OHIOANS IN MEXICO.

SCHEME FOR THE DRAINAGE OF A GREAT VALLEY.

The Great Results to be Accomplished—Failure of Attempts in the Past.

[Special Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.]

CITY OF MEXICO, June 20, 1887.

The excitement of the hour in Mexico's capital is the proposed drainage of the valley, by a syndicate of Ohio capitalists. For several months negotiations have been going on between the Bucyrus (Ohio) Construction Company and three wealthy gentlemen of Cleveland, Messrs. Daniel P. Eels, Henry C. Rouse and W. H. Harris. Some time ago Mr. Rouse came here and held consultations with the Government authorities of Mexico. President Diaz and his cabinet were favorably disposed to the scheme, but it was necessary that legislative action be taken in the matter. Having been duly considered by both Houses of Congress, the Government has now ratified the contract, and on the 11th instant, it was duly signed, sealed and delivered.

No wonder the citizens are excited. After being agitated at frequent intervals during the last four or five centuries, it has come to the simple fact that the valley *must* be drained in some way, or the great City of Mexico cannot much longer exist. But it is a gigantic undertaking, which has been eagerly studied and variously planned by Aztecs, Spaniards, Mexicans, Europeans and Americans, whose attempts, after spending millions of dollars, have all ignominiously failed. Governments, priests and private individuals have lavished their money upon the schemes of engineers and scientists toward the desired end—but as yet absolutely nothing has been accomplished. It must be remembered that the valley of Mexico is a basin, with

NO OUTLET WHATEVER FOR THE WATER,

Surrounded by a mountain wall from 1,000 to 5,000 feet high. Authentic history traces the occupation of this basin back to the year 700. The City of Mexico was founded upon a part of the old bed of Lake Texcoco, as early as 1327, and in all that time has never been drained. At the time of the Spanish conquest, Gran Tenochtitlan, as the capital was then called, occupied a small island in the lake, connected with the mainland by great causeways, composed of stone and earth, constructed through the lake, primarily to prevent the flooding of the city by the overflow of the Cuantitlan river. One causeway, connecting Meliodia with the city, was seven miles long; another (running westward to Tlacopan) was two miles in length; the third, running north, three miles—and all were wide enough to permit ten men on horseback to ride abreast. The circuit of the city measured nine miles, and the number of houses was about 70,000—all literally swarming with people. Monstrous dykes kept the water out of the city, canals were common in all parts of the town, and all business of importance was conducted by the aid of boats. Through the principal streets, which were wider and straighter than now, canals were cut, leaving a broad passage-way for pedestrians on either side.

After all these centuries of constant occupancy, Texcoco has dwindled away to comparative nothingness—but any where within and around the old town water may be struck at a depth of only two or three feet, proving that the ground is practically

SOAKED WITH SEWERAGE.

All the lakes within the basin are higher than the city, except Texcoco, which is two and a half feet lower. The higher lakes drain into the lower, and so does every sewer of the city, causing frequent overflows, which flood the Capital sometimes to the depth of several feet. The constant recurrence of long lines of green-scummed ditches no doubt assist the cause above mentioned in making the death rate higher here than any where else in North America—averaging 1,500 per month to its population of 330,000! Nothing but the rarified condition of the atmosphere at this altitude (7,350 feet above the sea) prevents it from being the theater of frightful pestilence.

The plain fact is that Lake Texcoco is nothing more than the accumulated filth of five hundred years. Its waters are so putrid that only the lowest forms of life can exist, and fishes are rotting on its banks by thousands. Its pestilential odors, wafted by every breeze over the doomed city, are making a vast charnel-house of lovely Anahuac, which will soon become a literal valley of the dead, unless engineering skill can save it. Every year adds to its accumulated rottenness, and sends the death-rate up the scale.

But how to get the water out is the momentous question—whether by tunnel, by a huge siphon or by evaporation. The latter scheme has been proved practically impossible—and so in fact have the other two. Let us look briefly at some of the plans of the past, for this oldest and most important hydraulic work in the world has been studied in every aspect by the wiseacres of five centuries.

When the Spaniards arrived here, just 368 years ago, they found that the drainage question had already occupied the attention of barbaric monarchs, who had made great cuts through the valley. About the year 1600 after an enormous inundation, a celebrated Spanish engineer, named Enrique Martinez, proposed to open a cut from Lake Texcoco to *Boveda Real*, giving a fall of 2,000 feet, but after a long consideration the plan was rejected, so says Humboldt, because it was believed, on the authority of the ancients, that a current should have a fall of at least one-half meter in a hundred. The Viceroys who ruled Mexico during

THE SECOND HALF OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

Continued the canal-work begun by the earlier Aztecs under many difficulties, resulting in nothing but the abortive cut of Nochistongo—through which the Mexican Central railroad now runs. Up to the beginning of the seventeenth century over six millions of dollars had been sunk in fruitless undertakings, and thousands of lives had been sacrificed. This is not incredible when we reflect that human life was held cheap in those days. That during the first years fifteen thousand Indians worked incessantly on the cut, and that afterwards, for one hundred years the work was controlled by the Franciscan Monks.

In 1629, disheartened by its non-success, and alarmed by the great inundation of that year, it was proposed to abandon the old site and build a new city at the foot of the mountains. What a pity that the Spaniards did not carry out their wise resolve, for then the Mexican capital, in this same historic valley, would have occupied ground high enough to afford good drainage.

To come down to more recent times, in 1867 President Juarez established a system of taxation in the Federal District, all the proceeds of which were to be devoted to drainage. For several years the tax was readily paid, as the plan then proposed was declared easy for modern engineering skill, and that a few year's time would be sufficient for its accomplishment. But alas! After an expenditure of about four millions, without the slightest good result, the scheme was abandoned and the remainder of the money used by the Government to suppress a revolution.

In 1879 the Mexican Government granted a liberal concession for this work to an American company organized in Philadelphia; but after a few years the concession was withdrawn, as the labors of the company were confined to "wind work" and the issuing of maps and circulars. In 1881 General Pacheco—afterwards the Minister of Public Works—made a contract for drainage with some leading Mexican citizens. In this concession the Government bound itself to pay to the company which might be organized an annual sum of $300,000, in monthly installments, during a period of thirty years. This concession was carried to the United States, and after much "higgling" in Washington, the whole project fell through—chiefly on account of the greed of its promoters. Only last year ex-Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island,

CAME HERE ON A SECRET MISSION

Concerning the same old question. His plan was to construct a tunnel, seven miles long, through the mountains surrounding the valley—a radical way out of the difficulty, one would imagine, but rather expensive. After lingering around some months, with a deal of mystery but no apparent result, Governor Sprague returned to the United States, and thus spared us from adding another to the list of failures.

In the spring of 1879 Colonel A. R. Owen, of Chester, Penn., head of the Topolobampo colony and Credit Foncier Company, went to Mexico to lay before President Daiz plans for a World's Exhibition, then being considered in Mexico. During this visit President Daiz and Secretary of the Treasury Romero requested Mr. Owen, who is a practical engineer, to prepare plans and form a company to drain the valley. This he did, and also submitted a proposition to build a national railway system, which was favorably considered. Colonel Owen accordingly formed a syndicate, with General Torbet at its head, and in August of 1880 sailed from New York to inaugurate the public works of Mexico. On the 26th of that month the steamer was wrecked by a cyclone, and General Torbet and seventy-four others were drowned. Mr. Owen was cast upon the Florida coast, after being twenty-two hours in the water. Even this did not dampen his ardor, and he immediately set about organizing another syndicate. But the enforced delay proved fatal to his hopes; other companies obtained concessions and introduced into Mexico the United States system of railroads and banking.

And year by year the drainage of the valley is becoming a more imperative necessity, and the death rate of the city steadily mounts higher in the scale. Every now and then the papers take up the cry, or somebody comes along with a new scheme—but nothing ever comes of it. The Cleveland capitalists will adopt a different plan from any tried heretofore, viz. that of

TUNNELLING UNDER THE MOUNTAINS.

They propose to construct a canal clear across the valley, and this contract is for a portion of its excavation. Some idea of the magnitude of the undertaking may be gained from the fact that the valley itself is 45 miles long and 31 miles wide, and heaven only knows how long a tunnel will be required to pierce one of these stupendous mountains. The contract which these Americans have already obtained is for a portion of the excavations, and is worth about a million dollars. They hope to get the remainder of the work, as it is said that the Bacyrus Company's dredgers are peculiarly adapted to it. The whole undertaking is worth nearly $5,000,000. It will take several years to complete it, native labor being utilized, under the control of American engineers.

And after all this expense and trouble, there is serious danger that the accomplishment of the undertaking will hasten the extinction of the city in one sudden and irremediable catastrophe. As long ago as when that eminent authority, Baron Humboldt, studied and wrote upon this subject, he declared that if the water, which really holds the basin up, were drained from beneath it, the whole city would sink into utter ruin. This idea that the drawing off of the superabundance of water, which now largely composes the subsoil of the valley, would create a vacuum in the earth into which the city would fall, will now be urged more strenuously than ever by property owners against any proposed system of drainage, because the recent earthquake so cracked and damaged many walls that they will not bear much "settling." Not long ago a Congressional Committee was appointed to investigate and report upon the subject. I give you *verbatim* an interview with one of them:

"You voted against the concession; may I ask for what reason?"

"My principal objection was that if the water was drawn off the city will sink. Water is as good a sustainer and will carry as much weight as any solid, so the City of Mexico, in fact, does ride on a lake, more or less deep, more or less occupied by rocks. It is noticeable that earthquakes do little damage when they visit this city, because the soil on which it is built is so spongy that the city cannot oscillate as severely as it would if built on solid rock. If all this water were drawn off by drainage, what would prevent the city from settling, or from tumbling about our ears in ruins? Imagine the Cathedral sinking even one foot! That would be sufficient to bring down its old domes and pillars and burying the worshipers. The north end of the College of Mines has settled now as much as it safely can. I could name hundreds of buildings here that would

TUMBLE INTO COMPLETE WRECKS

If only two inches of water were draw off."

"Would the drainage make the valley too dry?"

"Some think so, and that we would then have no rain at all. For my part, I believe if forests were planted in the suburbs, we would not suffer. I would not, you understand, advocate the drainage of the higher lakes, Xochimilio and Chalco in any case, for their presence is necessary for the rainfall, for the flushing of the sewers and the preservation of the pure atmosphere."

"What do you think of the old Viceroy's plan for removing the Capital to the foothills of Tacubaya?"

"That was the time to have done it; it would be difficult now, if not impossible."

"You believe, do you not, that the continuance of the city is threatened by Texcoco and the present state of things?"

"Of course I do."

"Well, what other remedy would you suggest?"

"*Quien sabe* (who knows)," replied the Congressman in the language of his land—the usual way of dismissing an unguessable conundrum.

Therefore if any inventive genius, from Ohio or elsewhere, knows the secret of draining this incomparable valley without collapsing the buildings, he will rescue from a serious predicament what should become the finest and healthiest city in the world, as well as one of the most beautiful, and win the eternal gratitude of its inhabitants.

FANNIE B. WARD.

A Wondrous Story.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "The coast line of British Columbia extends for nearly six hundred miles between Alaska on the north and Washington Territory on the south. At the northern point of this line is Fort Simpson, an old post of the Hudson Bay Company. To this fort a young Englishman went, thirty years ago, with the apparently chimerical purpose of Christianizing the savage tribes whose huts clustered about the neighborhood. He learned their language, took up his abode among them, and as the result of his teaching and influence there sprang up near by a new Indian village which has become the most important settlement upon that entire coast.

"The visitor to-day finds there streets of commodious and well-built houses, a sawmill and salmon cannery, a school-house, town hall, and, dominating them all, a Gothic church, seating 1,200—all these the result of the toil of the Tsimshean Indians. The very name of this town, Metlakathla, has become a household word among many of the churches of England and Scotland as one of the most conspicuous triumphs of Christian missions. Its influence, moreover, has affected all the tribes for hundreds of miles up and down the coast. The English missionary, remaining a layman, became magistrate for a wide territory—governed wisely, kept liquor away from the tribes, and fostered remunerative industries among them.

"A great reverse, however, has fallen upon this community. The Province of British Columbia, in order to secure the utmost advantage from the sale of lands on the line of the proposed Canadian Pacific Railroad, has decided that the Indians have no rights in the land. At one blow the results of the long years of self-sacrifice and toil of the Metlakathla Indians have been doomed. Their title to houses, gardens, church, town hall, industrial plant—everything—is undermined. Looking over to the forest-clad hills of Alaska, which are in sight from their town, it occurred to them that the United States might afford them a justice which was ruthlessly denied them in the land of their forefathers.

"Their missionary recently came on to Washington, and having received authoritative assurance that his Indians might have privileges of settlement and ownership in Alaska identical to those granted to white men, he proposes that he and they shall become Americans. Their village is to be dismantled, their homes torn down, their tilled gardens deserted, and once more they are to begin, in a wilderness sixty miles away, at Port Chester, the laborious task of building a new town. The natives of Alaska, who are warmly disposed towards the Tsimsheans, welcome their proposed advent, and we may be thankful that so vigorous and elevating an influence is to reach the thirty thousand Indians of our vast Northwest domain. The Englishman whose consecration and rare personal qualities have borne such fruit is William Duncan."

HESPERIAN COLLEGE LOCATION.—At a meeting of the Trustees of Hesperian College, at Woodland, last Saturday, J. D. Lawson stated that he was authorized to offer the Trustees $20,000 for the old college property, and to donate to them one block of the Gibson tract for the location of the new college, the site to be selected by the Trustees. By this proposition the Trustees were to receive one half the money when the deed was made and the other half on January 1st. the Trustees to use the college till that time. The block donated contains about four acres. It is the understanding that there will be a street on all sides of the college. The offer was accepted.

ORATION TO CONVICTS,

DELIVERED BY THE LATE EX-GOV. HORATIO SEYMOUR,

On Independence Day, 1879, to the Inmates of Auburn Prison—A Noteworthy Speech.

On the 4th of July, 1879, Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour delivered the following address to the assembled multitude of prisoners in the Auburn State Penitentiary. It may be read with interest and profit by all readers:

I have declined all invitations this year to make public addresses; but when your Warden asked me to speak to you to-day, I made up my mind to do so, although at the hazard of my health. My interest in the inmates of this and other prisons grows out of official duties, as I have had to act on many cases of applications for pardons. I have learned from a long experience with men in all conditions of life, that none are without faults and none without virtues. I have studied characters with care. I have had to deal with Presidents and with prisoners. I have associated with those held in high honor by the American people. On the other hand, the laws of our State have placed the lives of criminal men in my hands, and it has been my duty to decide whether they should live or die. The period in which I took the most active part in public affairs was one of great excitement, when passions and prejudices were aroused; and in common with all others engaged in the controversies of the day, I have felt the bitterness of partisan strife; nevertheless experience has taught me to think kindly of my fellow men. The longer I live, the better I think of their hearts, and the less of their heads. Everywhere, from the President's mansion to the prisoner's cell, I have learned the wisdom of that prayer which begs that we may be delivered from temptation.

Another great truth is taught by experience: hope is the great reformer. We must instil this in men's minds, if we wish to cultivate their virtues, or enable them to overcome their vices. It has been said that despair is the unpardonable sin; for it paralyzes every sentiment that leads to virtue or happiness. To help us do our duty, we must cherish hope, which gives us courage and charity, which gives us hopes for others. For this reason, when Governor of this State, I did all I could to gain the passage of laws which enable each one of you, by good conduct, to shorten the term of your imprisonment, and if I had my way, you would have a share in the profits of your labor. But I stand before you to-day to speak of another ground of hope, of a higher and more lasting character than mere gain or shortened terms of punishment: and what I have to say does not point to you alone, but to men of all conditions. I do not mean to take the place of those who teach your religious duties. They are far more able than I am to make these clear to your minds; yet it is sometimes the case that we see things in lights in which they are not usually placed before us, and some thoughts which have occurred to me, in a review of my life, may be of value and interest to you. When we grow old we are struck with the fleetness of time; our lives seem to be compassed into one brief period; we suddenly find that pursuits that we have followed are closed and we are confronted with the question, not what we have gained, nor what positions we have held, but what we are in ourselves. We know it is our duty to do what is right, and to avoid doing wrong, but when we look back, if we add up all of our good deeds on the one hand, and our bad acts on the other, we find a startling balance against us. When men reach my time of life, their minds turn towards the past, and they travel backward the paths they have followed. They see things from the opposite side from which they were viewed in youth onward, and are struck by truths which never break upon their minds until they look back upon them.

Sitting before my fire on a winter evening, and musing, as old men are apt to do, about their acts, their errors, their successes or their failures, it occurred to me what I would do if I had the power, and was compelled to wipe out twenty acts of my life. At first, it seemed as if this was an easy thing to do. I had done more than twenty wrong things for which I had always felt regret, and was about to seize my imaginary sponge and rub them out at once, but I thought it best to move with care, to do as I had done to others, lay my character out upon the dissecting table, and trace all influences which had made or marred it. I found to my surprise, if there were any golden threads running through it, they were wrought out by the regrets felt at wrongs; that these regrets had run through the course of my life, guiding my footsteps through all its intricacies and problems; and if I should obliterate all of these acts, to which these golden threads were attached, whose lengthening lines were woven into my very nature, I should destroy what little there was of virtue in my moral make-up. Then I learned that the wrong act, followed by the just regret, and by thoughtful caution to avoid errors, made me a better man than I should have been if I had never fallen. In this I found hope for myself and hope for others, and I tell you who sit before me, as I say to all in every condition, that if you will you can make yourselves better men than if you had never fallen into errors or crimes. A man's destiny does not turn upon the fact of his doing or not doing wrong—for all will do it—but of how he bears himself, what he does and what he thinks, after the wrong act. It was well said by Confucius, that a man's character is decided, not by the number of times he falls, but by the number of times he lifts himself up. I do not know why evil is permitted in this world, but I do know that each one of us has the power to transmute it into good. Every one before me can, if he will, make his past errors sources of moral elevation. Is this not a grand thought, which should not only give us hope, but which should inspire us with firm purposes to exercise this power which makes us akin to the Almighty; for He has given it to us and has pointed out in His works how we shall use it. The problem meets us at every step. There is nothing we do which will not make us better or worse. I do not speak merely of great events, but of the thoughts upon our beds, the toil in the workshop, and the little duties which attend every hour. God, in his goodness, does not judge us so much by what we do; but when we have done things, right or wrong, our destiny mainly turns upon what we think and do after their occurrence. It is then we decide if they shall lift us up to a higher level, or bear us down to a lower grade of morals. Our acts mainly spring from impulses or accidents—the sudden temptation, imperfect knowledge or erring judgment. It is afterthought that gives them their hue. The world may not see this; it may frown upon the deed and upon the man, who, nevertheless, by his regrets, makes it one which shall minister to purity and virtue in all his after life. You, who sit before me, in some ways have advantages over other men whose minds are agitated by the hopes and fears of active pursuits, who find no time for thoughts which tend to virtue and to happiness. With each of you, in a little time, the great question will be—not if you are to be set free, not what the world thinks of you, nor what you have—but what you are; for death often knocks at the door of your cells, and some of your number are carried from their narrow walls to the more narrow walls of the grave.

Let it not be thought that I prove wrong may be done so that good may follow. With Saint Paul, I protest against such inference from the truth that men are saved by repentance for their sins.

But let us look further into this subject, for it deeply concerns us. Though we are unable to recall the errors of the past, we may so deal with them that they will promote our virtue, our wisdom and happiness. Upon this point I am not theorizing. Whoever thinks will learn that human experience proves this. Let us take the case of our errors. We should find if we could rub them all out that we should destroy the wisdom they have given us, if we have taken care to make our errors teach us wisdom. Who could spare their sorrows? How much that is kind and sympathetic in our natures, which lead us to minister to the grief of others, and thus to gain consolations for ourselves, grow out of what are felt as keen calamities when they befall us.

Following out the line of my thoughts, when I assumed that I had the power and was compelled to drown in Lethean waters certain acts, I found I could not spare errors which call forth regrets, mistakes which teach us wisdom, or the sorrows which soften character and make us sensible of the sympathies which give beauty to the intercourse of life. As I had to obliterate twenty events, I found that I could best spare the successes or triumphs which had only served to impart courage in the battle of life and had but little influence in forming character. It is true, that wherever and whatever we are, we can so deal with the past that we can make it give up to us virtue and wisdom. We can, by our regrets, do more than the alchemist aims at when he seeks to transmute base metals into gold, for we can make wrong the seed of right and righteousness; we can transmute error into wisdom; we can make sorrow bloom into a thousand forms like fragrant flowers. These great truths should not only give us contentment with our positions, but hope for the future. The great question, what are we, presses itself upon us as we grow old, or flashes upon us when our lives are cut short by accident or disease. Within these walls, but few days pass without that question being forced upon the minds of some who have reached the end of life's journey. Surely, it should give hope and consolation to all to feel that they can, in the solitude of the cell, or in the gloom of the prison, by thought, by self-examination, make the past, with its crimes, its errors and its sorrows, the very means by which they can lift themselves into higher and happier conditions. This work of transmuting evil into good, is a duty to be done by all conditions of men, and it can be wrought out as well in the prisoner's cell as in the highest an most honorable position, for when you do this, you work by the side of the Almighty. All human experience accords with the higher teachings of religion, that holds out hope to men who feel regret for every evil act. I wish to call your minds to that amazing truth, that there is a Being who rules the world with such benevolence, that he enables weak and erring mortals, if they will, to turn their very sorrows and errors into sources of happiness.

We have many theories in these days in which men try to tell us how the world—acting upon fixed laws—has made itself; that it goes on by progress that regards nothing but certain rules of advancement, regardless of all other considerations save their own irresistible, self-compelling principles. But here we have a truth not only given us in Holy Writ, but proved by our experience, that mental regret will convert a material wrong into a blessing, or, if the offender wills, it will make the same hundredfold more hurtful if he rejoices in his wrong-doing, or hardens his heart against regret. Materialism, evolution, pantheism, or any of the theories which deny the government of an intelligent God, are all phases of fatalism, and are confuted by this truth, that we can, by conforming to His laws, which demand repentance, convert evil into good, or by violating them make evil tenfold more deadly and destructive. We can, by our own minds and sentiments, change the influence of material events, and change the action of laws which govern the world. If man, with all his weakness, can do this, it can only be by the aid of a higher power which shapes, directs and regulates.

I know that what I have said is but an imperfect statement of great truths, compared with the teachings of the pulpit which you hear every Sunday. As my purpose is merely to speak to you of what I have learned in the walks of life, I can give you from this narrow field but partial views of great truths. They may be of no value to you, but I trust you will accept them at least as proof of my sympathies with your condition and sorrows, for if any ambition lingers in the breast of him who speaks to you now, it is that he may be the friend and adviser of the erring and wrong-doer. He has been taught by self-examination and the study of others, that we all belong to that class, and that we owe to one another any aid we can give to our fellows when they fall by the wayside.

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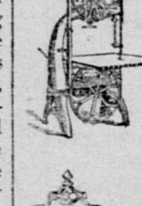

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ABOUT THE HOME.

THRIFT OF THE FAIR SEX AND ITS RESULTS.

The Value of Calisthenics for Girls—Hints and Suggestions for Personal Improvement.

There are no persons for whom the quality, or at least the possibility, of thrift is so important as in the case of women. Their opportunities of earning money are generally smaller than are those of men, and their chances of losing it unquestionably greater. They may be less liable, on the whole, to have others dependent on them, and yet they are very commonly exposed to even this risk, the person dependent being often he on whom the dependence sits least graciously—the husband or the father. Thrift is the ability to make a little go a great way, and to hold on to that little; and the less there is, the more the thrift is needed.

How often are women led into investing their little all in some uncertain enterprise merely because they know that some rich neighbor has done the same. "If Mr. Blank puts his money in there," they say, "it is surely safe for me." But the difference is that Mr. Blank, having a few hundred thousands put past the possibility of risk into United States securities, can afford to amuse himself as he likes with the rest of his money. He can afford to make doubtful investments; whereas if the woman loses her little hoard she has lost absolutely everything, so far as worldly possessions go. So of that commonest form of loss, the lending of the sisters' little fund to the brothers, so they can go into business. "Dear David knows so much better than we how to make use of this money;" whereas if David knows enough to be trusted with his own money he ought to know enough to leave that of his sister where his accidental bankruptcy will not molest it.

That part of thrift which consists in making careful bargains belongs more to women than to men. They are more patient in investigation, slower in deliberation, more microscopic in calculation. Of a young couple going to housekeeping the husband will commonly make up his mind to buy the whole house after less of anxious scrutiny than the wife will bestow on the cooking stove alone; and it will sometimes take the sum of her economies to balance a single bold extravagance of his. Her business virtues are more negative than his—the absence of debt, the absence of daring investments—and doubtless the husband is sometimes right in thinking that a bolder policy may in some particular case be right. Some of this courage comes from the fact that men are used to dealing—at least in imagination—with larger sums. They are talking about possible profits of thousands, while their wives are debating the question between something at $1 a yard and something at 87½ cents. I remember to have read in the memoirs of some unfortunate man of letters an epistle announcing his utter despair and that of his family in view of their hopeless destitution. He really did not know what was to become of him or them. But the letter was dated at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, then the most expensive place of entertainment in New York city.—"*T. W. H.*" *in Harper's Bazar.*

CALISTHENICS FOR GIRLS.

I noticed two sisters, girls of 15, not long ago, very much alike in face and figure, but noticeably different in the poise of the head and shoulders and the carriage of the body. One had a willowy gracefulness and suppleness, yet withal that uprightness and dignity so often seen in Indian women, while the other, though no heavier, and not awkward, conveyed no pleasing impression of perfect grace. And I thought how unfairly had nature dealt with these two—with but a touch had she added an hundred-fold to the charms of one sister. Chance, however, proved to me that nature had had nothing to do with it. A debility, consequent upon some illness, had suggested to the mother to send this daughter, with the child of a German neighbor, to a German turning school, where, certain afternoons in the week, was a class of gymnastics for young women and children. The exercise proving the desired medicine for her health she was continued in the class for several years—for this reason alone—nor was it once thought of to send the well sister with her until it was realized too late what these calisthenics had done for the one.

Curiosity prompted me to accompany the child one day to her class and see for myself. Here I found she could run like a deer and with equal grace; climb a pole like a monkey and as quickly; jump from a spring-board or swing from a trapeze or big iron rings like an acrobat; lead a march like the pretty actress in "The Merry War," and, wonderful to relate, throw a ball like a man—besides many other things—none in themselves particularly desirable accomplishments for young women, but every one well calculated to keep some one set of muscles in the lithe, active body in perfect training.

In a certain city dwells a beautiful woman, a great belle. To keep the suppleness of her figure she stands one hour daily, fifteen minutes at a time, with hands on her hips before a long mirror, and bending her knees out from each other, sinks slowly down toward the floor as low as possible, then again as slowly uprising; meantime moving her arms in any way to their utmost length, out or up, forward or back, until, when she stands erect, they are ready to be placed on her hips again. Each movement is to be repeated, every time a little accelerated, until at the end of the thirteen minutes it is done quite quickly and a beautiful color is glowing in her cheeks. She then lies down on a perfectly flat couch, without a pillow, until her breath comes smooth and regular, as it will in the two minutes left in her quarter of an hour. To a friend who asked how she could afford to spend the time, she replied: "When you and I shall be 45 I shall for this reason be many more years younger than you than the sum of these hours of exercise." In summer, when playing a good deal of tennis, she cuts down her exercising one-half.—*Chicago Herald.*

NEED OF VENTILATION.

In warm weather, young housekeepers must make a daily journey to the cellar to detect foul air; and they should see that proper ventilation is observed here and throughout the dwelling at all times. Probably there is no more prolific source of disease than poor ventilation; and merely opening windows to admit air is not by any means all that is implied by proper ventilation. Even a free circulation of air through rooms in which are badly aired beds, neglected carpets, and an accumulation of dust, will not entirely counteract the ill effects such to arise from these and similar reprehensible short comings.

Children may be taught at an early age to throw back the clothes from the bed, and to hang the night clothing where it will be thoroughly aired, and the habit will cling to them through life; it should be the duty of older persons to open windows, and otherwise admit air to all sleeping apartments as soon as they are vacated in the morning. It is on the seemingly trifling matters, which demand the "eternal vigilance" of the house mother, that the health and happiness of the family depend.—*Mrs. E. G. Cook, M. D., in Demorest's Monthly.*

OLD MAIDS.

Henry Ward Beecher said of old maids that they were truly the salt of the earth, and would take the highest seats in heaven. It is the fault of education that an "old maid" is held up to ridicule and referred to with opprobrium; but surely a woman who remains single because her duty to others demands it is deserving of the highest praise—and scores of cases come to my mind while thinking of these grand souls, where women have remained unmarried to care for aged parents or bring up orphaned families; and equally is she to be commended, who, from a sense of duty to herself, does not marry because in the opportunities offered she feels that she cannot realize her ideal of true marriage, and prefers rather to be called an "old maid" than to undergo the misery and loss of self-respect sure to result from an uncongenial union.—*Mrs. E. G. Cook, M. D. in Demorest's Monthly.*

USE OF THE FORK.

As the fork is now almost exclusively used to convey the food of any consistency to the mouth, it is more than ever desired that it be gracefully handled. We sometimes see people take the fork in the left hand and use it with the tines turned upward—that is spoon fashion. Very often they are making an extra effort to do what they suppose is the proper thing. In reality they are handling the fork in about as awkward a manner as could be easily devised. When the fork is held in the left hand the food should be taken up and carried to the mouth on the points of the tines. In the right hand the fork may be used with the tines pointed upward or downward at will.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A SENSIBLE CUSTOM.

A Mexican custom which is extremely pleasant and convenient to women folk is their way of leading a lady up and down stairs, and American men would do not only a courteous but a humane thing in imitating them in this respect. In descending stairs the Mexican goes a step before his companion, and taking her hand, holds it up in such a way that any misstep or failure on her part would be sustained by him. In ascending, the lady takes her escort's arm and is thus assisted by him.

"ALL run down" from the weakening effects of warm weather, you need a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Give this peculiar medicine a trial. Sold by all druggists.

Cholera Morbus

Cramps

Colic

Diarrhoea

Summer Complaints

Dysentery

All Cured by a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain Killer in a little Milk or Sugar and Water.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

J&T COUSINS NEW YORK SHOES

FOR LADIES, MISSES & CHILDREN

Embody the highest excellencies in shapeliness, comfort and durability and are the reigning favorites in fashionable circles.

Our name is on every sole. J. & T. COUSINS, NEW YORK.

Agents for SACRAMENTO,

Weinstock & Lubin.

FRED. MASON,

No. 528 J STREET.

Shirts to Order.

Gents' Furnishing Goods!

First-class French Balbriggan Shirts from 32 to 48, at $1 25.

Drawers, from 28 to 46, at $1 25.

☞ Send for Samples and Price List. ☜

Mason's Laundry Office, 528 J street.

je23 1pTuThS

DR. LEPPER'S ELECTRIC LIFE

—FOR—

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

Headache, Sprains, Bruises,

CRAMPS, COLIC, Etc.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE!

San Francisco Savings Union,

532 California street, Corner Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING WITH JUNE 30, 1887, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four and thirty-two one hundredths (4 32-100) per cent per annum on term deposits, and three and six-tenths (3 6-10) per cent. per annum on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1887. [je22-2w] LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

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. 1plm

D. McKAY,

809 J Street .... Sacramento,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN HARNESS of all grades, Saddles and Collars, Horse Clothing, Robes, Whips, etc. We have on hand a large stock of Single Buggy Harness, all hand-made from $10 up. 1p

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA!

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER AND TONIC ALTERATIVE IN USE.

It cures disease originating from a disordered state of the Blood or Liver. It invigorates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, relieving Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation; restores the Appetite and increases and hardens the Flesh.

It stimulates the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action, Purifies the Blood and Beautifies the Complexion.

Sold by all Druggists.

J. R. GATES & CO.,

417 Sansome Street, S. F.

je1-1plm&3p8

GENERAL NOTICES.

Luxuriant hair, with its youthful color, assured by using PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC is new life to the aged. mr5-1t

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 diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. mr15-1yMWF

Ex-Mayor R. W. Townley, Judge T. F. McCormick, E. H. Sherwood, Banker; J. Maguire, Banker, G. S. Davis, Banker; and J. O. Tichenor, Merchant, all of Elizabeth, N. J., earnestly commend Ely's Cream Balm as a specific for catarrhal affection. fe8-1y

I had Catarrh for ten years, and in January bought a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm at D. M. Stockmon's Pioneer Drug Store and have had but little trouble since. It is the best remedy I ever tried.—Jas. L. Anderson, Suisun, Cal. fe8-1y

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 conversations, and even whispers, heard distinctly. Send for illustrated book of testimonials free. F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, New York. ap16-3mS

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

The best place in California to have your printing done: A. J. Johnston & Co's, 410 J St., Sacramento, Cal.

At F. Baumel's, 723 J st., Fresh Butter and Eggs. A good glass of Cider or Buttermilk. tf

Carriage Painting by J. E. Parmeter, at 916 and 918 Eleventh street, between I and J. tf

If you want a Number One Carpet woven on short notice, send it to MARY S. COWGER, 802 M street. mr8-1m*

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.

FRUITS, SEEDS AND PRODUCE.

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

FRUIT!

CHRIS. EHMANN,

Nos. 1028 and 1030 J STREET,

RECEIVES DAILY CONSIGNMENTS OF Choice Fruits, Berries, Etc.,

As soon as they appear in the market. Cherries, Currants, Apricots, Strawberries, Gooseberries, etc. The best place to buy GROCERIES. Prices always the lowest.

National Grocery,

Southwest Corner Eleventh and J streets.

☞ Send for PRICE LIST. 1p-1m

W. R. STRONG & CO.,

—WHOLESALE—

FRUIT AND PRODUCE DEALERS,

SACRAMENTO .... [1p] .... CAL.

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.

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. 1ptf

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

GREGORY, BARNES & CO.,

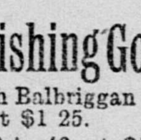
(Successors to GREGORY & CO.),

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

SUMMER RESORTS.

EL MONTE HOTEL.



THIS POPULAR MOUNTAIN Resort is located in the Town of Sisson, at the foot of Mount Shasta, on the line of the California and Oregon Railroad. All Trains stop at this House for Meals.

Rooms all nicely furnished.

The Table is supplied with the best the market affords.

☞ Finest of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, etc., at the bar.

J. E. McDOWELL, Proprietor,

(Formerly of the BATES HOUSE, Indianapolis, Ind). tf

FOR SALE!

A Fine Residence, Modern Built; Seven rooms and bath, gas, hot and cold water; good barn, woodhouse; shade and fruit trees. One of the finest homes in the city—on the line of the O-street Railroad. Must be sold on account of the owner leaving the city.

—ALSO—

A Fine Two-story Dwelling, on the line of the H-street Railroad. Modern built; seven rooms, and bath and attachments; Lot, 40x160 feet; shade trees and shrubbery. Will be sold at a bargain.

MONEY TO LOAN

SWEETSER & AMSDEN

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

No. 1012 Fourth street, Sacramento. 1p

GILT EDGE BUTTER!

ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT THINGS to get at this season of the year is GILT EDGE BUTTER. Having contracted with one of the best butter makers on the coast for our supply, we are enabled to furnish the very best. Try it and be convinced.

KILGORE & CO.,

GROCERS,

Northwest Cor. Tenth and K sts.

SACRAMENTO. 1p

W. W. Grissim,

—DEALER IN—

CHOICE FAMILY & FANCY GROCERIES

815 J STREET, BET. EIGHTH AND NINTH.

OYSTERS:

	Per can.	Per doz.
Myers, 1-lb	10c.	$1 00
Myers, 2-lb	15c.	1 75
Cherrystone, 1-lb	12½c.	1 50
Cherrystone, 2-lb	25c.	2 50
McMurry's, 1-lb	15c.	1 40
McMurry's, 2-lb	20c.	2 30
Corn Beef	20c.	2 25
Boneless Pigs' Feet (1-lb. can)	15c.	1 75
Lunch Ham	30c.	3 50
Condensed Milk (eagle brand)	20c.	2 10
Assorted Jellies or Jams	20c.	2 00
French Sardines, 15c. a box		1 50
French Sardines (large boxes)	25c.	2 50
American Sardines		1 00
Macaroni and Vermicelli (No. 1)		$1 per box
" " " (No. 2)	75c.	"
" " " (Imported)	15c.	lb
5 Gallons No. 1 Coal Oil		$1 00
35 lbs. Pea Beans		1 00
30 lbs. Butter Beans		1 00

☞ These goods are the best to be found in the market. Send for Monthly Price List. 1p

WEAK, UNDEVELOPED PARTS

Of the body enlarged and strengthened. Full particulars (sealed) free. ERIE MED. CO., Buffalo, N. Y. my14-1yTuThS

BUSINESS CARDS.

SUIE ON,

DEALER AND MANUFACTURER OF LADIES' and Children's Neckwear, Men's White Shirts, Silks, Lacquered Ware, Curiosities, Fans, and all kinds of Japanese Goods. Prices the very lowest. 609 K street, between Sixth and Seventh, Sacramento. All orders promptly attended to.

CAPITAL IRON WORKS,

904 K STREET, SACRAMENTO. STEAM Engines and Boilers, from four to forty horse-power now in stock. Pumping Engines for Irrigation and Water Supply constantly on hand. Deep-well Pumps Horse-powers and Windmills manufactured as a regular line. M. R. ROSE. 4p

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ROOT, NEILSON & CO.,

UNION FOUNDRY—IRON AND BRASS Founders and Machinists, Front street, between N and O. Castings and Machinery of every description made to order. 4plm

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINTS, Oils, Glass, Varnish, Brushes, Lamps, Wall Paper, Picture Moldings, Painters' and Artists' Materials, etc. Also, make a specialty of Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging, House and Sign Painting, Glazing and Gilding. No. 626 J street, Sacramento. 4p

F. FOSTER. J. O. FUNSTON.

1856. **F. FOSTER & CO.,** 1885.

BOOK-BINDERS, PAPER-RULERS AND Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 319 J street, between Third and Fourth, Sacramento. 4p

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ASSAYER AND CHEMIST, NO. 317 J ST. Analysis and assays made of Gold, Silver and all the useful minerals containing metals or possessing commercial value. Also, water tested as to its purity and medicinal value. Amalgams retorted, smelted and bullion assays made. Gold purchased at assay value. Blowpipe and assay instructions given. tf

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CARLE & CROLY,

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS, ARE PREpared to do all kinds of work in their line, in city or country. Principal place of business, Sacramento. Shop, No. 1124 Second street, between K and L. Postoffice Box No. 410, Sacramento. 4ptf

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SACRAMENTO FOUNDRY, FRONT STREET, corner N. Steam Engines, all kinds of Mining, Ship and Agricultural Machinery, House Castings, Iron Railings and Ornamental Work, Horse Powers and the best Ground Roller. tf

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☞ Notary Public. 1m

CLINTON L. WHITE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOUTHWEST CORner Fifth and J streets, Rooms 10 and 11, Sutter Building, Sacramento, Cal. tf

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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW. Offices: Metropolitan Block, over Metropolitan Theater, 425 K street, Sacramento, Cal. tf

A. L. HART,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. OFFICE, SOUTHwest corner of Fifth and J streets. Rooms 12, 13 and 14, Sutter Building. tf

W. A. GETT & W. A. HENRY,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW, Bryte Building, Southwest Corner of Seventh and J streets, Sacramento, Cal. ap4

DENTISTRY.

C. T. MILLIKIN,

DENTIST, 1008 EIGHTH ST., BET. J AND K, Over Dr W. H. Hughson's office. tf

W. WOOD,

DENTIST, QUINN'S BUILDING, northeast corner Fourth and J streets. Artificial Teeth inserted on all bases. Improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless extraction of teeth. tf

I. G. SHAW,

DENTIST, CORNER TENTH AND J STREETS. Over Tuft's Drug Store. 1m

REMOVED.

DR. H. H. PIERSON, DENTIST, has moved from 415 J street, to his NEW DENTAL PARLORS, 511 J STREET. 1m

F. F. TEBBETS.

DENTIST, 914 SIXTH STREET, between I and J, west side, opposite Congregational Church.

RAILROADS, STEAMERS, ETC.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

(PACIFIC SYSTEM).

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

LEAVE (for)	FROM JUNE 25, 1887.	ARRIVE (from)
7:20 A.	Calistoga and Napa	6:50 P.
2:45 P.	" " "	11:25 A.
11:30 A.	Deming, El Paso and East	2:30 P.
9.50 P.	Coles and Portland, via Chico	4:10 A.
¶*6:05 A.	Coles via Chico	4:25 P.
6 50 P.	Knights	6:50 A.
6:10 P.	Los Angeles and Mojave	9:00 A.
7:20 P.	Ogden and East } Express	7:00 A.
7:20 P.	" " " } Emigr't	7:00 A.
2:50 P.	Red Bluff, via Marysville	10:10 A.
10:20 A.	Redding, via Davis	3:45 P.
4:20 A.	San Francisco, via Benicia	9:40 P.
7:20 A.	" " " "	6:50 P.
2:45 P.	" " " "	11:25 A.
11:30 A.	" " " Livermore	2:35 P.
*10:00 A.	" " " steamer	§6:00 A.
11:30 A.	San Jose	2:35 P.
11:30 A.	Stockton and Galt	2:25 P.
5:00 P.	" " "	9:00 A.
11:50 A.	Truckee and Reno	2:10 P.
7:20 A.	Vallejo	11:25 A.
2:45 P.	"	6:50 P.
	S. & P. R. R.	
*8 00 A.	Folsom & Shingle Springs	*1 50 P.
*5:10 P.	Folsom	*6:50 A.

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

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

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL ORGANIZE AN EXCURSION TO THE EAST

On the 28th of each month. For full particulars address JOHN TALBOT, Agent.

Also, Agent Inman Steamship Co. Office, 205 J street, Sacramento. Postoffice Box 288. Inclose stamp for answer. tf

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

ORDINANCE NO. 220.

In order to secure uniformity and improvement in the appearance of the business portion of the city in the regulation of signs, etc.,

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE CITY of Sacramento do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Ordinance No. 53 is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, society or club to suspend, or have suspended over or across any alley or sidewalk, any cloth or paper sign, or to place or have placed signs of any character or description upon either awning posts or the outer edge of the sidewalks.

SECTION 3. It shall be unlawful for any person or business firm to suspend, or have suspended over or across any sidewalk, any sign or board bearing the letters or figures of a sign that will hang lower than eleven (11) feet from the bottom of said board or sign to the sidewalk; in all cases said boards or signs to be hung in such a manner as to guarantee absolute safety to the general public.

SECTION 4. Any person or persons having such signs as specified in Section 2, of this Ordinance, shall, within five days from and after the passage of this Ordinance, be required to have the same removed.

SECTION 5. Any person or persons having signs or boards suspended to any lower hight than specified in Section 3, of this Ordinance, shall be required to properly adjust the same within ten days from the passage of this Ordinance.

SECTION 6. Any person violating the provisions of this Ordinance, upon a conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $10 for the first offense, and not more than $25 for each succeeding offense.

SECTION 7. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

EUGENE J. GREGORY, President Board of Trustees.

Passed June 27, 1887.

je28-10t E. H. McKEE, Clerk.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT IT IS THE INTENTION OF THE Board of Trustees of the city of Sacramento to order Twenty-ninth street, from I to S streets, and the alley between R and S streets, from Twenty-eighth to Twenty-ninth, and Twenty-ninth to Thirtieth streets, of the city of Sacramento, vacated and discontinued; said order to be made at 10 o'clock A. M., JULY 18, 1887, and in pursuance of the petition of the Sacramento Recreation Association and the members thereof. By order of the Board of Trustees.

Sacramento, June 20, 1887.

je27-18t E. H. McKEE, Clerk.

Crossman's Specific Mixture.

With this remedy persons can cure themselves without the least exposure, change of diet, or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the constitution. Ask your druggist for it. Price, $1 a bottle. fe26-1yWS