her young and enthusiastic Secretary, Galusha Carpenter.

No description of Placerville would be complete without mentioning the large, commodious and

ELEGANTLY APPOINTED OPERA HOUSE

Erected within the past year by J. A. Sigwart, at an expense of several thousand dollars. The interior is handsome, the ceiling being thirty feet in the clear, and the seating capacity, including gallery, is 1,500. The stage is handsomely fitted up, the drop curtain and stage paraphernalia being the best work of the scenic art.

Among the products of the county are lime, marble, copper, iron and slate. The lime quarries are the most valuable in the State, and have been successfully worked since 1853, and are of unlimited extent. The marble quarries are at Indian Diggings. Marble from these work into beautiful monuments, and finish with a polish and beauty equal to the finest Italian. The slate quarries near Placerville are the finest in the State, and some day will be worked at great profit.

GEORGETOWN.

Next in size and importance to Placerville is Georgetown, near the center of the north divide. It has a population of about 900. The town is well built, containing several brick fire-proof business blocks, many pretty residences, surrounded by pleasant gardens, vines, fruit and shade trees. It has a pleasant and prosperous appearance, evidencing the fact that its people have the fullest confidence in its permanency. Among the varied climates of California, none can claim precedence over Georgetown, the temperature rarely falling below 25° in winter, or rising 95° in summer. The atmosphere is clear and dry. The Divide is supplied with an

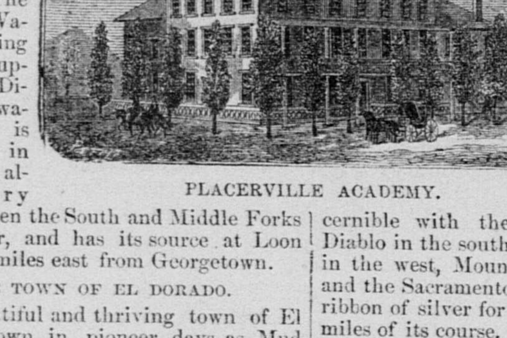
ABUNDANCE OF CLEAR AND PURE WATER,

Coming from the snow-clad summits to the eastward. The soil in this section is good, as the rank growth of vines, trees and gardens fully shows, a total failure of crops being unknown. The town contains five stores, two meat markets, one hotel, four saloons, a barber, three shoemakers, watchmaker and jeweler, two blacksmiths, two carpenter shops; besides there is a representative of almost every trade. In the way of public buildings, there are two churches, schoolhouses, Masonic and Odd Fellows' halls, and a theater. The Methodists have a resident preacher, and the Catholics have service every month. The public school is one of the best in the county, the average attendance being about one hundred and fifteen, and is generally kept open for ten months in the year. Some fraternal secret societies meet almost every evening, there being no less than ten different lodges in the town. Georgetown also has

A MOST EXCELLENT LOCAL NEWSPAPER,

The *Gazette*, published by H. W. Hurlburt, who is alive to the advantages of the section and ever watchful of its best interests. The principal industries are mining and agriculture. The Divide has long been noted for its rich mines, and there are now in the vicinity valuable claims being worked, and a large tract of country is yet undeveloped. The farmers on the Divide are in a prosperous condition and building up comfortable homes, while the surroundings show that the people are generally prosperous and contented. There are three saw-mills within five miles of town, which are the only manufacturing interests yet developed, notwithstanding the natural advantages are great for manufacturing enterprises.

There is a daily line of stages connecting with the C. P. R. R. at Auburn station, also a tri-weekly line to Placerville, the county seat, distant seventeen miles. The California Water and Mining Company supplies the Divide with water, which is conveyed in ditches to almost every point between the South and Middle Forks of the river, and has its source at Loon lake, forty miles east from Georgetown.



PLACERVILLE ACADEMY.

THE TOWN OF EL DORADO.

The beautiful and thriving town of El Dorado, known in pioneer days as Mud Spring, is one of the most prosperous towns in the county. Here we find more closely connected than at any other point the two great industries of the county—agriculture and mining. In the immediate vicinity of the town we find not alone some of the first orchards and finest fruits, being in our warmest belt, and producing oranges, persimmons and figs without even the risk of failure, but also some of the richest mines in the State. The Springfield mine has been paying

LARGE DIVIDENDS FOR MANY YEARS,

Under the efficient superintendence of L. R. Poundstone, who is also one of the owners. In the immediate vicinity of this property are quite a number of other mines, being worked with flattering results, and it is now a settled fact, at least in the minds of knowing ones, that the railroad will be extended from its present terminus at Shingle Springs to El Dorado during the coming fall. The town is just midway between Placerville and Shingle Springs, and has a daily mail both ways. It has one of the best public schools in the county, a church and a fine town hall, and enjoys all the social advantages of much more pretentious towns.

SHINGLE SPRINGS.

Shingle Springs, distant about thirty-eight miles from Sacramento, is the present terminus of the Sacramento and Placerville Railroad, a distinction it will not long enjoy, for by another January the locomotive will be thundering up Hangtown creek, and whistling "down brakes" in the suburbs of Placerville. The mines and farms in the vicinity of Shingle Springs are all good and paying property.

COLOMA.

In writing of this historical county, a pioneer recently said:

"Coloma! The heart of the old Argonaut throbs with emotion when he reads that name and remembers the days of '49, and the pleasant and busy town, the place where gold was first discovered and the objective point of nearly all the first settlers in California. Here the mill-race was dug that was the immediate cause of the discovery of gold, which was the foundation whereon the great State of California was built, and never can we forget the excitement when the news came that California had been admitted as a State of our glorious Union."

It is at Coloma that the remains of Jas. W. Marshall, the discoverer of gold, are buried, on a pleasant knoll on his old homestead, which he especially reserved for that purpose when compelled to sell the place. Standing at his grave you can overlook the town and its environs. The last Legislature appropriated $5,000 for the erection of a monument to the memory of Marshall, and appointed a committee of three to see that it was properly done. The Commissioners visited Coloma on the first of this month, and decided to erect a granite column over his grave, the material of which it is to be constructed to be taken from a quarry near by. It will be of such proportions as to be easily seen from any portion of the valley, and

OVERLOOKS THE SPOT

Where the memorable discovery was made. In forty-nine and the early fifties, Coloma was, indeed, of some importance. It was then the county seat of El Dorado county. Its rivers, creeks and flats were rich with the shining metal; its streets were lined with stores, hotels, and other business houses, and pack-trains departed every day for outlying districts; hundreds of rockers lined the river on each side, and gold-dust flowed into the town by thousands every day. Many persons who have since become prominent as lawyers, politicians, merchants, agriculturists, etc., began their career in Coloma.

It is situated in a little valley about nine miles northeast from the county seat, on the South Fork of the American river. The entire valley, viewed from the hill-tops, looks like one immense vineyard and orchard, peeping out from among the foliage of which are handsome residences, church steeples, through the center of which flows the river, its crystalline waters contrasting beautifully with the emerald of the vine-clad banks. The raising of fruit and the manufacture of wines and brandies are her principal industries. There are two stores, two hotels, two livery stables, one saloon, express and telegraph offices in the business portions of the town. The Coloma Vineyard House, conducted by Mrs. L. M. Hardie, is one of the finest hotels in the mountains. As a summer resort for families, invalids and pleasure-seekers it has no superior. In the center of one of

THE FINEST VINEYARDS IN THE STATE,

On an elevation that overlooks the entire town and valley, a person has a view from the hotel that for picturesque grandeur cannot be excelled. Pure air, pure water, sublime scenery, elegantly-furnished rooms, the tables set with the best the market affords, no place could be more desirable, more romantic, more historic for a summering than the Coloma Vineyard House.

There are many other towns in the county of more or less importance, all sustained by the same industries, agriculture and mining. Among them are Greenwood, Grizzly Flat, Diamond Springs, Newton, Smith's Flat, Pleasant Valley, Georgia Slide, Spanish Flat, Log Town, Nashville, Latrobe, Granite Hill, Kelsey, Garden Valley, Indian Diggings, Clarksville, Pilot Hill, Spanish Dry Diggings, Fairplay, Hanks' Exchange, Brownsville, Missouri Flat.

THE CEDAR HILL VINEYARD.

Thomas O. Hardie is the owner of a ranch of 160 acres situated on Cedar Hill, at an altitude of 2,300 feet, about one mile from Placerville, on which is the vineyard of about twenty acres, commonly known as the "Cedar Hill Vineyard." No wine grapes are grown in this vineyard, but only those suitable for table use and for the manufacture of raisins, the principal varieties being the Malaga, Flame Tokay, Muscat, Olivette, Black Malvoise, Rose of Peru, Sultana and White Napoleon. The soil is of a volcanic character, and appears to be peculiarly adapted to the growth of these varieties. The grapes grow very large, and are rich both in color and substance, and, being grown without irrigation, are very solid and well adapted for shipping purposes. The Tokays sold for shipment the past season realized $50 per ton, delivered at Shingle Springs. The superior quality of the grapes shipped from this vineyard has secured to the proprietor quite a business in the filling of orders by express, by which means they have found they way into

EVERY IMPORTANT CITY IN THE UNION,

As well as to the City of Mexico. The raisins cured here are of fine flavor, and find ready sale where their quality has been tested. On the place Mr. Hardie has a drier which is constructed on such principles that the heat is uniformly distributed throughout the entire mass. In addition to the vineyard, there are growing on this ranch quite a large number of fruit trees, including peaches, plum, prunes, pears, apples, cherries, etc., all of which grow thrifty and produce well without irrigation. As an experiment, Mr. Hardie, in the spring of 1884, planted a few orange trees, which have thus far withstood the cold without injury, and the indications are that oranges may be cultivated with success even at this altitude. A small amount of stock is kept on the ranch, and sufficient hay and vegetables are grown for home consumption. From his vineyard one has a view of panoramic splendor. On the east are the Sierras, twenty-five miles distant, covered with a heavy mantle of "the beautiful," while on the west lies the Sacramento valley, the dome of the Capitol being clearly discernible with the naked eye; Mount Diablo in the south, the Marysville Buttes in the west, Mount Shasta in the north, and the Sacramento river appearing like a ribbon of silver for upwards of a hundred miles of its course.

The following shows the altitudes of certain points in the county: Placerville, 1,900 feet; Greenwood, 2,400; Coloma, 900; Garden Valley, 2,360; Kelsey, 2,300; Pilot Hill, 1,800; Spanish Dry Diggings, 2,500; Spanish Flat, 2,400; Volcanoville, 3,300; Onion Valley, 4,000; Wentworth's Springs, 6,200; Rubicon Springs, 6,200; Lake Tahoe, 6,210; Georgetown, 2,700.

FINE ORANGES AND PERSIMMONS.

The farm of Francis Veerkamp is situated just outside the town of Iowa Hill, on the road between the county seat and Coloma, at an altitude of 1,500 feet. While his is a fine property, and by virtue of intelligent cultivation has made its owner comparatively well-to-do, after supporting a large family, nobody who is acquainted with the section pretends that his land is superior to thousands of acres in El Dorado county. While a large portion of his land is given up to raising grain and hay, he has fifteen acres in choice grapes, 500 apple trees, 200 pear trees, 1,000 peach trees, 75 plum trees, 5 cherry trees, 100 prune trees and 30 orange trees in full bearing.

IMPORTED FROM THE ORIENT.

His orange trees were imported from Japan, and since he set them out have done well, and have borne oranges every year since coming to maturity. Mr. Veerkamp also has Japanese persimmons on his place, also in a flourishing condition, and he says that his experience of thirty-five years in the county teaches him that the lemon and the olive will do quite as well. He says: "I do not believe there is a section in California to surpass the quality of stone fruits raised in the neighborhood of Coloma. I have been living in this vicinity for thirty-five years, and my experience teaches me that it is best to plant orchards on the high lands and hillsides. The southern slopes should be avoided as much as possible on account of the hot sun during the summer, and to prevent trees starting too early in the spring. This section of country is also well adapted to grape-raising, and I find that grapes of all kinds raised in this and surrounding neighborhoods are superior to grapes grown in the valley. The soil is also well adapted to raising grain and hay, alfalfa doing well."

GARDENING AT GRIZZLY FLAT.

We take the following from the Placerville *Weekly Observer* of date of March 15, 1887: "On the place of H. H. McClellan, near Grizzly Flat, at an elevation of 2,875 feet above sea level, was raised last year ten tons of potatoes, which realized to the owner two cents per pound on the place. On this same ranch are raised all kinds of garden vegetables. Some people think that nothing but icebergs and grizzly bears can be raised in this high altitude, but we can assure them that all kinds of fruits save peaches are raised to perfection, being finer and of better flavor than those raised on valley lands, and of better keeping qualities. The apples and pears are simply immense, and are sound and perfect, the trees being entirely free from all pests. Mr. McClellan informs us that the creeks and rivers in his neighborhood abound in trout, and game is plentiful. In this portion of our county Government land is plentiful, and a ready market for all wood and timber cut from the lands can be found among the different mines being worked in that vicinity. The lands of this section are among the most promising we have in our county, and from the fact that it has been clearly demonstrated by actual experiment that those lands are the best we have for the culture of apples and pears, and fruits of a like nature, and that a ready market can always be found for the sale of these fruits, a large immigration will certainly follow in that direction as soon as these facts become generally known."

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A company has been formed to build a railroad from Pasadena to Wilson's Peak.

# TRAVELS IN JAPAN.

## A CHAPTER UPON JAPANESE ART WORK AND ARTISTS.

### The Craze for Old Pottery from the Orient—China Tea Sets Made in France—Etc.

[Correspondence RECORD-UNION.]

Everybody, even the new arrival of a day, in Japan, collects pottery or bronzes or *kakemono*, all more or less valueless except as pieces of furniture, for the best and oldest pieces are extremely rare, and are seized upon at every opportunity by the Government collectors for museums, or by the wealthy owners of private collections, who are willing to give any price for a choice bit. Nevertheless, I know of many rare pieces of old as well as beautiful pottery and fine porcelain in the private houses of old Japanese, and foreign families; bronzes, too, and priceless *kakemono*; but one may safely be very skeptical as regards all he finds for sale in the myriad shops. At the house of a friend in the Isukidji (the foreign concession at Tokio) to-day, I learned

A LITTLE ABOUT CERAMICS,

Which may be of interest. After admiring a tiny gem of gray and green cloisonne ware, with a lining of gold, the conversation turned in the direction of that most beautiful style which for richness of effect is surpassed by none. The scope of cloisonne decoration is broadening every day, and in place of the well-known blue background, upon which birds and flowers stand out in bright colors, one finds to-day backgrounds of many colors tinted exquisitely with new and intricate designs of flowers, fish and birds in tints and shades as varied and perfect as are found in the artist's work on canvas.

Towards Corea the Japanese are always turning in seeking the source of all art and religion, except the native Shinto faith, and from that locked land of these days came in A. D. 550-55 the first workers in porcelain, and indeed the pioneers of all civilizing influences were among the people who came over at that time to escape from the famine which had fallen upon their native country. Of course Chinese influence is closely connected with Corean at this time, and ever after the Japanese has looked to China as we do to old Greece and Rome, as the fountain head of learning in arts and letters. Previous to that date the work of the Japanese was

THE SAME AS THAT OF OUR INDIANS,

A rough clay, seldom glazed and with the crudest kind of decoration, while not until the sixteenth century was the fine porcelain made. The first famous pottery was in Seto, a small place near Nagoya, where the clay is found and where the work is still carried on, whole families devoting themselves to it, and sending their goods to the Nagoya merchants. As in Dresden, the different parts of a vase or tea-pot are made by different people and the pieces joined while damp; many, many hands do the work upon the little cups and urns which finally find their way into our home shops. All through the country about Nagoya are these little home laborers, though several factories have of late years been started which I fear will at last sap up these little individualities and at the same time kill the certain charm which they seem to work into their products. All dishes in the household are termed *seto-mono* in Japanese, the name being derived from this town and the word *mono* which means thing. Until 1868 the potter was ranked among the highest men in the trains of a Daimio, and he worked for his master, only devoting his life to his art. No wonder that the old pieces should stand before the products of to-day, when they were done for love and not for money.

VARIOUS WARES IN JAPANESE ART.

Mino ware is usually blue, the cobalt used in the coloring being brought from China, though the superior quality comes from Europe. Kaga ware is with a red ground, having designs in flowers or arabesques in many colors. Hizen ware is one of the most pleasing, on account of its brightness and varied coloring. Owari is similar to mino ware, but of a richer blue.

Above all names, perhaps, Satsuma is heard oftenest, but rarest seen in honest beauty. In the early part of the seventeenth century this ware was decorated only with black-line designs, or left in a naturnal state, the delicate cream tints, with the crackle blaze, giving an inexpressibly rich effect. In the last century the colored decoration of satsuma ware was carried to its hight, and won fame at once, though the "old" still holds its own. The native name is snake ware, probably derived from a fancied resemblance between the crackle and the dried skin of a serpent. Most satsuma ware is what is called at home "half porcelain," and is quite heavy. Some of this ware, with designs in gold and colored arabesque, are quite dazzling.

CHINA SETS FROM FRANCE.

Much French china is imported and decorated with native designs and then sent to the foreign market, indeed the greatest part of the thin semi-transparent porcelain we admire so much in our Asiatic tea sets is from the other side of the world, though now the Japanese are almost equaling the work of Europe in achieving this desired thinness. Kioto is world famed for its china, but Yokio and Yokohama are crowding its products out of the market by cheaper, but far inferior wares, which, however, serve all purposes of use and even beauty as well as the better work, which really requires an experienced eye to detect any difference between it and the imitation.

A *kakemono* is a painted picture, often however combined with silk or colored paper, to represent the drapery of a figure bearing a painted face. A long scroll, either of silk or paper, with rolling stick at both ends, forms the foundation, the picture is pasted upon this and framed with folds of rich brocade or left with the margin of the scroll as its only setting. Some of the brightest brocades, which in their first days must have been quite dazzling and rather too obtrusive, have by age attained a wonderfully pleasing subdued tone, which one is often found admiring at the risk of overlooking the usually quiet picture.

THE USE OF WATER-COLOR

Is general in pictorial art, and from the wonderful facility acquired by the constant use of the brush by all people in daily writing or printing their letters, some remarkable examples of power are found even among school children, who with a few strokes of the flexible hair brush will represent a man, bird or beast in seeming actual movement. Bamboo in all phases is a deserving and gracious subject, and its bending branches in the rain or with upward curve in the sunlight are met in ever-pleasing varieties.

In black and white the Japanese artist is most successful, for though his coloring may be beautiful and effective in a general way, I have seen few pieces which gained anything by the use of color. Monkeys with pink faces and brown hair of all but realness, gold pheasants and the brown-gray quail are a few exceptions. Gilding is much used in pictures whenever it is possible, and reminds me often of those pieces of medieval art in European galleries, where gold leaf is laid on in all its ugly flatness in the midst of pigments which seem to stand out in actual roundness.

THE FIRST PAINTERS IN THE COUNTRY

Were Chinese, in the fifth century, but for more than eight hundred years there was little progress, though during that time several schools were born which have influenced all the art of the following periods. Hoknsai, the best known of artists, was born 1760 and died in 1849; until his death he did constant work in the style used in illustrating books, some of his work though was done for *kakemono*, and to-day is the most sought for. His subjects range over every field, and depict the life of Japan among all classes with a fidelity which renders his books, and the innumerable reprints of them, invaluable to the student of Japanese customs before the Restoration. Interior decoration in coloring, and the intricate designs used, have always been a wonder and delight to foreigners. To-day, of course, there is to be found a school of foreign art, and unlike most of their copying, the Japanese seem to catch the idea, and show intelligent attempts, and I hope some day the common paper chromos, which, strange to say, have found a place upon the walls of the art gallery in the museum at Tokio, will give up their nails and frames to something from the brushes of these new artists.

JAPANESE PICTORIAL ART

Will more or less always be looked upon by foreigners somewhat in the light of a curiosity, rather than an accomplishment of the God-given genius, but in her metal work she does and will always live honored among all nations. The beautiful bronze vases, covered with highly-wrought forms of dragons, flowers, fish and all the known possible creations of nature and imagination, are works of art which can never die. As in the days of the great Benvenuto Cellini, in old Italy, so has it been and still is, though in lesser degree, the custom in Japan for a family to work together in the production of some artistic piece. Melting, casting, polishing, as well as the first designing, being all done within the home, where the subject is talked over and the object produced with all the ideas suggested by mental endeavor to attain the nearest possible point to perfection. It is a pleasant sight to come upon some bronze-worker with his sons or apprentices before their little cottage, busy rubbing and cutting the different pieces of some huge vase for a temple, or a Buddha, in beatific repose upon the lotus flower. The women also help, and the lasting family monument is at last completed, to stand for a thousand years, the admiration of millions, when its humble creators are forgotten. Perhaps one of the finest but least noticed products of metal-work in Japan are the

EXQUISITE MIRRORS

Which are now discarded in favor of quick-silvered-glass, which contorts the face of a pretty girl into that of an imp. These metal mirrors, susceptible of the highest polish, are composed of copper, tin and lead with silver, melted and molded; they are all old, and some bear designs upon their backs, which might be well ranked as works of art. They are first supposed to have been made in the first century, 700 years before any known written documents, and formed the most valuable addition to every noble lady's possessions. The mirror is a disk with a wicker-bound handle, the back ornamented with appropriate designs; a curious and unexplained attribute of some of these is the power to throw upon a wall the design upon the back reflected from the face. This is supposed to be accidental and the mirrors which can do this are found by chance. Mirrors used in the Shinto temples are very large and without a handle, being set in a bronze pedestal, which represents clouds or waves, and is one of the prettiest conceits I have seen in Japan. The small wood and ivory carvings do not compare well with those of Switzerland or Nuremburg for delicate work or good effect. The Japanese do their best in using with little or no change the many beautiful gifts of nature which are by most people overlooked, as worm-eaten wood or stones of curious shapes. The great lesson I have learned from Japanese decorative art, is to look about me and not try to make but simply adapt what nature has already done.

CHAS. A. GUNNISON.

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SAVING MOTHER.

The farmer sat in his easy chair,
Between the fire and the lamplight's glare;
His face was ruddy and full and fair,
His three small boys in the chimney nook
Conned the lines of a picture book;
His wife, the pride of his home and heart,
Baked the biscuits and made the tart,
Laid the table and steeped the tea,
Deftly, swiftly, silently;
Tired and weary and weak and faint,
She bore her troubles without complaint,
Like many another household saint—
Content, all selfish bliss aboves
In the patient ministry of love.

At last, between the clouds of smoke
That wreathed his lips, the husband spoke—

"There's taxes to raise and int'rest to pay—
And ef there should come a rainy day,
'Twould be mighty handy, I'm bound to say,
T' have somethin' put by. For folks must die,
An' there's funeral bills, and gravestuns to buy—
Enough to swamp a man, purty nigh,
Besides, there's Edward and Dick and Joe
To be provided for when we go.
So 'f I was you I'll tell what I'd du:
I'd be savin' of wood as ever I could—
Extry fire don't do any good—
I'd be savin' of soap, and savin of ile,
And run up some candles once in a while;
I'd rather be sparin' of coffee and tea,
For sugar is high,
And all to buy.

And cider is good enough for me.
I'd be kind 'o careful about my clo'es
And look out sharp how the money goes—
Gewgaws is useless, nater knows;
Extry trimmin'
's the bane of women.

I'd sell off the best of the cheese and honey,
And eggs is as good, nigh about, 's the money;
And as to the carpet you wanted new—
I guess we can make the old one du.
And as for the washer an' sewin' machine,
Them smooth-tongued agents, so pesky mean,
You'd better get rid of 'm slick and clean.
What do they know about women's work?
Du they kalkilate women was born to shirk?"

Dick and Edward and little Joe
Sat in the corner in a row,
They saw the patient mother go
On cease ess errands to and fro;
They saw that her form was bent and thin,
Her temples gray, her cheeks sunk in,
They saw the quiver of lip and chin—
And then with a warmth he could not smoother,
Outspoke the youngest, frailest brother—

"You talk of savin' wood and ile
An' tea an' sugar, all the while,
But you never talk of savin' mother!"

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**No Money in the Boom.**

"Is your spring boom about over here?" asked a stranger of a man standing on the depot platform in a Dakota town.

"W-e-l-l," answered the native, doubtfully, "I dunno, it depends on how you look at it."

"How's that?"

"W'y, we're boomin' just as hard as ever but the outside capitalists 'pear to be gettin' sorter tired. There ain't much money in that kind o' boomin' you know."

"What are your people doing?"

"Oh, we're just boomin', that's all, just simply boomin'. Yesterday we organized two new railroad companies an' another board o' trade an' incorporated a company for manufacturin' balloons an' 'nother for makin' paper collars, but's I said there aint no money in it."

"The kind that pays is about over then?"

"Well, I reckon so, for this summer. We can plat more additions further out any time there seems to be a call for 'em, but things are so thunderin' quiet in some that are already laid out that we haven't the heart to do it. There's a good crop o' wheat growin' on Central addition, an' a powerful fine outlook for corn in the public park an' on Court-house square, while the men who are farmin' the college grounds an' Custom House block are kickin' 'cause they are so far from market. I reckon we'll have to lay kind o' low till next spring an' then discover iron ore over in that hill."—*Dakota Bell.*

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**The "Favorite Prescription."**

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., whose name has become known over the world through his success as a physician, and especially through the reputation of his "Golden Medical Discovery," has done a good work in preparing an especial remedy for the many distressing troubles classed as "female weaknesses." It is known as the "Favorite Prescription." Under its administration all the pelvic organs are strengthened, and the woman becomes that embodiment of health and beauty which God intended her to be.

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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.

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FOR chronic catarrh, induced by a scrofulous taint, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the true remedy. It stops catarrhal discharges, removes the sickening odor and never fails to thoroughly eradicate every trace of the disease from the blood. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

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SUDDEN changes of the weather often cause Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic troubles. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will allay irritation which induces coughing, giving immediate relief. Sold only in boxes.

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The Technical Society has submitted suggestions to the Mayor on the subject of sewerage.

# MASONS ABROAD.

## CALIFORNIANS AND HAWAIIANS BANQUETING TOGETHER.

### Speeches of Good-fellowship and Fraternal Greeting from Grand Master, King and Brethren.

The Pacific *Commercial Advertiser*, Honolulu, H. I., has a lengthy account of a banquet given there in honor of the visiting members of the Masonic fraternity and their friends from California, on June 2d:

Last evening Grand Master E. C. Atkinson and the visiting Masons were entertained at a banquet at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, by Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, F. and A. M., and Lodge Le Progres de l'Oceanie. At 8 o'clock the Grand Master held a reception in the parlors. His Majesty the King, attended by his Excellency Antone Rosa, Vice-Chamberlain, arrived at the hotel about 9 o'clock, and a few minutes later the company marched into the dining hall. Covers had been laid for one hundred and fifty. At the upper end of the hall was a device bearing the words, "Welcome Grand Master," and one at the lower end, which read: "Welcome, Visiting Brethren." The letters were made of evergreens on a white ground. The menu was an excellent one, and reflected great credit on the hotel manager, W. S. Bartlett. The tables were covered with fragrant flowers. On the table in front of the Chairman was a block of lava, the top of which was covered with roses. The Royal Hawaiian band was stationed in the pavilion, and discoursed an excellent programme of music during the evening. J. M. Monsarrat, W. M., presided; on his right sat his Majesty the King, and on the left, Grand Master Atkinson. Beside the visiting brethren there was also present a full representation of Masons from Hawaiian Lodge and Lodge Le Progres.

At 10 o'clock, full justice having been done to the liberal board, W. M. Monsarrat, rising, said:

"*Your Majesty and Brethren*: We have come here this evening to do honor to a most distinguished guest, the Most Worshipful Edmund C. Atkinson, Grand Master of the Masons of California, and also to do honor to the visiting brethren of the Masonic excursion who accompany him. The members of Lodge Le Progres and the Hawaiian Lodge unite with me in extending to you a fraternal greeting. Although Masonry has flourished in this kingdom during the last thirty-seven years or thereabouts, this is the first occasion in our history upon which the craft have had the honor of receiving a visit from a Grand Master. We deeply appreciate that honor, and I am sure that the members of Hawaiian Lodge and Lodge Le Progres and the other Masons present here this evening will unite with me in extending to you a cordial welcome. We are proud to be able to entertain you. Your Majesty and brethren I give you the health of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, and will call upon him to respond to the sentiment, 'Free Masonry and the Grand Lodge of California.'"

Amid loud applause the brethren sprang to their feet and honored the toast with the utmost enthusiasm.

W. G. M., E. C. Atkinson, in responding, remarked that it was said there was a time in the life of every man when his heart swelled with emotion which the tongue cannot express. Full well did he know the depth of that saying, for he recognized that that time with him was the present. When he took into consideration all the circumstances attending the visit to these islands, when he recalled the efforts of the officers of the good ship Australia to minister to the comfort of the party, when he remembered the magnificent reception accorded by the local brethren to him and those by whom he was accompanied, when he surveyed the magnificence of the scene before him, in the poverty of his language he must fail to express the sentiments he felt. But he thought they could well understand the feelings of a grateful heart. Great was the pleasure which he, and doubtless all, felt at their meeting together as brethren of the mystic tie, and as members of that ancient and honorable Order which had existed from time immemorial—honorable as tending to make all men who strictly adhered to its principles the better for the union. Away back at the dawn of history there was a brotherhood of builders, both operative and speculative masons. That brotherhood, in the course of ages, had gradually extended its benign influence. The great military road from Rome to Capua and Tarpeian Way were among their physical achievements. In the excavations which had revealed to modern eyes the structures of early Rome the symbols of Masonry were found. Traces were found alike upon the sunny slopes of France and Italy and the snowy steppes of Russia. Still others there were upon the banks of the Rhine, the Seine and the Thames. Its principles received recognition at the coronation of English Kings in every century. That stupendous edifice, the cathedral at Strasburg, was a monument of Masonry. But however great and however imposing were the monuments raised under its auspices, they, like their builders, must eventually be brought down to mother earth. Notwithstanding this, when the last trace of their handiwork had passed away the elevating principles of Masonry would still survive in all their strength to guide, protect and bless mankind. To perpetuate those influences and spread those principles which the ancient brothers had wrought, was the work of the Grand Lodge of California, and he, with all the strength that in him lay, would work for the good of the ancient fraternity and for the welfare of mankind. Once more referring to the reception, he would never while he lived forget the hospitality extended to the excursion party, nor the sensations which came over him upon rounding Diamond Head. The scene presented by this "beautiful garden facing the sea" would live in his memory. Again reverting to Masonry, he alluded to the fact that monarchs had not thought it derogatory to their dignity to cast in their lot with the brethren. Of this there was a worthy example present. In conclusion he gave the sentiment, "Long Life and Prosperity to His Majesty the King."

The speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause, was greeted at the conclusion with a deafening outburst as the brethren rose to honor the toast.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

His Majesty in responding said:

"*Worshipful Master, Brethren and Gentlemen*: Allow me to thank you for the kind and cordial manner in which you have drunk my health, and for the kindly spirit which you have manifested. I am sure that this occasion has established between us more friendly relations than previously existed. The occasion must of necessity be a very pleasant one when we receive such men as the Grand Master and brethren of California. [Applause.] It pleases us much to see the visiting brethren and to give them a fraternal shake of the hand. The event of their visit to the islands marks an epoch in the history of these islands, in that it gives us greatly to enjoy their company, and we hope during their short stay to do all in our power to make their sojourn a happy one. I will not speak at greater length, as there are seven toasts on the list, but I wish to call upon you to drink health and prosperity to 'The President of the United States of America.' [Loud applause.]

The brethren drank the toast enthusiastically.

The Worshipful Master then gave, "California and the Hawaiian Islands—their commercial and fraternal relations."

Senator A. P. Whitney responded in felicitous terms, speaking feelingly of the large-hearted hospitality extended to the visiting brethren.

The next toast was "Our Visiting Brethren of the Masonic Excursion—a cordial greeting and a hearty welcome."

P. M., T. J. Crowley, responded in a speech bristling with wit and humor. He did not know but one circumstance to be spoken of in favor of the visiting brethren, and that was that most of them came from the State next to that in which her Majesty the Queen was now enjoying herself.

"Masonry, the Handmaid of Religion," was responded to by Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, who eloquently expatiated upon the relations subsisting between the two.

"The California State Grange," or "The Patrons of Husbandry," was responded to by Senator William Johnston, who explained that the Grange was an organization formed among the small farmers of California for their mutual advancement, similar in character to the Boards of Trade in cities. Its benefits are even extended to the wives and daughters of the members.

"The pleasures of the hour" was taken up in a neat speech by Chief Justice Judd, who briefly touched upon the points which had been raised by some of the previous speakers. Other toasts and speeches were listened to, and the gathering broke up shortly before midnight to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne," in which all present, from his Majesty, the King, to the humblest Mason there joined right heartily, the occasion throughout having been marked by the utmost good fellowship.

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THE SCHOOLS OF EUROPE.—In Russia there are 32,000 schools, having each an average of 36 scholars. There is 1 school for 2,300 inhabitants, at a cost of less than a half-penny a head of the population. In Austria, with 37,000,000 inhabitants, there are 29,000 schools and 3,000,000 scholars. The average number at each school is 104, and the cost per annum 9½d. In Italy, for 28,000,000 inhabitants, there are 47,000 schools, 1 school for every 600 people, at a cost of 8½d. a head. The average number of pupils at the schools is 40. In Spain there are 3,000,000 scholars, 29,000 schools, giving an average of 56 in each school, and 1 school for every 600 inhabitants, as in Italy. The school bill comes to 1s. 2d. a head. The number of schools given for England is 58,000, which is 1 for every 600 inhabitants, with an average attendance of 52 per school and a cost of 1s. 6d. per head. The Germans have a school for every 700, giving a total of 60,000 schools, with 100 pupils in each, and 1s. 7d. per inhabitant. France has 71,000 schools, being 1 for every 500, with 66 in each school. France would, therefore, seem to have more schools than any other great European country. These schools cost the country 1s. 2½d. per inhabitant,

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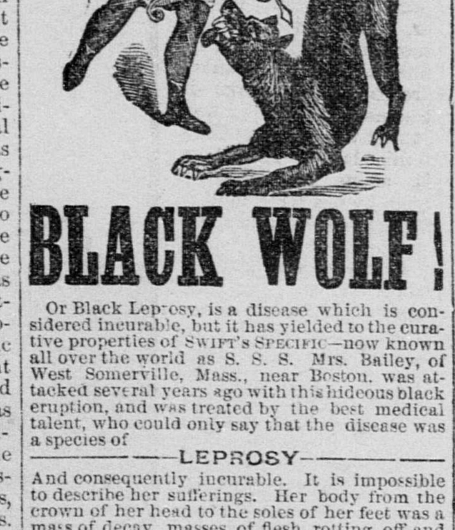

BLACK WOLF!

Or Black Leprosy, is a disease which is considered incurable, but it has yielded to the curative properties of SWIFT'S SPECIFIC—now known all over the world as S. S. S. Mrs. Bailey, of West Somerville, Mass., near Boston, was attacked several years ago with this hideous black eruption, and was treated by the best medical talent, who could only say that the disease was a species of

LEPROSY

And consequently incurable. It is impossible to describe her sufferings. Her body from the crown of her head to the soles of her feet was a mass of decay, masses of flesh rotting off and leaving great cavities. Her fingers festered and three or four nails dropped off one at a time. Her limbs contracted by the fearful ulceration, and for several years she did not leave her bed. Her weight was reduced from 125 to 60 pounds. Perhaps some faint idea of her condition can be gleaned from the fact that three pounds of Cosmoline or ointment were used per week in dressing her sores. Finally the physicians acknowledged their defeat by this Black Wolf, and commended the sufferer to her All-wise Creator.

Her husband hearing wonderful reports of the use of SWIFT'S SPECIFIC (S. S. S.), prevailed on her to try it as a last resort. She began its use under protest, but soon found that her system was being relieved of the poison, as the sores assumed a red and healthy color, as though the blood was becoming pure and active. Mrs. Bailey continued the S. S. S. until last February; every sore was healed; she discarded chair and crutches, and was for the first time in twelve years a well woman. Her husband, Mr. C. A. Bailey, is in business at 17½ Blackstone street, Boston, and will take pleasure in giving the details of this wonderful cure. Send to us for Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases; mailed free.

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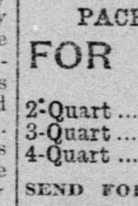

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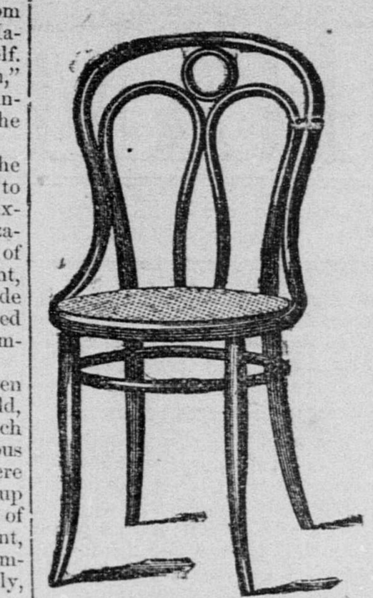

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TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE examination of applicants for teachers' certificates will commence at the Perry Seminary Building, I street, between Tenth and Eleventh, in this city, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1887. In compliance with the amendments of the School Law by the Legislature, the following will be a complete list of subjects for Primary (corresponding to Second Grade) Certificates: Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History of the United States, Physiology (including the effects of alcohol and narcotics on the human system), Methods of Teaching, Penmanship, Composition, Reading, Elements of Bookkeeping, Orthography, Vocal Music, Defining (Word Analysis), Practical Entomology, Industrial Drawing.

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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE of California, in and for the county of Sacramento. In the matter of THOMAS HARPER, an insolvent debtor. THOMAS HARPER, an insolvent debtor, having applied to this Court for a discharge from his debts, it is hereby ordered that the Clerk of this Court give notice to all creditors who have proved their debts to appear before this Court, at the Court room thereof, on the EIGHTH day of JULY, 1887, at the hour of 1:30 P. M., and show cause, if any they have, why the said THOMAS HARPER should not be discharged from all his debts, in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided. It is further ordered that notice of said application be given to the creditors by mail, and by publication once a week for four weeks in the SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION, a newspaper published in said county.

Sacramento, June 3, 1887.

JOHN W. ARMSTRONG,
Judge of the Superior Court.

CHAUNCEY H. DUNN, Attorney for Insolvent. je4-5tS

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ESTATE OF JOHN P. ROGERS, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of JOHN P. ROGERS, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at his office, No. 1009 Second street, in Sacramento city, California, or at the office of Beatty, Denson & Oatman, No. 427 K street, Sacramento, Cal.

Dated May 21, 1887.

S. B. SMITH,
Administrator of the estate of John P. Rogers, deceased. my21-5tS