, I got it for you," said Stevens; "just got it, and that's all."

"Got what?"

"The book—'Early Christian Martyrs,' and ——"

"By—the—great—guns!" moaned Watson, as he placed his hand to his brow and fell exhausted on to a depot seat.

Olive Culture.

The Sonoma *Index* says: "General Vallejo, of this place, whose authority is as good as any, adopts the following method of setting out olive cuttings: Take a cutting about two feet in length, of healthy growth and any thickness desirable; plant it carefully in rich soil, well manured, leaving but a few inches above soil; cut the exposed end squarely, split it crosswise carefully and insert a small pebble in the center. When well rooted transplant. The General says the olive grows very readily in Sonoma valley, requiring no protection or special care, producing fruit at from five to six years old. He advises the planting of suckers as the most readily grown and matured. The method of packing olives is very simple. The General fills a barrel with pure, fresh water, strongly impregnated with common salt. Into this put dead-ripe olives, after making a lateral incision in the fruit with some sharp instrument, until the barrel is three-quarters filled. Let it stand, carefully culling out the bad ones with a perforated ladle, until the brine becomes bitter, when the oil may be drained off through a faucet and new brine substituted. This may be repeated until the fruit is suited to the taste, after which they are ready for use, and may be put up to suit."

The Petaluma *Courier*, on the same subject, thus discourses: "As the tree planting season is now upon us, we advise all of our farmers in this section, while setting out other desirable varieties, to not forget the olive. It will grow almost anywhere, and will, as soon as the plum and other varieties, produce a crop. when once in bearing, and will, with little cultivation, out-live generations of the human family. There is hardly a square acre in Petaluma or Vallejo townships, mountain or valley, where the olive will not grow to perfection: and all it wants is attention and a little care to make it a source of great wealth to southern Sonoma county."

Free Trade.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from proprietary medicines, no doubt has largely benefited the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with *Green's August Flower* and *Boschee's German Syrup*, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75-cent size. The *August Flower* for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the *German Syrup* for Cough and Lung troubles, have perhaps the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles, for 10 cents, remain the same size.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS were prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert for his private use. Their reputation is such to-day that they have become generally known as the best appetizing tonic. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

CURE FOR COUGH OR COLD.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing or indication of Cough, take during the day a few "Brown's Bronchial Troches." 25 cents a box.

FITS!—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CROUP, whooping cough, sore throat, sudden cold and the lung troubles peculiar to children, are easily controlled by promptly administering Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This remedy is safe to take and certain in its action.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

"ONCE-ON-A-TIME."

Heigh-ho! What frolics we might see,
If it only happened to you and me
To be born in some far-off clime,
In the country of Somewhere, once-on-a-time!

Why, once-on-a-time there were mountains of gold,
And caves full of jewels, and treasures untold;
There were birds just waiting to fly before
And show you the way to the magical door.
And, under a tree, there were sure to be
A queer little woman to give you the key;
And a tiny, dancing, good-natured elf,
To say, with his scepter, "Help yourself!"
For millions of dollars grew from a dime
In the country of Somewhere, once-on-a-time.

If we lived in the country of Somewhere, you
Could do whatever you choose to do.
Instead of a boy, with the garden to weed,
You might be a knight, with a sword and steed;
Instead of a girl, with a towel to hem,
I might be a Princess, with robe and gem,
With a gay little page, and harper old,
Who knows all the stories that ever were told—
Stories in prose, and stories in rhyme,
That happened Somewhere, once-on-a-time.

In the country of Somewhere, no one looks
At maps and blackboards and grammar books;
For all your knowledge just grows and grows,
Like the song in a bird, or the sweet in the rose.
And if ever I chance, on a fortunate day,
To that wonderful region to find my way,
Why, then, if the stories are all true,
As quick as I can, I'll come for you;
And we'll row away to its happy shores,
In a silver shallop with golden oars.

—Emily Huntington Miller, in St. Nicholas.

PUZZLED PIGS.

Throughout the forest regions of the Alleghany mountains is found the brush fence, made from the trees and brush growing on the line where the fence is constructed. Ever changing in appearance, no two rods being alike, yet preserving its identity here and there, forming a picturesque scene with its clumps of pokeberry, brambles and shrubs, it is the home of birds and squirrels, and the tempter of breachy cows. One farmer, in constructing a fence of this kind, had placed a crooked, hollow log at the bottom, with one end opening into his cornfield and the other into the woods adjoining. When the corn was ripening he was much annoyed by several shoats that kept entering the field, but where they got in baffled detection, till their trail was discovered leading to the hollow log. The log was then turned over, so that both ends opened into the woods, and the boys hid near by to await the shoats' return. Grunting with satisfaction at the prospects for more delicious roasting ears, they soon arrived, and the leader, followed by the rest, dove into the log, expecting of course to emerge into the cornfield. But astonished at coming out on the wrong side, again and again they raced through the log, until all, with a puzzled look, gave up the trail, and only in such language as pigs can use, expressed their dissatisfaction, much to the enjoyment of the boys.—*American Agriculturist.*

PETS OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mrs. Cleveland shows a decided fondness for pets, and has in her dressing-room two upon which she bestows much of her attention. The one occupying a place of prominence is a saucy-looking little canary, who swings from a tiny trapez, or hops about his gilt cage, trilling in a most charming manner. This little fellow, who was hatched on the day upon which President Cleveland was nominated, and was for that reason presented to him by a friend, was established in the White House a year or more prior to the advent of his young mistress, for whom he shows a decided preference.

The other pet, a little white mouse, is quite sleek and pretty, but is by no means so attractive as the canary. Confined in a wire cage, in one end of which are revolving cylinders for his amusement, and various contrivances for his comfort, he ignores them all, and spends most of the time snugly curled up on one side of the sloping tin roof, to which he clings in a mysterious manner, while he passes the hours in slumber profound.—*Golden Days.*

How to Drink Water.

A French journal warns the drinkers of mineral water that the limestone held in deposit in the carbonated beverage finds its way to the kidneys and eventually produces Bright's disease. The writer also protests against ice water as a provocative of catarrh in the stomach. He says: "Water should be drunk cool, but not iced, with the juice of a quarter or a half of a lemon in it. Water should always be swallowed slowly. It is not the stomach which is dry, but the mouth and throat. If you toss off a drink of water, you throw it through your mouth into your stomach, without doing the former any good, while you injure the latter by loading it with what it does not require." There are grains of truth and sense in this advice, but the proverbial grain of salt needs to be added several times. The use of very hard or artificially mineralized water is attended, in some persons and under some conditions, by a variety of injurious consequences, of which perhaps one of the least logical would be Bright's disease. The lodgment of calcareous deposits in the urinary organs or elsewhere, has an evident connection with imbibing them in solution, but it depends absolutely on some perversion or weakening of function, after all. The true preventive of local as of general diseases, is a state of vigorous health. As to ice water, one man's drink is another's poison. Observe what agrees and what disagrees with you. So of lemon juice; it is good for one and bad for another. It is good to drink, as well as to eat, slowly, but not for the reason given above. Thirst is a demand of the system for replacement of the moisture carried off in the excretions, especially through increased heat of the body from any cause. The stomach is the chief organ for absorbing the water supply, and the heating dryness of its drained absorbents makes itself felt and attended to by the more sensitive, but not always dryer, upper portions of the alimentary canal, the throat and mouth. Cooling is agreeable to them, but watering in the stomach is what they essentially need, and would do the business independently of them, and so would an external bath. We should say: Drink slowly, and drink with your stomach, as you should eat; and when it stops absorbing and begins to fill up, let the mouth stop.—*The Sanitary Era.*

"IT is worth its weight in gold," is a common expression. But, while the value of gold is easily affected, the worth of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, as a blood purifier, never depreciates. It will eradicate scrofula from the system when everything else fails.

—CUT THIS OUT.—

1887 CALENDAR! 1887

—THE—

PRETTIEST, CUTEST, TASTIEST

CALENDAR

—FOR THE—

PARLOR, BEDROOM OR OFFICE,

Can be had by purchasing a Box of

Dr. C. McLANE'S

—CELEBRATED—

LIVER PILLS.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Mail us the wrapper, with your address and a two cent stamp, we will then send you the Calendar and Package of Cards. Write plainly.

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburg, Pa.

Send this Advertisement with the wrapper

ap6-1yTuThS&w1y

Ladies

Do you want a pure, blooming Complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with Sallowness, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWENTY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

CORN-MEAL PUFFS.—One quart boiling milk, two scant cups white "corn flour," one-half cup wheat flour, one scant cup powdered sugar, a little salt; four eggs, beaten light; one tablespoonful butter; one-half tablespoonful of soda, dissolved in hot water; one teaspoonful cream tartar, sifted into flour; one-half teaspoonful mixed cinnamon and nutmeg. Boil the milk and stir into it the meal flour and salt. Boil fifteen minutes, stirring well up from the bottom. Put in the butter and beat hard in a bowl for three minutes. When cold, put in the eggs whipped light with the sugar, the seasoning and soda; whip up very faithfully. Bake in greased cups in a steady oven. Turn out of cups and eat with pudding sauce or with butter alone.

CORNSTARCH CAKE.—Two cups sugar, one cup butter, rubbed to a cream; one cup milk, two cups flour, three eggs, whites and yelks beaten separately; one-half cup corn starch, two teaspoonfuls cream of tartar, sifted well through the flour; one teaspoonful soda, dissolved in hot water. Sift the corn starch with the flour, and add the last thing. Bake in small tins, and eat while fresh. They dry in two or three days, and become insipid, but are very nice for twenty-four hours after they are baked.

BUTTER CAKES.—One and one-quarter pounds sugar; one pound butter; one-half pint cold water; two eggs; three and one-quarter pounds flour; one teaspoonful soda dissolved in hot water; four tablespoonfuls carraway seed, sprinkled through the flour. Rub the butter, or, what is better, chop it up in the flour; dissolve the sugar in the water; mix all well with the beaten eggs, cut into square cakes, or with an oval mold, and bake quickly.

CINNAMON BISCUITS.—Mix one pound sugar with twelve yelks of eggs and a teaspoonful of essence of cinnamon; work the batter vigorously with a wooden spoon for a quarter of an hour, and then mix in the twelve whites whipped firm, four ounces potato flour and four ounces best flour; fill small paper cases with this, sugar them over, and, when the sugar is melted, bake them in an oven of moderate heat of a light color.

CURRANT CAKES.—One pound flower; one-half pound butter; three-quarters pound sugar; four eggs; one-half pound currants, well washed and dredged; one-half teaspoonful soda dissolved in hot water; one-half lemon, grated rind and juice; one teaspoonful cinnamon, Drop from a spoon upon well-buttered paper, lining a baking-pan. Bake quickly.

TO REMOVE MILDEW.—Soap the linen, previously wetted, and apply salt and lemon juice to both side, or apply finely-powdered pipe-clay, or Fuller's earth, or finely-powdered chalk. Expose it for several hours to the atmosphere.

TO SWEETEN MUSTY CASKS.—Throw in burning coals and then cold water. Public brewers wash their casks with lime and water, mixed nearly to the consistency of paint; remain until dry, and then wash well with water.

IN HUNDREDS of cases, Hood's Sarsaparilla, by purifying and enriching the blood, has proven a potent remedy for rheumatism. Hence, if you suffer the pains and aches of this disease, it is fair to assume that Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure you. Give it a trial.

Tutt's Pills

Will save the dyspeptic from many days of misery, and enable him to eat whatever he wishes. They prevent

Sick Headache,

Cause the food to assimilate and nourish the body, give keen appetite, and

Develop Flesh

And solid muscle. Elegantly sugar-coated. Price, 25 cents per box.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

fe1-isly TuThS&w1y

GENERAL NOTICES.

You can always have hearty, robust health in your family by using PARKER'S TONIC. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts. s11-1tS

Fragrant Sozodont

Hardens and invigorates the gums, purifies and perfumes the breath, cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth from youth to old age. Sold by all druggists. jy2 1yTuThS

Advice to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. mr15-1yMWS

Cure for the Deaf.

PECK'S PATENT IMPROVED CUSHIONED EAR DRUMS perfectly restore the hearing and perform the work of the natural drum. Invisible, comfortable and always in position. All conversation, and even whispers, heard distinctly. Send for illustrated book of testimonials free. F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, New York. f25 6mS

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac THOMPSON'S EYE WATER. Druggists sell it at 25 cents. o17-1yS

If you want a first-class Buggy, Cart, Phaeton or anything in the carriage line, go to HARRY BERNARD'S, Sixth and L streets. tf

The Glory of Man Is His Strength, and for the many ailments arising from nervous prostration and physical weakness, such as loss of vital energy, nervous debility, seminal weakness, impotency and the various ills caused by Indiscretion, Excess and Abuse there is no more effectual remedy than **Dr. LaMars' Seminal Pills**. They build up the entire system, renew the wasted energies, giving strength, vigor and vitality to all the organs. The feeble and infirm find in them a veritable fountain of youth. Price, $2 50. Sent C. O. D., by express, or by mail, on receipt of price Address all orders to A. McBOYLE & CO., Druggists, P. O. Box 1952, San Francisco. ja8-6m

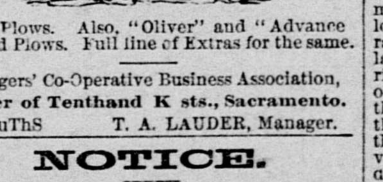
S. S. & E. L. Southworth, Dentists, Sac.

Grangers' Store,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

GROCERIES

HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS; Studebaker's Wagons, Carriages and Buggies; "Oliver" Sulky and "Cassaday"



Gang Plows. Also, "Oliver" and "Advance Chilled Plows. Full line of Extras for the same.

Grangers' Co-Operative Business Association, Corner of Tenth and K sts., Sacramento.

3p-TuThS T. A. LAUDER, Manager.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Sacramento Electric Light Company will be held at the office of the Company, 616 J street, Sacramento,

Friday, February 18, 1887,

At 7:30 P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. [fe2-1p2w] C. F. BISHOP, Sec.

$49

Buys a Good Steel Axle, Steel Tire Buggy.

J. F. Davis & Son,

Second street, bet. I and J, Sacramento.

See our BEBEE CART. 1p-1m

JOSEPH HAHN & CO.,

Cor. Fifth and J sts., Sacramento,

Wholesale Druggists.

DEALERS IN CAUSTIC SODA, POTASH, Whale Oil Soap and Sulphur, in quantities to suit, and at San Francisco prices. No charge for cartage. 1p

EBNER BROS.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

116 and 118 K st., bet. Front and Second, Sac'to.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

POMMERY AND GRENO CHAMPAGNE.

1p1m

EAGLE WINERY!

SACRAMENTO,

H. S. NEVIS ....Proprietor.

All the Best Brands of

California Wines

on stock. Orders from abroad solicited. 1p

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Smith's Tonic Syrup.

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER AND AGUE,

Or CHILLS and FEVER,

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. Use no other.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,

The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 831 Main st., LOUISVILLE, Ky.

my29-1yTuThS

FRUITS, SEEDS AND PRODUCE.

W. H. WOOD & CO.

(Successors to LYON & CURTIS),

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CALIFORNIA Produce and Fruit.

Potatoes, Beans, Butter,

Honey, Dried Fruits, Seeds, Etc.

Nos. 117 to 125 J st.......[tf]......Sacramento.

H. G. MAY & CO.,

Nos. 428 and 430 K street, Sacramento,

—SHIPPERS OF—

FRUIT, PRODUCE, GAME, POULTRY, FISH and Oysters. Goods carefully selected for country trade. Box 437. Telephone 39. 1m

S. GERSON & CO.,

220 J Street,

SACRAMENTO..................................CAL.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, etc. Orders for Produce will receive prompt attention.

Consignments solicited. tf

G. P. CURTIS. E. A. CURTIS. J. P. MURPHY.

CURTIS BROS. & CO.

(Successors to D. DeBERNARDI & CO.),

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS and Shippers of all kinds of

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, FISH,

—AND—

General Produce.

Careful attention given to the Selection and Packing of Choice Fruits and Vegetables for Distant Markets.

Nos. 308 and 310 K st., Sacramento, Cal.

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EUGENE J. GREGORY. C. C. BARNES. FRANK GREGORY

GREGORY, BARNES & CO.,

(Successors to GREGORY & CO.),

Nos. 126 and 128 J street, Sacramento,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE AND Fruit. Full stocks of Potatoes, Vegetables, Green and Dried Fruits, Beans, Alfalfa, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, etc., always on hand. Orders filled at lowest rates. tf

MARKETS.

IF YOU WISH

To make both ends "meet" see that neither end is bone, or go to

C. WEISEL & CO.,

726 and 728 L street.

ESTABLISHED 1854.—FINE PORK AND Bologna Sausage constantly on hand. Pure Kettle Rendered Lard, and a No. 1 Breakfast Bacon a Specialty. 1p

NEW YORK MARKET,

1020 and 1022 K Street.........Sacramento.

SPARERIBS AND PORK, AND ALL KINDS of Fresh and Salt Meats. Every variety of Sausages fresh every day. Also, Ham, Bacon and Lard at the most reasonable prices. Beef and Mutton by the carcass, side or quarter, shipped to all parts of the country. All orders promptly attended to.

1p ODELL & HERZOG, Proprietors.

RAILROADS, STEAMERS, ETC.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

(PACIFIC SYSTEM).

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARE DUE TO ARRIVE —AT— SACRAMENTO.

LEAVE (for)	FROM JANUARY 1, 1887.	ARRIVE (from)
7:20 A.	Calistoga and Napa	6:50 P.
2:45 P.	" "	11:25 A.
11:50 A.	Colfax	10:25 A.
6:50 P.	Knights Landing	7:05 A.
*5:10 P.	Mojave, Deming, Expr's	*9:00 A.
¶12 45 P.	El Paso and East, Emgr't	¶11:25 P.
7:15 P.	Ogden and East, Express	7:00 A.
7:15 P.	" " Emign't	7:00 A.
2:50 P.	Red Bluff, via Marysville	10:10 A.
10:30 A.	Edgewood and Portland, via Davis	3:45 P.
¶*6:05 A.	Edgewood, via Chico	¶*11.45 P.
6:00 A.	San Francisco, via Benicia	8:00 P.
7:20 A.	" " " "	6:50 P.
2:45 P.	" " " "	11:25 A.
11:30 A.	" " " Livermore	2:25 P.
*10:00 A.	" " " steamer	§6:00 A.
11:30 A.	San Jose	2:25 P.
11:30 A.	Stockton and Galt	2:25 P.
*5:10 P.	" " "	*9:00 A.
*11:30 A.	Tulare and Fresno	
7:20 A.	Vallejo	11:25 A.
2:45 P.	"	†6:50 P.
*7:30	Folsom & Shingle Springs	*2:35 P.
*4:00	Folsom	*9:55 A.

A. For Morning. P. For Afternoon.
* Sundays excepted. † Sundays only.
§ Mondays excepted.
¶ Freight and Accommodation Trains.

A. N. TOWNE, General Manager.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Notice of Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of an order of the Superior Court, in and for the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, given and made on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1886, in the matter of the estate and guardianship of EMILIE F. FITTER and JOHANNA H. FITTER, minors, the undersigned, the guardian of the persons and estates of said minors, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash in gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on or after the 9th day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1887, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said minors in and to that certain piece, parcel or tract of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Sacramento, State of California, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the Sacramento river where the upper line of a tract of land sold to M. A. Humfreyville intersects said river; thence southeasterly along the upper line of said lands of said Humfreyville, 80 rods; thence at right angles northeasterly, 14 rods; thence at right angles on a line parallel with the upper line of said lands of Humfreyville 80 rods, to the Sacramento river; thence down said river 14 rods, to the place of beginning, containing seven (7) acres of land; being the same land conveyed by David Osborn to Edward Dove on the 3d day of November, 1877, and lying and being in section 29, township 6, range 4 east, being a part of swamp lands 489, of Sacramento county records, in section 29, township 6, range 4 east, Mount Diablo meridian, together with all the improvements thereon. The interest of said minors in said tract of land being the undivided two-eighths thereof

Terms and conditions of sale—cash in gold coin of the United States. Deed at expense of purchaser.

Bids or offers may be made at any time before the making of the sale. All bids or offers must be in writing, and may be left at the law office of A. Comte, Jr., 534½ California street, city and county of San Francisco, State of California, or delivered to the undersigned personally, or filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Dated January 11, 1887.

JOHANNA C. FITTER,
Guardian of the persons and estates of Emilie F. Fitter and Johanna H. Fitter, Minors.
A. COMTE, JR., Attorney for Guardian. ja13-29t

FINE IMPORTED

HAVANA AND KEY WEST CIGARS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

THE ONLY DIRECT IMPORTER IN THE city. Also, a fine assortment of Meerschaum Pipes, Cigar Holders, etc.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

R. H. PETTIT, 225 K st., Sacramento.

4p-1m

SACRAMENTO PLANING MILL

MANUFACTURERS OF DOORS, Windows, Blinds, Moldings, Finish Door and Window Frames, Brackets and Turning Stair Work a Specialty.

Corner Front and Q streets, Sacramento.

HARTWELL, HOTCHKISS & STALKER.

1p1m

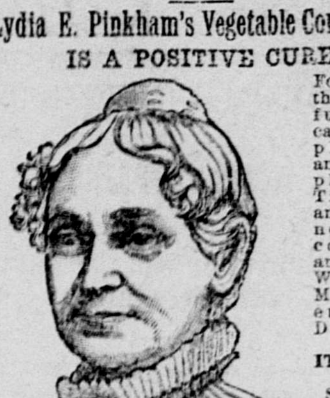
MISCELLANEOUS.

20 Years' Record.

"An Invaluable Medicine for Woman."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

IS A POSITIVE CURE



For ALL of those Painful Delicate Complaints and Complicated Troubles and Weaknesses so common among our Wives, Mothers and Daughters

IT IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

PLEASANT TO THE TASTE, EFFICACIOUS AND *immediate and lasting in its effect.*

IT IS A VERY GREAT HELP IN PREGNANCY, AND RELIEVES PAIN DURING LABOR AND AT REGULAR MENSTRUAL PERIODS.

OVER 1,600 LADIES IN PHILADELPHIA Alone testify as to its good qualities. It is a delicate matter to testify about, but we have their names.

For all weaknesses of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the Kidneys, it is the *Greatest Remedy in the World.*

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT FREELY.

Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and it does ALL *it claims to do.*

It will cure entirely all Ovarian or Vaginal Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements; and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

WEARY WOMEN PRAISE IT.

It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headache, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain and backache, is permanently cured by its use.

AN ANGEL OF MERCY.

It is absolutely a safe cure for all female weaknesses, including leucorrhœa, irregular and painful menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the womb, flooding, prolapsus uteri, etc. It contains no substance that is harmful. Is *safe and sure.*

$1. (6 for $5) in Liquid, Pill or Lozenge Form.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

All these world-wide celebrated remedies are manufactured at Lynn, Mass. The Compound (in form of lozenges and pills), Liver Pills and Sanative Wash can be sent by mail on receipt of price.

All Sold by Druggists.

Send stamp for Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" and Confidential Circular, with description of case and symptoms of weakness. *Mention this Paper.* my11-1yTuThS&w1y

WANTED—LOST—FOUND.

WANTED—TWO BOYS TO RUN CASH AT RED HOUSE. fe4-3t

WANTED—TEN WOOD-CHOPPERS, $1 75 per cord, tools found; 5 men to work on a hop ranch, $16; milker, $30; also, 2 ranch hands; 2 cooks; 2 waiters. Female—6 girls for housework for city and country, $12 to $25; also, a waitress, $20. Apply to EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Fourth and K streets, Sacramento. tf

FOR SALE—TO LET.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—THREE BILLIARD AND one Pool Tables, with all the attachments and in good repair; also a lot of Window Sash and Glass Doors, suitable for hot-house purposes. Apply at GEO. F. PARKER'S, No. 200 K street, southeast corner. tf

TO LET—TWO-STORY COTTAGE, SIX Rooms, Bath, nice Yard and Stable; central location; rent, $20 per month. Inquire of C. STROBEL, 321 J. fe4-3t*

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A BLACK Clydesda'e Stallion, 5 years old; weighs about 1,400; gets good colts; horse and sample of his colts can be seen at W. G. BROWN'S Ranch, 15 miles north of Sacramento, on the Sacramento river. Price, $350. fe3-6t*

FOR SALE—SMALL AND LARGE Farms, with and without improvements. Apply to CARL STROBEL, 321 J street. fe3-6t&w1t*

FOR SALE—A NEW UPRIGHT Mathushek Piano, on very reasonable terms. Inquire at FRANK GRISWOLD'S Grocery Store, corner of Tenth and J streets. fe1-1w*

FOR SALE—A LOT OF WORK AND Saddle Horses, from the State of Nevada, at R. R. Corrals, Fourteenth street and North Levee, Sacramento. Apply to W. T. CRANE. ja29 2w*

FOR SALE—THREE SPANS OF fine Horses. For price, etc., call at the Union Brewery, Twentieth and O streets, where the horses can be seen. tf

CARPETS.—GOOD QUALITY, YARD WIDE Ingrain, only 65 cents per yard, sewed and laid; One Dozen Patent Rockers, covered in velvet, only $6 each. All for sale at CHAS. M. CAMPBELL'S, 409 K street. Upholstering and Repairing. 1m

TO LET—A TWO-STORY HOUSE CONtaining 8 rooms and bathroom, and all latest improvements, situated on L street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth. Inquire T. H. COOK, Big Tree Store, corner Eighth and J streets. tf

FURNISHED ROOMS—CLUNIE'S BLOCK, Eighth and K streets, northeast corner. Nicely furnished sunny rooms, single or in suites; the best rooms in the city; street cars from the Depot pass the door every five minutes; kept first class. MRS. GRICE, Proprietress. 1m

FOR SALE—ONE 6-HORSE POWER PORTable Engine and Boiler; 1 2-horse Truck and a light Buggy; all second-hand but in good order. Would take in exchange wood, coal, hay or grain. Apply at D. GARDNER'S, 401 I street. 1ptf

FOR SALE—ON MODERATE TERMS, FOUR lots, 80x160 feet each, on south side of block between O and P, Twentieth and Twenty-first streets; one of the most elevated and pleasant locations for a residence in the city; a short distance from street railroad. Apply to W. E. CHAMBERLAIN, at Bank of D. O. MILLS & CO. tf

TO LET—CHEAP, TENEMENTS AND UNfurnished rooms—good location—suitable for housekeeping for small families. Inquire of D. GARDNER, northeast corner Fourth and I streets. tf

FRUIT LAND.

PARTIES DESIRING TO PURCHASE FRUIT Land in Placer county, in the neighborhood of NEWCASTLE, will do well to correspond with the undersigned, as he has a large number of improved and unimproved farms, from 5 to 500 acres, ranging in price from $10 per acre up. [fe2-1p1m] ROBERT JONES, Newcastle.

ROSE SPRING RANCH FOR SALE.

160 ACRES, 6 MILES EAST OF ROSEville, in Placer county; first rate for Fruit or Vegetables; an abundance of good water at all times; price, $6,000. Call at the ranch or address H. D. MARSHALL, Folsom. ja27-1m*

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