MILLIONS IN RACE TRACKS.

INVESTMENTS IN HORSE RACING IN AND AROUND NEW YORK.

Cost of a String of Runners—Good Dividends for the Members of Some Jockey Clubs.

When that young giant of the West, El Rio Rey, with the shoulder-blades of a three-year-old and the stride of an easy conqueror, proclaimed himself invincible, he really christened the new track in New York. The Morris brothers have spent perhaps $500,000 on it. In some respects it is unique. Regal in its equipments, it opens its gates as readily for free admission to the field as for the opulent patron of the turf who pays handsomely for a seat in the grand stand. The significance of this novelty is understood only when it is remembered that, while some of the tracks in the vicinity of New York appeal more particularly to the wealthy, others seem to have been established exclusively for the pleasure and possible profit of those in more moderate circumstances. There are inveterate lovers of racing who would no more dream of visiting one of half a dozen courses that could be mentioned than they would of finding an evening's entertainment at a dime museum in preference to the Madison Square Theater. At the new track, to a degree visible nowhere else, extremes meet. The Morris brothers have made an innovation. Every feature of the new enterprise, from programmes which cost nothing to stakes fabulous in the aggregate, bears evidence of a lavish touch.

Racing tracks are springing up like mushrooms in all directions. For a year it looked as though New Jersey would become the paradise of the thoroughbred. The Legislature of the Empire State frowned upon pool-selling, and racing without pool-selling is as insipid as poker played for nothing. New Jersey felt the effect at once. Clifton, really a branch of the Brighton Beach track, sprang into existence, and Guttenburg came into being. Then the Legislature changed front and the thirty-day law was passed. It allows thirty days' racing on any one course and legalizes pool-selling for that period each year. The compromise is little more than a compromise in name. To have racing in any desirable locality all the season through, it is necessary only to have a sufficient number of tracks. There is no scarcity of them now. The capital they have swallowed is something prodigious. To the superficial observer it is represented by land and buildings, and, strictly speaking, this may be the case; but no estimate would go far enough which did not round out the subject by including horses and stables and the cost of maintaining them. A glance at the track proper, however, is first in order.

Some wealthy Germans laid out the half-mile track at Guttenburg at a cost of perhaps $65,000.

George Engeman owns the Clifton track and spent about $75,000 on it.

W. H. Engeman built the Brighton Beach track. It is worth $150,000, though it cost nothing like that figure; the land having fallen into Mr. Engeman's hands at a time when the proverbial song was really its market value.

The new Dwyer track at Elizabeth, New Jersey, on which horses' hoofs will be planted for the first time this month, has cost not less than $250,000. It is practically owned by the Dwyer brothers, although some of their friends have a little stock in it.

The Linden Blooded Horse Association will open its new track, which is also at Elizabeth, New Jersey, some time this month. A son of Attorney-General Stockton of that State is heavily interested in it, and a good many influential New Jersey politicians will profit by its success. Not less than $150,000 will have been expended when the starter's flag drops for the first time there. It looked as though there might be war to the knife between the Linden Association and the Dwyers, with the choice of racing days as a casus belli; but hostilities have been happily averted and no conflict of dates is impending.

The Monmouth Park Association abandons its somewhat primitive track this year, but it will make a lusty bid for front-rank honors next summer. D. D. Withers, Pierre Lorillard, A. J. Cassatt and the George Lorillard estate are opening plethoric pocketbooks, and while the old track is being used for training purposes, there is to be a new one close at hand. New and old will account for the expenditure of about $300,000.

The Coney Island Jockey Club, with its ideal course and unsurpassed location, and backed by such men as William K. Vanderbilt, John G. Hecksher and the Alexandre brothers, has $150,000 at stake close to the seashore. The club has declared colossal dividends, and is credited with having accumulated a reserve fund as large as its capital, so that if racing were declared illegal to-morrow the stockholders would receive back the amount invested, to say nothing of the dividends and the proceeds of the sale of the property.

Perhaps the best investment is that made by the owners of the Brooklyn Jockey Club track. They include the Dwyer brothers and such powerful politicians as James Shevlin, Alderman McCarty and John Delmar, all of Brooklyn. They purchased the old Parkville trotting course, and a comparatively nominal expenditure prepared it for present purposes. It is worth not less than $150,000, and pays interest on an infinitely heavier figure.

When Jerome Park is added to the list it becomes evident that not less than two millions of dollars are invested in race tracks within easy reaching distance of the metropolis. No effort has been made to be exact about the figures, the object being to get simply at a general idea of what it costs to furnish facilities for the display of speed.

A rough estimate of the number of men who enter race horses on Eastern tracks places it at fifty. It is not easy to strike a satisfactory average of the numerical strength of the stables in the matter of horses, but fifteen would probably be not far out of the way. Taking $2,000 as the average worth of the horses, the aggregate value of the flyers becomes a plain problem in arithmetic. A million and a half of dollars is the result of the calculation. It would be scarcely interesting to go into the details necessary to show in how many different ways the pocket of the owner of a stable drained after he has purchased his animals, but they would swell the three and a half millions to five, and probably leave a very handsome margin above it.

Not many Western horses are run on Eastern tracks, and the reasons are manifest. It pays to bring on only the best. The expense of transporting and finding stabling accommodations here is justified only when the horse has proved its ability to run in the best of company. Mr. Winters made no mistake when he changed the base of El Rio Rey's operations, but his balance would soon be on the debit side of the ledger if he turned to the West the tails of those of his horses credited only with commonplace performances. The royal blood of The River King will circulate to a fine financial tune in the East. It may be a little premature to come to conclusions concerning him, but the general impression is that nothing that is possible for a two-year-old is out of his reach.

It is gratuitous, in the face of what has already been stated, to say that the popularity of racing goes on increasing in an accelerating ratio. Two or three other tracks are talked of, and when they materialize they are certain to be followed by talk of two or three more. None of them complain of poverty of attendance. At most of them the bookmakers flourish, and the betting reaches proportions which make observers wonder where the money comes from. The drift of overwhelming testimony is that sooner or later the man who bets will have nothing to bet with, but that doesn't lessen the betting. The old Spanish proverb, "When the pitcher goes to the well, woe unto the pitcher; when the well goes to the pitcher, woe unto the pitcher; whatever befalls, woe unto the pitcher," has been modified so that it concludes, "whatever befalls, woe unto the better," but he flourishes his money in the bookmaker's face with more pertinacity than ever.

On the other hand, it is to be said, however, that the bookmaker is far from having everything his own way. He is fair game to fly at, and many a time his wings are clipped. The "good things" of the track do not all "come his way." The men who have a "sure thing," and who sometimes make it sure in a fashion not always above criticism, regard them as legitimate prey. Bookmakers as a rule know how to keep their own counsel, but I met a communicative member of the profession a few days ago and found him quite interesting.

"I've taken in as much as $10,000 on a race," he said. "Oh, yes, you can tell just how you stand if you have rapid and accurate arithmeticians behind you. They ought to be able to let you know where you are in a few seconds; but the trouble is that a book can't always be made to suit the maker. The public will play some horses almost to the exclusion of others, and so he doesn't get a chance to even his book up. The result is that he has to take risks, though not to the same extent as the man who picks out one horse as a winner. The principal trouble with most of the men in my business is that they are gamblers. There is little or no risk in bookmaking when it is conducted on sound principles and when the maker does not yield to the temptation to make big money by risking big money; but few of us are proof against it. The man in my business who eliminates as far as possible the element of speculation must be content with smaller returns, but is sure of a fortune in the long run. A bookmaker can minimize his losses only by cutting down his possible winnings; but as he is human, like everybody else at a race-track, he goes for a big stake, and frequently gets cleaned out. I've lost $3,000 or $4,000 at a dip, and many a day I've cleared more than that. I'll tell you something that may surprise you, though I won't mention any names. There is a bookmaker who is supposed to be coining money. I know just how he stands up to date. He is behind so far this season not less than $80,000. Yes, he is a plunger, and he'll get it all back. I lent him $15,000 last week, and he can have $15,000 more. He'll get it all back, and more, too, as soon as he makes up his mind to go a little slow."

The gentleman who thus took me into his confidence added that on one race his receipts were $3,700 and his outlay exactly $300. The latter sum was earned by a $10 bill placed on a horse against which he offered thirty to one. He is a tall gentleman of dark complexion, with a Roman nose, Episcopal side whiskers, clerical looking clothes and a pallid face. He has nerve enough to throw a fire-brand in the face of Polyphemus, and honor enough to vindicate his word at the expense of every dollar that recognizes him as proprietor. A stranger would as soon think of taking him for a gambler as he would of mistaking him for a Chinaman. I saw him walk into Spencer's Club House, at Saratoga, and say:

"I'll go you a thousand on the red."

"All right," said the bland gentleman addressed.

The ball dropped into a black hole, and a thousand dollars dropped into Mr. Spencer's pocket.

One side of the picture not usually held up for public edification is that of the man who starts a stable without a bank account sufficiently large to face the music of disaster. A case in point is a horseman with a string of promising animals and just enough money to lure him into the business. One of the horses was shot after its first race. A muddy track and a broken shoulder tell the story of its fate. Another "went lame," and never had a chance to respond to the persuasion of a pair of racing spurs. A third had the consoling habit of acting so badly at the post that the starter took a pardonable delight in leaving it there. As for the rest, four in number, they were beastly tractable and slow. One of them finished last in a race for horses that had never won a race, and none of the others would have finished first in the same event. How he has managed to drag through so far this season is as much a mystery to himself as anybody else. It bothers him to find enough to pay his entrance fees. When he has run the gauntlet of every harrowing experience that his exasperating situation can provoke he will take refuge under the auctioneer's hammer, and ask fate to play for him on any string but a string of horses.

Table Talk.

Several gentlemen who had visited New York told us some time ago that in polite society in that city there obtains a pretty fashion in serving coffee in miniature cups—after-dinner coffee, it is called, as we recollect. It is deemed vulgar to serve coffee in large cups, because when a gentleman feeds he should prefer to feed delicately and not out of a trough. We once asked Professor Fishbladder how it was that small coffees hadn't been introduced into Chicago society, and he said that it was because they were regarded as dangerous. It seems that the Calumet Club years ago did import a lot of these miniature cups with a view to utilizing them for after-dinner coffee. But at the very start there befell an accident that drove the innovation out of favor. One of the wealthiest and most influential members of the club, while endeavoring to make away with his usual after-dinner coffee, swallowed the cup, and for weeks his life was despaired of. Ever since then in the best Chicago society the regulation coffee cup has been the size of a sitz-bath.—*Chicago News.*

A Vain Search.

Yellowly—"Why, Brownly, how bad you look this morning. Did you sleep any last night?"

Brownly—"Not a wink."

"Anybody sick?"

"I am."

"What's the matter?"

"Well, you see my wife has been in the habit of going through my pockets at night, and I thought what was good for the gander was good for the goose, so after she fell asleep last night I arose and set out to go through her pocket"

"Get anything?"

"No. Searched the dress over and over, spent the whole night at it, but couldn't find the pocket."

"WEAK and weary" describes the condition of many people debilitated by the warm weather, by disease or overwork. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed to build up and strengthen the body, purify and quicken the sluggish blood, and restore the lost appetite.

The Austrian Government, which controls the tobacco trade, made a great financial loss by raising the price of cigars. In Vienna alone 35,000,000 fewer cigars have been sold, with a corresponding increase in the consumption of cigarettes and pipes. In all, the loss amounts to 710,000 florins.

THE Texas cowboys take Simmons Liver Regulator when bilious.—J. E. Pierce, Ranchero Grande, Texas.

HOW SINGLE WOMEN LIVE.

THE DISCOMFORTS OF BOARDING AND LODGING-HOUSES.

Difficulties Encountered by Self-Supporting Single Women in Housekeeping—A Clever Method.

"I have done with boarding-houses forever!" was the remark of a clever, self-supporting woman the other day. And then she related her recent experiences. It was a history of small things, very small indeed, but of things that go far toward making life endurable or otherwise. It was the story of hundreds of women similarly situated, alone in the world with work that must be done to give them bread; with no home, with the desire for one, and yet with no alternative but a boarding-house.

And what does such a woman get in a boarding-house? A hall bedroom, with the certainty of three meals a day if she can find it convenient to be at table at certain hours, a corner in a gloomy, dimly-lighted parlor in which to receive her friends, and an endless amount of gossip about her goings-out and comings-in.

A lodging-house, if she can get into one, for very few of them will receive women, is not much better; it is rather worse. She will find in the average lodging-house no parlor, and so will be obliged to receive her friends in her sleeping-room, rent another room or resort to the modern luxury of a folding bed, which she will probably be obliged to buy with her own money. The room question settled, there is the question of meals to be decided. If the landlady is obliging she will permit the heating of water over an alcohol lamp, but there are ten chances to one that she is not, and so the pleasure of making one's own coffee must be foregone. This upsets one's plans completely, for although it may be an easy and a pleasant thing to go out to dinner, it is neither to go out to breakfast. For those whose work takes them out early it is a necessity, but there frequently comes a holiday even to them, when a cosy breakfast at home would be a delight.

Well, what is to be done? Go to housekeeping? Women living on small incomes cannot afford it, even when it is co-operative. And, besides, they have not the time to give to it. And then there is the everlasting servant question. Women who are engaged in an occupation have not the time to teach ignorant people, and they have not sufficient money to pay for trained servants, and so we get back to the starting point again. Boarding-houses and lodging-houses are ruled out of consideration; housekeeping in a whole house is not to be thought of on account of expense, and there remains only flat life. But flat life has the same drawbacks as housekeeping—the high rent and the necessity of keeping a servant. Then, too, a single woman does not want so many rooms as even the smallest flat, arranged for housekeeping, contains. The few apartment houses wherein room without kitchens may be had are not numerous in large cities, and the majority of them are very expensive, or are intended only for bachelors.

And every year the large army of self-supporting women increases, and the real estate agents say that they have a continual demand from women for studios; that is, a demand for apartments similar to those that are built for and rented to men—one room or two rooms and bath. The tenant wants to cook or not to cook, as she is inclined, and there must be no boarding-school rules regarding the use of gas after a certain hour at night.

There are a few such houses in any large city, and fortunate are the woman who are able to get into them. As women are gradually being recognized as intelligent and trustworthy human beings, it is reasonable to hope that in the near future their comfort will be taken into consideration as well as that of men, and that houses will be built for their accommodation. In the meantime, the majority of them struggle with refractory landladies, and exist in uncomfortable rooms. But those few who succeed in obtaining rooms in a well-appointed apartment house, where rooms may be had at reasonable prices, where there is a janitor to call on when necessary, and where the care of their rooms is included in the rent, have a comfortable time. They lead an independent life, and get far more comfort and pleasure than the dweller in a boarding-house.

A dinner was given the other day by two young women who live in this way, and a very enjoyable affair it was, albeit very simple. The party consisted of four, the hostess and two guests, and the dinner cost a very little more than a dollar. Of what did it consist? Of not many things, but everything was the best of its kind. Having a limited supply of plates, and no arrangements for cooking, the dinner necessarily consisted chiefly of cold dishes, and of those that necessitated but one change of table service. The small table was covered with a white cloth of the finest linen damask, and some of the silver dated back three or four generations. The china was also family china, and was of the finest French and Japanese, beautifully decorated. The table presented an attractive and dainty appearance.

The first course was boiled eggs; odd, perhaps, to begin a dinner in this way, but they were deliciously fresh, and cooked to perfection. The next course was cold tongue, with lobster salad, both of which were bought cooked and prepared for the table at a confectioner's. After this were served ripe, red tomatoes, and with it all fresh bread and butter, and a delicious sherry wine. The price of the latter, of course, was not included in the cost of the dinner. For desert there were peaches, sliced and drowned in cream and sugar, and coffee that was like nectar. What more than this could one desire for a midsummer dinner?

These two women share an apartment for the purpose of lessening expenses, and among their friends an invitation to take dinner or a morning cup of coffee with them is esteemed a privilege and a pleasure. They invariably make their coffee for breakfast, eat a light luncheon of fruit, bread and butter, milk and eggs, and frequently dine at home as described above, finding that in this way they can live on very little money. They are able to choose what they want for dinner and have it at the hour that suits them best, and they enjoy the privilege of using their own china and silver. It took them some time, three or four years, to find out this way of living, but they think that, for women who work and receive only moderate incomes, it is the best and cheapest way. There are plenty of confectionaries, restaurants and other respectable shops where meats, salads and pastry are sold, and these are the markets of refined working women. It is infinitely better than living at cheap restaurants where one does not know what one is eating, and it is really cheaper than the cheapest restaurant. And the privacy of one's own room, filled with pretty bric-a-brac, with the wearing of a dainty summer-house gown, are two delights that no restaurant can furnish. More than all, perhaps, is the consciousness that in living in this way one is keeping within one's income, and so far within that one's bank account really grows.

Doubtless there are many women who live in this way, but perhaps there are many more who would be glad to economize even more than they do, if they only knew how.

There is a wonderful cave near James P. Harrison's marble mill on Long Swamp, in Pickens county, Ga. The base of the mountain is a solid block of marble, so far as is known, except the opening that constitutes the cave. At the entrance the passage is only large enough to admit a man in a stooping posture, but we are told that after a few yards have been traveled the roof becomes higher and one can walk with ease. There are several chambers in the cave, and nearly all of them have been explored, though one narrow passage has never been entered. A young son of Mr. Champion, who lives near the cave, told us that the cave didn't extend far under the mountain, "not over two or three hundred yards," which we thought a considerable distance to go under a solid mountain of marble.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Charles L. Webster & Co., New York, have issued what is probably the most elaborate cook book that has yet come from the press. It is entitled "The Table, How to Buy Food, How to Cook it, and How to Serve It." It is issued under the authorship of Alessandro Filippini. It is indorsed by so high an authority as Charles C. Delmonico, who certifies that the author satisfactorily served the Delmonico family as chief of cuisine for more than a quarter of a century. We do not recall that we have ever seen so complete a book upon the subjects named, and it has been our fortune to examine some scores of the best. In any brief notice a comprehensive description of its character cannot be given. It may be said, however, that it is a large octavo of more than 430 pages, elegantly printed and arranged after a unique order, and illustrated as the need is. It is apparently exhaustive of the whole subject of the preparation of food in elegant style, as well as for the plainer order of tables. It considers first, the American markets and the food of the seasons, especially game, fruits and vegetables. Next the varieties of fish that are to be found in the several markets of the country for each month in the year are described and their merits discussed. The vegetables are treated in the same way and lastly the melons. The art of setting a table is then considered, and following that chapter is one on the serving of meals. The next division embraces menus for breakfast, luncheon and dinner for every day in the year, with explanatory notes. These are presented rather as suggestions, than with the expectation that they can always be carried out in detail. Against each number in each menu is a reference to a section of the book that contains instructions for the preparation of the dish. These receipts or directions number nearly 1,400, and follow next in order. They are given in divisions, as preparation of soups, of sauces, of hors d'œuvres, of fish, and so to the end of an extended list, closing with desserts and ices. Examination of these receipts discloses that there has been given great attention to detail, so that with ordinary intelligence any housewife or cook ought to be able to achieve good results. A supplement treats of carving, and an appendix presents celebrated menus, many of them prepared originally by the author of the work, and representing dinners and banquets in America, England, France, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, Greece, Africa, China, Corea and Hawaii. The merits of this work on the art of buying, cooking and serving food are so superior that we have felt warranted in giving it thus much of attention. It certainly rises superior in very many respects to any book of the kind yet brought out, and since, as Saxe wittily said, a people may be known by their cooking, and as the art lies so near to health and civilization, the elaborate work of the famous cook, Filippini, may serve a high purpose. It has been committed, so far as Sacramento is concerned, to the exclusive agency of Miss Marion A. Davis, of 1302 H street, who will fill orders for it sent to that address. She is a graduate of the National School of Cookery, London, England. The History Company of San Francisco, is the Pacific coast publisher of the book, and in a neat supplemental pamphlet publishes very warm endorsements of the work by Mrs. R. H. Pratt, Mrs. F. M. Pixley, Ralph Weil, Mrs. Ariel Lathrop, Mrs. J. A. Fillmore and Mrs. L. H. Otis, some of whom point out that the directions for cookery given, while of the first order, conserve economy in the kitchen in a high degree.

"The Pacific Monthly" is the title of a new candidate for favor. It is a monthly of small dimensions and is published by Edwards & Mercer, Los Angeles. Its editorial pages are its strongest, and are altogether creditable. The literary contributions are rather ordinary, excepting only Professor Holden's admirable paper on "Astronomical Photography." The magazine is issued monthly, at $1 a year. There is room for it, but its must needs appear in brighter topography and more attractive pages. No magazine of this age can afford a poor appearance.

The "Cosmopolitan" (Jno. B. Walker, New York), for October, is illustrated with lavish display of fine photogravures. Among these are portraits of the wealthy women of America; illustrations of the composition of the French army; of a great farming region in Iowa; of the game of baseball in the United States; of West Point and the plains life of the soldier; of Egypt under the Khedive; of the ritual music of the Greek Church; of the world language, "Volapuk," and finally of "Tuxedo Park" and club house.

"Ocean" (John H. Gould, N. York), for September, is one of the handsomest and richly illustrated numbers that have been issued. There are twelve full page photogravures of the steamship Teutonic. The letter press is in the very best style of the typographic art, and the matter is spirited and full of interest.

"Our Little Ones and the Nursery" (the Russell Publishing Company, Boston) for October is as bright and spirited as usual, and is very handsomely illustrated. The editors evidently believe that the best way to the heart and the intelligence of the child lies through the fancy and the imagination.

"The Sanitary Era" for October is at hand from the publisher (W. C. Conant, New York). It is well filled with matter of peculiar interest to the sanitarians of the country, as well as to householders, city authorities and others having to do with sanitary questions.

"Babyhood" for October (Babyhood Publishing Company, New York) is devoted to subjects that are of essential interest to mothers, nurses of children and guardians of youths. Its articles on home training, seasonable dress and the like are of much importance.

"The Writer" for October (W. H. Hills, Boston) is a number of even more than usual interest to literary workers. This magazine is monthly commanding more and more of respect and consideration from writers, editors and others in similar walks of life.

The "Occidental Medical Times" (J. H. Parkinson, Sacramento.), for October, has its usual variety of matter of interest to physicians, surgeons and sanitarians. There are also valuable vital statistics, editorial comments, medical news notes and reviews.

"The Pacific Educational Journal" for October (J. S. McChesney, San Francisco) is at hand and treats of matters of interest to teachers, managers of schools, directors and all interested in our free school system.

A Modern Improvement.

"I see that in a Kansas tornado the other day the suction of the air broke a house square in two in the middle, carried away a part of the family, deposited them safely on the other side of a river, and left the others at home. That seems to show that 'a house divided against itself' can stand," said Mr. Simmerdown.

"Oh, that's one of those modern improvements," said Jack Simmerdown. "It's the patent Western house air break you hear about."—*Detroit Journal.*

Not "Two of a Kind."

"Oh, grandmamma, they have found two bombs in the cell of one of the anarchists," said little Maggie one day, during the confinement of the anarchists.

"Two bums! 'Deed, an' is that so, Maggie? Faith, an' Oi'll bet they are friends of the poor fellows. Oh, I'm so glad! Begorra, they'll have company now!"—*American Commercial Traveler.*

WHAT will Simmons Liver Regulator do? Make you well by restoring action to the liver.

THE ELIXIR OF LIFE.

What a Prominent New York Doctor has to say upon the Subject which is Attracting so much Attention.

"Do you believe in the Elixir of Life?" I asked of a prominent New York physician recently.

The doctor thought a moment, carefully, and said: "Certainly I do, but not in the way in which Doctors Brown-Sequard or Hammond have been describing it. All that has been said in the press of the land for the past months proves that something is needed to assist and sustain the vital and often failing forces of life, but nature never intended the human body for injections, and they are always injurious because unnatural."

"But is it not often done, Doctor?"

"I am sorry to say it is. Morphine injections are far too common, and they are the great cause of that fearful living death, known as the opium habit. There is but one way to properly reach or sustain the vitality and life, and that is through the stomach, and there is no discovery of modern times which, if rightly used, does this so thoroughly, keeps back disease and prolongs life, as pure whisky. Mind you, I say pure whisky, for all else is injurious. The effects of a pure article, like Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky, are practically those of an 'elixir of life.' It tones up and strengthens the system, without injurious reaction or without the formation of any habit. It tends to renew life in the aged and restore it to those in middle life. For women, especially, who are weak, languid or suffering as most women are, it is almost invaluable. All physicians learn these things from their practice, and cannot but be believers in a true and sensible 'elixir of life' like this pure article of which I have been speaking."

The doctor himself seemed to be a good example of the truths he advanced, for his strong frame and clear eye showed him to be in perfect health, and I left him, much impressed by the clearness, truth and common sense of his statements.

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A RANCH OF FIRST AND SECOND SHELF bottom land, containing 290 acres; 25 acres in bearing grape vines, best varieties of shipping grapes; 140 acres in orchard, from the earliest to the latest varieties, thereby having fruit for market all summer; one alfalfa field separately fenced, and the balance of land in grain; well-fenced in several divisions; dwelling of nine rooms, with modern improvements; two steam pumps; one windmill; water tanks; warehouse on the railroad, paying not less than $500 per year rental; also, a large new barn. Situated on the north line of the Sacramento and Placerville Railroad, and running to the river; eleven miles from Sacramento.

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10 PER CENT. NET ON $38,000.

DOES BUSINESS PROPERTY IN SACRAMENTO PAY A GOOD RATE of INTEREST on the INVESTMENT?

☞ WE ARE FREE TO CONFESS THAT ☜ in most cases it does not at the Prices asked. There are exceptions, however, to every rule. It is very seldom that even a small amount of money WILL NET 10 PER CENT., however invested; and when it comes to an amount as large as $38,000 EARNING THAT RATE it is something almost unheard of. We have

For Sale a Piece of Property on J street for $38,000 that will Rent for $375 per month, or $4,500 per year, divided among four tenants.

Allow $700 per annum for taxes and other expenses, and it leaves $3,800, or 10 per cent. on $38,000. If you want this, call early. For full particulars see

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Orchards Cared for for Absentee Owners.

THE ORANGEVALE COLONIZATION COMPANY, composed of prominent business men of Sacramento, and indorsed by the Board of Trustees, Board of Supervisors and Board of Trade, own 3,200 acres of deep, rich fruit and vine lands, all cleared, on the American river, opposite Natoma vineyard. It has been divided into 10-acre tracts, each one fronting on a 60 foot avenue. Water under pressure for irrigation will be piped by the company to each tract free of expense, the water actually used only being paid for by purchasers. Last season 150 acres were planted in trees and vines, and have already been sold, in addition to a large number of unplanted tracts. This year 400 acres are being planted. PLANTED TRACTS, $1,500 each. UNPLANTED TRACTS, $1,250 each.

☞ Tracts planted to Orange Trees are of course much higher, varying with varieties chosen.

TOWN SITE.

The town site of Orangevale is but 1¼ miles from the Folsom railroad depot. Town lots 50x150, $300—$20 down and $10 per month. Lots are sold in series of twenty, and two cottages awarded to the purchasers in each series.

☞ Send for maps and information.

ORANGEVALE COLONIZATION CO.,

214 J Street, Sacramento.

A. C. Sweetser & Co.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

1012 FOURTH STREET,

WILL SELL A HOUSE AND LOT FOR $1,600; or another for $2,000. Both near business part of city.

Or one for $5,500.

Or lots from $150 to $5,500, on the line of the street railroad. Some of them on installments of $15 per month. o2 tf2p

Fine Bargains in Land.

THREE SPLENDID RIVER FARMS FOR sale or exchange in part for city property. Ranches of all grades at low prices, and some fine bargains in city property.

LOT 80x160 FOR $450.

J. A. PARKER,

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CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS.

Red Cross Diamond Brand.

The only reliable pill for sale. Safe and sure. Ladies, ask Druggist for the Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by mail. Name Paper.

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A Solid Walnut Plush Parlor Suit with Silk Trimmings. Price, $45.

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John Breuner's FURNITURE

604, 606, & 608 K St. SACRAMENTO.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

Carpets and Furniture

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OUR PROCESS OF DOING UP CURTAINS IS UNSURPASSED.

We do not Tear Curtains!

WE PRESS THE EDGES AND GUARANTEE THE CURTAINS TO BE STRAIGHT.

We do not Rot Curtains!

We do up Nottingham, Real Lace, Madras, Bunting, etc. White or Ecru same price.

FROM 75 CENTS PER PAIR UP.

Common Nottingham or other Curtains we can dye elegantly any shade—Old Gold, Cardinal, Terra Cotta, Grey, etc. ☞ Goods Called for and Delivered. COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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411 and 413 K street, Sacramento, the Best House to Buy Your

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WATCHMAKERS and JEWELERS.....428 J St., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

☞ DEALERS IN WATCHES, JEWELRY and DIAMONDS. Repairing in all its Branches, a Specialty, under MR. FLOBERG. Agents for ROCKFORD WATCH COMPANY. 8p

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Fruit and Produce

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Produce and Commission Merchants,

117 to 125 J Street, Sacramento.

POTATOES, BEANS, ETC., A SPECIALTY.

THE SACRAMENTO MARKET

CARRIES THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF Fruit, Produce, Fish, Poultry, Game, etc., to be found in the city.

CURTIS BROS. & CO.,

308, 310 and 312 K street, Sacramento

Telephone 37. [tf] Postoffice Box 335.

CURTIS BROS. & CO.,

General Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in

Fruit and Produce.

308, 310 and 312 K st., Sacramento.

Telephone 37. Postoffice Box 335. tf

EUGENE J. GREGORY. FRANK GREGORY.

GREGORY BROS. CO.,

(Successors to GREGORY, BARNES & 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

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Interesting to House Owners.

WE ARE CLOSING OUT SEVERAL ODD LOTS OF

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At Greatly Reduced Rates.

THIS MEANS, IN PLAIN LANGUAGE, THAT we offer a good assortment of

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Gilts at 10, 12½ and 15 cents per roll.

☞ Buyers who call early will find a go assortment to select from.

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s17-tf3p

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LINDLEY & CO.'S BEST JAPAN TEA has their L. & CO. double circle trade-mark on the face and side of every paper and small box. s2-3ptf

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CORNER OF SIXTH AND L STREETS, HAS on hand light open and top BUGGIES, light two-seat canopy-top CARRIAGES, for family use light for one or two horses to pull; also the finest family carriages in this city, light grocer and butcher wagons, finest road carts; some light breaking carts, price $22 50. Carriage painting and repairing at the lowest possible prices for good work. ap20-tf4p

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SOLE AGENT FOR STEINWAY & SONS, Ernest Gabler & Bro., Kranich & Bach, Roenisch and C. D. Pease & Co. PIANOS. WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS. ☞ Piano Tuning and Repairing a Specialty. Visitors to the city are invited to examine our Pianos and judge for themselves. 1021 Ninth street (Odd Fellows' Temple), Sacramento, Cal. s9-4plm

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IRON, STEEL, CUMBERLAND COAL,

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Agents for TOLENAS and ETNA Waters.

Goods delivered to any part of the City. 3ptf

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SUCCESSOR TO WOODBURN & BARNES No. 417 K street Sacramento, importer and wholesale dealer in FINE WINES, BRANDIES and LIQUORS.

Having purchased the interest of my late partner, W. R. Barnes, will continue the business as heretofore, and hope to receive, as formerly, a liberal patronage. apltf4p

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IS THE PLACE TO FIND THE BEST

CALIFORNIA WINES and BRANDIES.

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Capital Brewery

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CALL FOR AND TRY THE

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MANUFACTURED AT THE CAPITAL BREWERY, equaled by no other. Made here and superior to the Eastern. TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

Private Families Supplied. Beer delivered to any part of the city. 4ptf

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Microbe - Killer,

NATURE'S BLOOD PURIFIER,

CURES CURES

Asthma, All Diseases

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The Power of the Remedy is

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For the only MICROBE KILLER. fe12t

FOR THE best CIGARS At the very Lowest Prices send your orders direct to the Largest and Leading Cigar House of the Pacific Coast.

A. COOLOT, Sacramento, Cal. s24-

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PLOW AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT work a specialty. A large Paint Shop has been added, where wagon, carriage, and ornamental work will be done in first-class style. Call and examine our fine Eastern Buggies, cheapest in the market. au26-4p