IN RELIGION'S REALM.

Expressions from the Various Religious Newspapers.

The Religious Thought of the Day as Expressed in the Sectarian Press—Some Matters of Interest to Both Ministers and Laymen.

The *Sunday-School Times* anticipates the time when selling or renting pews will be classed in church history with raising money by lotteries and buying rum with church funds for ordination services.

The *Freeman' Journal* (R. C.) says: "A new step in advance has now been made by the Paulists in the introduction of congregational prayers and singing at the 9 o'clock low mass. This was first attempted last Quinquagesima Sunday morning, the Rev. Father Elliott, by whom the Sunday-night services have been so successfully conducted, acting as a sort of precentor or leader in the pulpit. Without a word of exhortation or direction the people joined at once with full voice in all the prayers and hymns. This devout method of assisting at low mass will no doubt be recognized as a great boon, and we venture to predict that it will spread rapidly throughout the country. All question of its feasibility is at once settled by this instance of prompt and notable success."

The *Examiner* (Baptist) says of the observance of Lent: "Where the purpose of helping and lifting the spiritual nature is kept intelligently and strenuously before the mind, the process which advances that is a wholesome one, no matter what its title and details. Fasting has been well and broadly defined as 'the voluntary disuse of anything innocent in itself, with a view to spiritual culture.' Moderation in food may be an essential part of it. Adoniram Judson put among his rules for religious growth, 'Eat not so much,' and many Christian people would doubtless find profit in occasionally, at least, acting upon the same rule. But fasting does not apply to food alone. 'It applies to everything which a man may desire.' 'The real Lent,' says Phillips Brooks, 'is the putting forth of a man's hand to quiet his own passions, and to push them aside that the higher voices may speak to him and the higher touches fall upon him. It is the making of an emptiness about the soul that the higher fullness may fill it. It is the utterance of penitence and the opening of doors to Christ. It must be very sacred; not formal, but alive and glorified with motive. It must be very personal; not imitated from any pattern, but the utterance of each man's repentance, and love, and hope, and fear. It must be very reasonable; not unfitting the body for any good work, but making it a more and more perfect instrument for the soul.' Whether such a Lent last forty days or four, is of small account. The more of it that any of us have, the better."

The *Presbyterian Banner* says: "The suggestion is eminently wise that the report [of the Revision Committee] after being presented to the Assembly shall be referred to the Presbyteries for their consideration, but not as an overture for final action; that the Presbyteries be requested to take up the report at their fall meetings, carefully examine and discuss it, and propose any changes that may be deemed desirable, and forward them to the Secretary of the committee; and that the committee subsequently act upon these recommendations of the Presbyteries, and make final report to the Assembly of 1892. In such an important matter as this, haste would be delay and unworthy of a great church, whose history has been so grand, and whose possibilities are so closely connected with the evangelization of the world. The church wishes time for examination and deliberation, and will have it, notwithstanding the desire of a few restless spirits anxious for controversy, and having but little regard for the peace and unity of the church."

The *Christian Inquirer* (Bapt.) says: "We are glad that the *Living Church* confesses to the difficulty of converting Baptists, and we appreciate the comment of the *Interior*—'The arrows of the historic Episcopate strike the epidermis of a Baptist and glance off.' The *Christian Inquirer* ventures to suggest that Baptists don't need to be 'converted' in the sense the *Living Church* implies. When the 'historic Episcopate,' with a 'humble, lowly, penitent and obedient heart' craves the 'historic baptism,' there will be much hope for 'church unity,' as far as Baptists are concerned."

The *Interior* (Pres.) says: "It is well to know that the conservative or evangelical school of higher criticism is winning its way against the destructionists at every point. Kuenen, Wellhausen and their school entered the field with an animus against the Scriptures, and constructed their rules upon a negative basis. The positive school gave their attention to facts rather than to literary theories. They studied the historical passages as true history. They availed themselves of the results of archæological investigation in Egypt and Chaldea. They made a close study of the civil and religious laws of Egypt. They compared the topographical descriptions in the Pantateuch with the topographical descriptions of modern travelers and geographers. While the destructionists were fooling away their time with their imaginary score of Elohists, Jehovists, and redactors, the evangelical school were gathering a great mass of evidence showing that the writer of the Pantateuch was thoroughly familiar with the laws, ideas, religion, usages, and customs of the Egypt of the age of the Exodus, and with the topography of the line of march. They were making a critical study of the history and of the archæological facts which bear upon it. Against the assertion that writing was not a known art in the age of Moses they threw one book a thousand years older than the Pantateuch which shows that then literature had already become a profession. The battle between the positive and the theoretical schools is already practically ended. To confuse these two schools and charge upon the defenders of the Scriptures the motive and methods of their assailants is to try to make a beautiful maroon pigment by mixing gunpowder with fire."

The *Christian Register* (Unit.) says: "I spoke last week of the enthusiasm which a parishioner may have for his minister. Whatever change may have taken place in the position of the minister in modern life, I believe that it is true that he was never held in higher regard than at present. At least, the respect he commands grows not out of the traditional view of his authority and the imposing nature of his office, but from a simple regard for the man and his message. But there is another form of parish enthusiasm which is very interesting to me. It is enthusiasm for the minister's wife. The sunrise is a pleasant thing to behold. I frequently get up in time to see it. And one of the pleasantest forms of sunrise is when a minister's wife dawns upon a parish and kindles it with her cheer. It was very interesting, not long ago, to see the faces of the people light up when her name was spoken. Men old enough to be her father smiled paternally, and the women smiled in a sisterly way, and everybody seemed to think that she was charming. It occurred to me that not only had the minister in finding a wife found a good thing, but the parish had been equally blessed. I have seen not a few men who preached regularly on Sunday, but their wives pronounced the benediction through the week. There may be a few ministers who succeed in spite of wives; but my wonder is most commanded by those who succeed without them."

The *Christian Leader* (Univ.), says: "While the general strain of Professor Briggs' address is reassuring to the modern Christian scholar and unexpectedly satisfactory in respect of theories of interpretation and of the scope of the Gospel, there is confusion and self-contradiction in places, and there is the characteristic assumption in the terms of more than is intended in fact. We are, however, so well pleased with Professor Briggs' prospectus that we will not anticipate an unfavorable verdict on the completed volume of his professional work. His inauguration in a Presbyterian seminary marks an era of the evolution of American Christianity."

The *Christian Register* (Unit.) says: "Dr. Briggs has raised a hornets' nest by using in his inaugural address the term 'bibliolatry,' and the newspaper wasps are buzzing about him with a good many stinging and even poisonous paragraphs. Some of our Presbyterian brethren do not like to have even the dust blown off their Bibles. Yet Dr. Briggs never uttered a more wholesome truth than when he classed bibliolatry with mariolatry and other superstitions. It is not the strength, but it is the utter weakness, of the Protestant Church to maintain the dogma of Biblical infallibility. The fact of infallibilty, whether it concerns the Pope or the Bible, is one that can be easily tested. The Bible can no more stand the test than can the Pope. It is absolutely impossible to verify any such claims. They are simply assertions, and assertions which are very damaging to the Bible. Professor Briggs, by showing what the Bible really is, and the elements of inspiration which enter into the grand old Book, is doing more to preserve it from attack and contempt than the men who are bitterly classing him with infidels and scepties."

The *Old and New Testament Student* says: "Not a few writers on Biblical subjects who belong to what is termed the 'radical' school of critics, are in danger of neglecting certain great general considerations concerning the Bible, which profoundly modify their conclusions and should underlie all their investigations. This is not unnatural. Acuteness and breadth rarely appear in the same mind. The faculty of minute investigation is often out of all sympathetic touch with the faculty of wide generalization. Specialism is impatient of that habit of looking at things which may be called comprehensive, and is inclined to label it 'superficial' or 'inaccurate.' Of course this is all wrong. The truth is that 'specialization' is only one hemisphere of investigation; the other and complementary half is 'generalization.' Neither has completely seen the whole truth about the subject nor can ever see it. Both are mutually corrective. Both are indispensable to the final understanding of a subject. The elementary fact constantly demands restatement in the sphere of Biblical study. The 'higher critic' is continually forgetting it, and carping at the crude theorizing of the general scholar upon topics of scripture. The general scholar, on his part, is contemptuous of the 'grubbing,' the 'wire-drawn distinctions,' the 'critical method,' and the 'negative attitude' of the critic. It ought to be seen that each can learn from the other, and that their attitude should be sympathetic, not antagonistic."

The Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark, in the *Christian Union*, sets forth "the present emergency in the American Board." He says that last February a reduction was ordered of not less than 16 per cent. on the expenditure of the board. It was hoped, nevertheless, that when the appropriations were made out in November it would be possible to advance somewhat on the sums pledged, so as not to require so great a retrenchment as was impending; but when the time came there was no such increase of funds as would warrant any advance on the pledges given for 1891. Had there been no progress in the missions, this reduction would have been a less serious calamity. Had there been a retrograde movement in the missions, the general reduction ordered would not have been a burden; but the more progress a mission had made, the more it was called to suffer, as in Japan, for example, where the reduction was not 16 per cent., but about 40 per cent. on the educational and evangelistic work. A similar reduction was required in China and in several other missions.

Dr. Clark thinks that the great Otis and Swett bequests, though very useful for a time, were not altogether beneficial. He says: "The immediate result upon the churches at home was, in some instances, to diminish their gifts for the foreign work as being adequately provided for, and, to some extent, to turn their gifts into other channels. For the past twelve years the donations from the churches have been but very slightly increased. The gain in contributions has been mainly through the Woman's Boards and through legacies. * * * What is done must be done quickly, that it be well done. The increase in the missionary force, the exhaustion of supplies from the great bequests, and the rise of silver, in which payments are made in India, China and Japan, have added more than $100,000 to the current expenses of the year, leading to the retrenchment of this year. A careful survey of probable resources and expenditures for 1892 makes it evident that a further reduction of not less than 20 per cent. must be made in the appropriations for 1892, unless there is a great advance in the gifts of living friends of missions."

The *Christian Union* says, editorially: "We are not surprised at the facts indicated in Dr. Clark's paper. It is, indeed, rather surprising that the division and strife which have aroused the interest, but divided and dissipated the energies of the Congregational churches during the past five years, have not produced even more serious results. We do not propose to discuss the question of responsibility—certainly not in this paragraph. It is easier, and ought to be more profitable, to point out the remedy. That remedy is not in mutual suspicion and ill-will. It is not in crimination and recrimination. It is not in partisan triumphs; in excluding one section of the church from participation in the work and counsels of the board, and expecting their participation in its support. It is in cordial combination on the basis of a common faith, and a mutual consent to lay aside those matters of belief which are not common. It is in a spirit of mutual trust in each other as Christians, engaged in a common work, bound together by a common faith, loyal to one master, and engaged in accomplishing his service. If in this spirit both wings will go on with the work of the future, loyal to the instructions given at Minneapolis, the board may yet recover its lost ground, and have a future before it grander even than its grand past."

Jerry Simpson and the Chief Justice.

Jerry Simpson, the sockless statesman, who has been elected by Kansas to Congress, will be one of the characters of the next House. He will by no means be the only man of his class in Congress, and the stories of the boorishness of Congressmen promise to be more numerous than ever before. Simpson is by no means the only illiterate statesman in Kansas, and I heard last night the story of an incident which occurred when Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, of England, was in this country. Coleridge was a perfect Chesterfield as regards manners. He was a man of great ability and wide learning, and he knew the classics as well as he did the English. During his tour through the West he stopped at Topeka, and was given a dinner at the expense of the State. The feast was an elegant one, and all of the great men for miles around were invited to it to honor the Lord Chief Justice. His Honor had the Governor on one side of him at the table and the Lieutenant-Governor of the State on the other side. As the party sat down the menu cards had already been laid beside their plates. These cards were very fine. They cost $25 a piece, and they bore at their heads the coat of arms of Kansas, upon which was engraved the motto, "Ad Astra per Aspera."

As Chief Justice Coleridge sat down he took up this card, and, looking at the motto, said to the man on his left: "Very good, indeed, and very appropriate."

"What's good?" asked the Lieutenant-Governor.

"I refer to these words," said Judge Coleridge, as he pointed to the motto.

"Yes," replied the Lieutenant-Governer, with a knowing look, as though he were giving important information, "them words is Latin."

I have not heard the reply of the Chief Justice, but he must have thought a great deal.—*Chicago Herald.*

BEECHAM'S pills cure bilious, nervous ills.

PEDIGREE GRASS.

How It is Proposed to Grow It in Central Park.

No More "Keep off the Grass" Signs—They Are Now to Read, "Walk on the Grass"—Novel Theory of a Connecticut Yankee.

The New York *Sun* has the following novel account of a grass experiment in lawn cultivation:

"Please Walk on the Grass" would look like a strange invitation to the frequenters of Central Park, but Mr. Woolson says it is sure to be issued. Mr. Woolson is the superintendent of park gardeners, and at this moment he is in doubt whether to esteem himself the happiest or most miserable man in New York. All the trouble comes of his associating with a man named Olcott—James B. in full—a Connecticut Yankee. Mr. Olcott is a grass sharp. He has been a sort of modern Nebuchadnezzar for the last forty years, and he can distinguish one sort of grass from the other by the taste. For years he confined the satisfaction of his graminvorous instinct to three or four New England States. But in an evil hour Professor Johnson of Yale University told him that there were acres of grass in Central Park, and then Mr. Woolson's trouble began. Olcott came right down to the city and began lying about in spots studying the grass in Central Park until the people took him for an habitual suicide. After he had kept this up for a week he waved his hand with a comprehensive gesture so as to include all the lawns of Central Park and said to Mr. Woolson:

"It's very bad."

Whenever they came to what the superintendent of gardens esteemed a particularly fine piece of lawn, Olcott was ready with his insidious poison. He showed that no two contiguous square yards of lawn were alike. He proved that the Park Department had been spending thousands of dollars a year for sod to make a mere crazy quilt of what had hitherto been called the finest lawns in America. He showed that the wrong kind of grass had been planted under the trees and along the walks, and he spoke with sneers and loathing of those minatory little boards that say: "Keep off the grass." If the right kind of grass were planted along the walks and a few feet inward, that legend not only could, but must be changed to "Please walk on the grass." If the grass called "poa annual" were placed beside the walks all would be well, because if that grass isn't trodden upon it dies. Olcott affirmed that he had a lot of this poa annual in his grass garden, as he calls it, and that he made it a religious duty to tramp on the stuff whenever he came near it. But Olcott wasn't done with the subject. He showed that the grass was not only heterogeneous, so to speak, but that almost every square foot of it was marred with weeds; that there was ugly white clover in all the lawns, and that the Kentucky blue grass will not endure the drouth that is coming one of these fine summers.

Mr. Olcott, who is one of the experts employed at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, has proved that grass culture is in its infancy, and that it is possible to have thoroughly uniform lawns that in a few years will rival the ancient turfs of England. He finds that even the famous Newport lawns are patchy and marred with weeds. His grass garden is an important part of his farm, two miles from South Manchester.

Here he has laid out patch after patch of grass, each four feet square, and separated from its neighbor by two feet of bare ground. These patches extend for about 300 feet, and the grass garden is nearly as beautiful as a flower garden. Some of the grass was propagated from sod having a pedigree 200 years old. It is not unusual for English immigrants to bring over a bit of the old sod, and from such immigrants Mr. Olcott has begged grass plants for the purpose of propagation. He says that there is not the slightest difficulty in growing grass with a pedigree, and it is his highest ambition to go abroad and get parent stems from some of the 2,000-year-old lawns of Great Britain.

His plan of propagation is beautifully simple. He goes to an old parture and searches with diligence until he has found a bit of ground covered with grass of one sort. With odd implements of his own invention he takes out all the visible weeds, and then he cuts a rectangular sod 10x12 inches. He takes this home and divides it, if it seems best, into bits an inch square, when the work of propagation begins. Each bit is placed in a piece of mechanically sterilized earth, and carefully tended. In a few weeks every square inch has increased to a square foot. Then the process of subdivision is repeated, and in the course of three or four months the original sod has spread out into a small lawn. Mr. Olcott created a lawn last summer in the sterile yard of Professor Jackson's house in New Haven. It is a bleak spot, shaded with trees, but grass planted in May had thickened into a beautiful turf by September. Mr. Olcott insisted that with proper attention it is quite possible not only to obtain uniform lawns by sodding and by propagation directly from the plant, but also by propagation from seed. As things are now, the man who sows grass seed never knows what the harvest will be.

If Mr. Woolson can have his way, the Olcott system will be applied at once to the city's lawns and grass plots. Already neat little boards 10x12 inches have been prepared for use in the work. There is plenty of excellent grass in all the parks, and where a particularly fine bit is found, one of these little boards will be laid down and a sod of its dimensions will be cut out. Another sod of the everyday kind will be substituted in its place, and the chunk cut out will be subjected to the Olcott process of propagation.

But Mr. Woolson expects to improve upon the process. His scheme is to have a winter grass garden—in fact, a great big grass green-house—where the process of propagation can be carried on all winter. Then, at the opening of spring, the various kinds of grass propagated will be set out in patches four feet square, with the object of further propagation and of showing what can be done. Mr. Olcott, who thinks grass the most beautiful thing on earth, would like to see the open air grass garden laid out along one of the most frequented drives of Central Park and in a conspicuous spot; but Mr. Woolson inclines to a site a little west of the circle, near the northern extremity of the park. Superintendent Parsons may decide against both sites. Perhaps one of the green houses near Tenth street, on the east side of the park, will be used for the winter grass garden. The possibilities of propagation are limited only by the available space. Mr. Woolson would separate the bit of sod—not into twenty square inches, but into five hundred bits if necessary, and he says that in a few weeks each bit would be spread to the size of the original sod. By way of illustration, he tweaked a tiny clump of grass out of the ground and showed that it could be separated into at least fifteen roots, each of which would grow and spread. Mr. Olcott's fertilizer has for its chief component nitrate of soda. This would be substituted for the compost now used in the park.

One attractive result of the new system will be the substitution of a distinctive sort of grass for gypsum in making the tennis courts. Mr. Olcott says that it can be done with as perfect success on a large scale in Central Park as it has been done on a small scale elsewhere. Privately Mr. Woolson has conceived the daring idea of transforming all the lawns of Central Park. It is as yet but a dream half timidly entertained, and he admits that it would be a costly piece of work. He believes, however, that it would be accomplished in five years, and that without rendering any considerable area of lawn unsightly for more than a few weeks at a time. He has no doubt that if it were done, New Yorkers would realize that they had never before seen a really fine piece of lawn. However, this idea is one that will require further discussion by the park department.

Mr. Woolson believes, however, that without additional labor he could improve an acre or two of lawn per annum, and thinks the object lesson would be so convincing that improvements on a much larger scale would be the result. In any case, from this time forth all new public lawns laid out will be of a radically different character from the present lawns. Grass gardens will be established, if not for the sake of Central Park, then for the newer parks. The haphazard purchase of sod and grass seed will cease, and every bit of grass plot laid out will be provided with pedigreed plants from the park department gardens.

Rise in Horse Flesh.

Farmer Roots—I dunno but we'd better kill ole Roan to-morrer. The hoss hain't wuth his keep, an' ——

Bill Roots (rushing in)—The train has jest knocked ole Roan offen the track an' broke his neck!

Farmer Roots (one day later in the office of the auditor of the P. D. Q. Railroad)—Wal, I reckon $350 would be about right for that thar hos o' mine you killed. Jest five year old last grass, an' trotted a mile in 2:50 less'n six months ago. Didn't he, Bill?

Bill—You bet.—*Munsey's Weekly.*

"After you have mixed the batter for your angel cake, what do you do?" asked the caller. "I telephone for the doctor," said Ethel, "unless the cake is being made for the church fair."—*New York Sun.*

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

Good Agricultural Land for $10 to $20 per Acre.

The Pacific Improvement Company has recently purchased twelve thousand acres of land in the heart of Tehama County, for the purpose of promoting subdivision and settlement. This land embraces lands from first-class Sacramento Valley agricultural land, to land of fair average quality, and is offered at from $10 to $20 per acre, in subdivisions of 40, 80, 120, 160 and 320 acres.

The terms upon which these lands are offered are especially attractive. They will be sold in subdivisions, as above indicated, by the payment of interest only for three years, at which time the purchaser can begin the payment of principal by paying the first of five equal annual installments. Thus no part of the principal is to be paid for three years, and then the purchaser is to have five years in which to pay five equal annual installments, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, making payments extending over a period of eight years. Intending purchasers are assured that this is an opportunity to purchase land of fair average quality at $10 per acre, and good agricultural land at $20 an acre, with other grades of land at prices to correspond between these figures.

The assertion is frequently made that good lands, suitable for general farming, and especially adapted for fruit-growing, cannot be had in California for less than from $60 to $100 an acre. An examination of the land subject of this advertisement will prove to home-seekers that this is an opportunity for the purchase of good agricultural land at $20 an acre, and for qualities grading down to fair agricultural land at $10 an acre, on terms of payment which should make the disposition of these lands to actual settlers a result easy of accomplishment.

The primary object of the purchase of this body of land was the breaking up of a large holding for the purpose of promoting its settlement in smaller quantities and its devotion to diligent husbandry.

For further particulars call upon, or address,

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Wish to announce that they have reopened the store formerly occupied by J. C. SCHADEN, corner Fourth and L streets, with a complete stock of

Groceries, Provisions, Etc.

The place has been renovated, and the stock is first-class in every particular, and will be sold at cash prices which will defy competition. mr4-tf

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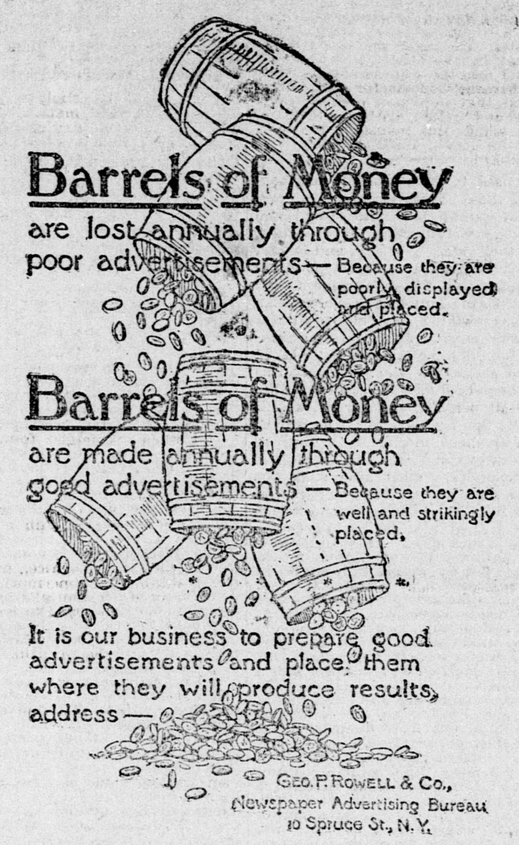
PEOPLE write for free illustrated family paper on surgical operations, tumors, fistula, piles, varicocele, hydrocele; trusses, appliances for deformities, female complaints; also, confidential book for men, explaining why thousands cannot get cured of special, private, chronic diseases, eyes, ears, lungs, seminal weakness, loss of manhood, gleet, syphilis, unnatural losses, results of abuse or excesses, which unfit all for marriage, happiness, or life's duties. *DR. LIEBIG'S WONDERFUL GERMAN INVIGORATOR*, the greatest remedy for above complaints. To prove its merits, $1 trial bottle sent free. Address, *DR. LIEBIG & CO.* 409 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal., or 201 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING PURCHASED THE YOLO Market of Dobner & Co., we will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Dobner & Co. before our purchase.
mr12-6t A. J. STIER & J. DANQUART.

Miscellaneous.



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DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of POSTEL & SCHNERR, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. CONSTANT SCHNERR, having purchased all the interest of HENRY J. POSTEL, will continue the business under the name of C. SCHNERR & CO. All accounts of the old firm are payable to Mr. SCHNERR, and he has assumed all of the firm's liabilities.

Sacramento, March 7, 1891.
HENRY J. POSTEL.
mr10-2w CONSTANT SCHNERR.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF Thomas Harrigan, deceased, now pending in the Probate Court, no final account has ever been made nor no final settlement as yet. MARGRET HARRIGAN, executrix and administratrix. ja8-tf

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD IS CONtained in the WEEKLY UNION.

Edwin K. Alsip & Co., Real Estate Agents.

SOUTH SACRAMENTO!

All Lots Withdrawn From Sale Until After

The Next Auction,

Which will be held as soon as the weather will permit. Y street to be graded and a couple of the blocks to be leveled and graded. We have only a few left.

BARGAINS WILL BE SECURED.

--WE ARE NOW OFFERING--

Half Acres for Sale.

THE TERMS are one-fourth cash, deferred payments in monthly installments of $10, purchaser paying taxes on lots. Remember these prices stand for 15 days only HALF ACRES from $250 to $425 each on same terms.

☞ We will build a dwelling on any lot paid for, and take the cost of dwelling in these payments: One-fifth down, balance in monthly installments of $15, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

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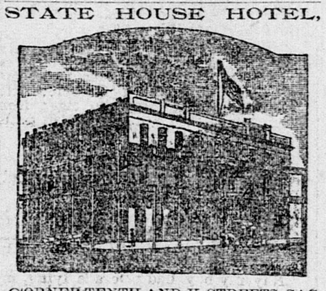

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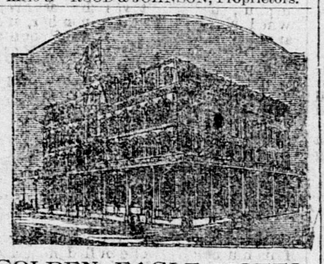

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the California State Bank will be held at the office of said bank MONDAY, March 16, 1891, at 1 o'clock P. M.
N. D. RIDEOUT, President.
A. A. ABBOTT, Secretary. mr4-td

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