ADDITIONAL LAWS.

Passed Bills Which the Governor Has Approved.

Gambling License and Weights and Measures Bills Not Among Them —Semi-Annual Taxes.

A large number of bills passed by the last Legislature were yesterday approved by Governor Markham. They were as follows:

A. B. 87—Providing for semi-annual payment of taxes.

S. B. 678—County government bill.

S. B. 644—Authorizing the Attorney-General to dismiss certain suits at his discretion.

S. B. 375—Same title.

A. B. 640—Defining duties of State Controller.

S. B. 583—Defining more clearly the Act providing for conveying and holding property for endowing public institutions.

A. B. 576—Enabling heirs to hold estates intact and to mortgage or lease them.

A. B. 633—For the formation and governing of building and loan associations.

S. B. 617—Providing for the payment of indebtedness of the State.

S. B. 590—To protect owners of bottles, boxes, siphons and kegs used in the bottling business.

A. B. 68—Amending the laws for the organization, incorporation and government of municipal corporations.

S. B. 554—To provide for work upon streets, lanes, alleys, sidewalks, and for the construction of sewers.

S. B. 120—Providing that a husband cannot make a gift of community property, or convey the same without a valuable consideration until the wife in writing assents.

S. B. 391—Providing for the payment of State warrants which have been lost or destroyed.

A. B. 542—Providing for sanitary districts in any part of the State.

S. B. 471—Giving assent of the State of California to the purposes of grants of moneys authorized by Congress for the benefit of agricultural and mechanical arts.

S. B. 431—Providing for the execution of all judgments of death within the State Penitentiary.

A. B. 670—Defining the boundaries and providing for the government of Levee District No. 6, Sutter County.

A. B. 671—Providing for the funding of Levee District No. 6, Sutter County.

S. B. 569—Empowering the Board of State Harbor Commissioners to rectify the alignment of East street, San Francisco, from Pacific to Market.

S. B. 561—Extending the jurisdiction of the Board of State Harbor Commissioners over East street.

A. B. 115—Providing for Clerks of Police Courts in cities of 26,000 and under 50,000 inhabitants.

A. B. 720—Providing for the correction of errors or mistakes in the assessment in swamp land districts.

A. B. 230—Providing that a Judge of the Superior Court shall reside at the county seat of the county, or within three miles thereof.

A. B. 90—Relating to the quieting of title to real property.

A. B. 129—Making it a misdemeanor to advertise to obtain a divorce or to aid therein.

A. B. 293—Transferring the construction fund of Drainage District No. 1 to the general fund.

S. B. 432—Fixing a bounty on coyote scalps.

S. B. 456—Making the description of a voter in the entry of registers more complete.

S. B. 167—Fixing the punishment of death for train-wrecking.

S. B. 455—Giving the preference to honorably discharged ex-Union soldiers, sailors and marines for public positions.

S. B. 76—Authorizing Court Commissioners to take acknowledgment of instruments.

A. B. 208—Making the service of ten years, instead of twenty, entitle a member of the Police Department to relief and pension fund.

A. B. 653—Authorizing the State Prison Directors to use unemployed labor to construct a road at San Quentin.

S. B. 125—Defining the boundaries of Sutter County.

A. B. 507—To prevent destruction by fire of property of contiguous owners.

S. B. 454—To provide for the printing of the daily journal of each House of the Legislature.

S. B. 342—Providing for the appointment of a guard for the Marshall monument.

A. B. 36—Providing that the District Attorney must be a practicing attorney, and admitted to the Superior Court.

S. B. 104—To enable citizens of the fifth class to issue bonds for the purpose of raising money for educational purposes.

A. B. 295—Providing for the cancellation of certain receipts in the State Controller's office.

A. B. 603—To prevent the placing, keeping or leaving of married women in houses of prostitution.

S. B. 762—For the relief of Colonel Jonathan D. Stevenson by monthly payments.

S. B. 693—Ceding to the United States jurisdiction over lands in this State ceded to the United States.

S. B. 51—To authorize the owners of lots in certain cemeteries to transfer them by deed.

S. B. 564—To declare the bridge across Feather River at Marysville a free bridge.

S. B. 133—Authorizing the Board of Supervisors to appoint either one or two members of Examining Commissioners under the Horticultural Board.

S. B. 215—Authorizing the purchase of the State Fish Hatcheries at Sisson.

A. B. 235—Authorizing the Governor and Surveyor-General to sell and convey the State's interest in certain lands.

A. B. 296—To adjust discrepancies existing on the books in the office of the Controller.

A. B. 18—To provide for Police Courts in cities of 15,000 and under 18,000 inhabitants.

A. B. 691—Establishing law libraries.

A. B. 611—Relating to proceedings pending in the Superior Court in settlement of estates of deceased persons.

S. B. 655—Providing for the publication and distribution of a State roster.

S. B. 637—Authorizing the use of the ballot paper now on hand.

S. B. 685—Authorizing the State Board of Examiners to sell furniture and other material belonging to the State.

A. B. 292—Authorizing the Controller and Treasurer to transfer to the general fund all money now in the State drainage construction fund.

S. B. 33—Changing the name of the State Hospital for the Insane in Southern California to the Southern California State Asylum for the Insane and Inebriates.

A. B. 501—Authorizing those who have a lien on depositaries for hire to sell the same in certain cases.

S. B. 567—In relation to dividends by trustees of corporations.

S. B. 135—Making more definite the law in relation to estates of deceased persons in the giving of notices.

A. B. 512—Relating to collection of assessments made in reclamation districts.

A. B. 589—Defining the powers and duties of Boards of Trustees in reclamation districts.

S. B. 200—Relating to continued administration upon estates of deceased persons.

S. B. 455—Relative to engrossment and enrollment of bills and other documents by the State Printer.

S. B. 294—Providing for the payment of all moneys in the treasury to the credit of swamp land districts to the Treasurers of the different counties.

S. B. 541—Providing that in the letting of contracts to furnish material for doing various kinds of work in the public buildings the same may be let by separate contracts for the various kinds of work to be performed.

A. B. 760—Fixing the tax levy.

S. B. 151—Amending the Act to protect and promote the horticultural interests of the State.

S. B. 463—Establishing a naval battalion.

A. B. 493—To amend the Civil Code relating to articles of incorporation applying to social organizations.

S. B. 638—Fixing the annual salaries of Superior Judges.

S. B. 492—Providing for the building and furnishing of a house for soldiers' widows, orphans and army nurses.

A. B. 736—Relating to laws for preservation of game birds and animals.

S. B. 339—To amend the Act creating a police and pension fund in the various counties.

S. B. 599—Relating to working rights of way, easement of drainage and mines in the State of California.

S. B. 684—Providing for the dissolution and winding up of savings banks, trust companies and banks of deposit which have ceased to do business.

S. B. 516—To enable the Coulter and Yosemite Turnpike Company to sue the State.

A. B. 685—Relating to powers and duties of highway officers for the construction, maintenance and improvement of highways by contracts let to the lowest bidder.

S. B. 124—Amending the law relative to Justices' Courts.

S. B. 666—Amending the law in regard to use of school text books.

S. B. 502—Creating the office of Attorney to the State Board of Health in the city of San Francisco.

S. B. 42—Relating to certain lands in reclamation districts near the City of Sacramento.

A. B. 238—Defining the duties and licensing land surveyors.

A. B. 541—Amending the Vrooman Act.

S. B. 272—Fixing the rates of tare on baled hops.

S. B. 281—Providing for the payment of wages of mechanics and laborers employed by corporations.

S. B. 442—Amending the Drainage Act and directing the Board of Commissioners to meet as a Board of Equalization.

A. B. 586—Amending the Irrigation Act in the matter of the omission of assessments and public notices.

S. B. 90—Amending the Act concerning the water front of the city and county of San Francisco, and conferring further powers upon the Commissioners.

A. B. 216—To determine that lands of this State are swamp and overflowed when returned as such by the United States Surveyor-General.

S. B. 334—To encourage the cultivation of ramie.

S. B. 335—Paying the claim of William Gutenberger.

A. B. 560—To pay services of W. L. Wolf, Assistant Commissioner of the Labor Bureau.

S. B. 170—To pay the claims of examining commissioners on rivers and harbors.

S. B. 346—Appropriating money for buying land adjacent to San Quentin.

S. B. 759—Appropriating $5,000 for Tia Juana sufferers.

S. B. 704—Providing for the payment of the salary of the Deputy Attorney-General.

S. B. 295—Providing for the purchase of a portraint of ex-Governor Waterman.

S. B. 662—Providing for deficiency in appropriation for postage, expressage and contingent expenses in the Attorney-General's office.

S. B. 478—Providing for the payment of assistant journal clerks of the 26th session.

S. B. 669—Providing for the salary of the keeper of archives.

S. B. 601—To pay the Journal Clerk of the Assembly for the 26th session.

S. B. 700—To pay the salary of the phonographic reporter in the Attorney-General's office.

A. B. 195—Appropriating $5,000 for the purpose of sending an expert to Australia, New Zealand, and adjacent countries to collect and import into this State parasites and predaceous insects.

A. B. 756—Paying deficiency in the appropriation for the support of the Insane Asylum at Stockton.

A. B. 404—For paying the Japanese Government for expenses of extradition of Calvin Pratt, a fugitive from justice.

A. B. 723—To pay the deficiency in the appropriation for expenses in the Attorney-General's office in suits in the United States courts.

S. B. 88—To pay claims of James W. Rankin for services rendered on account of delinquency of Arthur January, Deputy State Treasurer.

A. B. 713—Making appropriation to pay deficiency in appropriation in Attorney-General's office in suits wherein the State is a party.

S. B. 595—To pay the claim of Henry Mahler for superintending improvements of the grounds at the Marshall monument.

S. B. 9—Making appropriation to pay for repairs upon the quarantine launch, Governor Perkins.

LATE DECISIONS.

Three Appealed Cases Decided by the State Supreme Court.

The following Supreme Court opinions were filed yesterday in the clerk's office in this city:

National Bank of D. O. Mills & Co. (respondents) vs. Union Insurance Company of San Francisco. The judgment of the lower court is sustained.

McNee (appellant) vs. Lynch (respondent) and Warner and Cutler, intervenors. Judgment affirmed.

Lassen County (appellant) vs. A. L. Shinn and W. T. Masten. The action was brought by the District Attorney to recover $416 25, money alleged to have been paid out of the plaintiff's treasury without authority of law. The judgment is affirmed.

March April May

Are the best months in which to purify your blood. During the winter, the blood becomes thin and impure, the body becomes weak and tired, the appetite may be lost, and just now the system craves the aid of a reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla.

These are the months in every year when thousands of old friends resort to a regular course of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla, once fairly tried, becomes the favorite spring medicine, speaks volumes for its excellence and medicinal merit.

March April May

Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted to the needs of the body during these months. It thoroughly purifies and vitalizes the blood, creates a good appetite, cures biliousness and headache, gives healthy action to the kidneys and liver, and imparts strength to the whole body.

In these months this year thousands of new patrons will take Hood's Sarsaparilla and realize its benefits in blood purified and strength restored. Will you be one of the number? Hood's Sarsaparilla costs but little, and the investment yields profitable returns. Just try it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

MORE ABOUT RAMIE.

Good Prospects for a Station in Sacramento County.

The Board of Trade Will Probably Cooperate With the Sacramento Grange.

President Platt called for a meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon to consider the subject of ramie culture.

But there was no quorum, and consequently no meeting.

The President did not put in an appearance himself, and the only ones present were Vice-President Hopkins, Secretary Johnson and Directors Peterson and Coleman. W. H. Murry, Secretary of the California Ramie Company, was there with several bundles of samples of what could be made from the ramie fiber, and numerous lithographs. Despite the fact that there was no meeting Mr. Murray was not asleep, and took occasion to thoroughly inform the directors and a RECORD-UNION reporter on the subject of ramie culture.

SACRAMENTO JUST THE PLACE.

"During the last six months," said Mr. Murray, "I have become very much interested in this new industry. You gentlemen probably remember the fine exhibits that were shown at the last State Fair, and the exhibit of ramie and the machine for working the ramie plant. I took an interest in the matter at once, and became connected with the company which I now represent. We were furnished the only ramie stalk obtainable in California by Professor E. W. Hilgard, of Berkeley, grown at his experimental gardens. I found that the dry climate of the Sacramento Valley was just the place for ramie culture, and the fiber produced was a good merchantable article.

"The ramie plant is a native of the East Indies; it is the finest of fiber variety, and is known to science under the name of 'Boehmeria Tenacissima,' which may be popularly described as a gigantic nettle without stings. From ramie a fiber is extracted which, under proper management, is superior to that of any other textile plant. Unlimited seems to be the uses to which it may be put for

MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

The fiber, when prepared for the spinner, is beautifully white, soft and glossy, closely resembling floss silk in appearance. It is forty per cent. stronger than the best flax, and readily receives the most difficult dyes without injury to its strength or luster. Carefully prepared, it may be made as fine as silk, one-half ramie, one-half silk; no other fiber can blend so well, while its coarser products may be made heavier and more durable than the strongest tow. It is fine, it is strong, and, as its name 'Tenacissima' implies, it is durable. Velvet and laces made of ramie will last a lifetime, and are almost as beautiful as if made of silk. In fact, whatever fabric is demanded, from the lightest gauze to the heaviest canvas, ramie will supply. It stands to reason that the building up of an industry based upon the cultivation of this plant opens up vast possibilities.

"Ramie seems to be destined to take a pre-eminent place among manufactures of this nature in the world's commerce. The world has to be clothed, and that article which will accomplish the object in the best manner, and for the least money, must lead in supplying the market. That article is ramie; and its general introduction will start up numbers of factories to give employment to our people. Let your people pay such attention to this matter as its importance demands, and America, instead of paying tribute to the skilled labor of the Old World, will manufacture a

CHEAPER AND BETTER MATERIAL

Than can be produced from either cotton or silk. No part of the United States is better adapted to the cultivation of this plant than the Pacific Coast. Especially is this the case with California, her soil and climate eminently fitting the natural conditions of ramie. Ramie is perennial; it is enormously productive, estimated at 2,400 pounds of fiber per acre of three to four cuttings yearly, and will not require replanting for many years, from ten to twelve; when once thoroughly established it requires but little care, no plowing or cultivating after first three months; it is not attended with more labor and expense than alfalfa; the fiber cannot be injured by insects; failures of crops are unknown, the root has a tap-root that looks for moisture, and the full importance of this industry, both from an agricultural and commercial point of view, will be fully recognized.

"In connection with this, the attention of the agricultural societies of the coast, as well as the public at large, will shortly be drawn to this subject, and we trust that ere long textile working classes and weaving schools will be established, adding to the resources of the coast very materially. I wish to show samples of this ramie manufactured to you in the frames. You can see how this would give employment to a large number of people, to have mills established in this vicinity. But what I wish to say, with the water-power privileges that will be offered in the near future, it is to be hoped that Sacramento City will have spinning mills to make threads, twines, etc. Here is a golden opportunity for you to think about; this home industry should be fostered by all.

SHOULD STAY AT HOME.

"The California Cotton Mills at Oakland pay over $40,000 freight on cotton coming from New Orleans or Texas yearly. So it will be with ramie. The freight to Boston or Liverpool will be just that much paid out that should be saved and retained at home. We pay out several millions of dollars on hemp and jute goods yearly. Ramie will have to be sent out of this country, and that will be, say two and a half cents freight to New York or Liverpool, two cents for cleaning and working the same, and three cents to the farmer. Then the small expenses will make up the price quoted to the newly incorporated ramie company. All this would have to be paid out. What I wish to make clear is all the fibers of commerce can be raised in California, and should be manufactured at home.

"I have with me a United States Government book, published by the Department of Agriculture, and it says: 'Ramie threads are worth 75 cents to $1 in the gray, and in colors, $1 50 to $2 per pound. The fiber can be worked in cotton and woolen machinery.' The profits are to be seen in this illustration; the manufacturer has the good large share. The California Ramie Company of San Francisco will pay the farmer that will plant, three cents per pound on the crude fiber."

PROBABLE CO-OPERATION.

In conclusion Mr. Murray said the outlook seemed very bright for the establishment of a central ramie station in Sacramento County. Sacramento Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry had taken hold of the matter with a will, and many of its members announced that they would begin planting ramie immediately. All he asked the Board of Trade to do was to give the project its approval and assist in introducing the industry.

Mr. Peterson, who had been an attentive listener to Mr. Murray's remarks, said he was convinced that ramie culture would be a good thing for Sacramento County, and he signified his intention of converting some of his land into a ramie garden. He was satisfied, he said, that many of the farmers along the river would, when they saw the advantage of cultivating the ramie plant, follow his example.

Vice-President Hopkins expressed considerable regret at the lack of interest shown by the members of the board in not attending the meeting, and said he thought the subject was too important to be permitted to go by the board. He would, therefore, take the responsibility, he said, of appointing a committee to act in conjunction with the Grangers in introducing and fostering the new industry. He appointed on this committee President P. E. Platt, Colonel Jas. McNasser and William Peterson.

It is probable that another meeting of the board will be called shortly, when the subject will be more fully considered.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

Correspondence of Interest to the General Public.

[Under this heading the RECORD-UNION will publish short letters from correspondents on topics of interest to the general public. The matter in these communications will be understood to represent only the views of the writers. All communications must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not for publication, unless so desired, but as a guarantee of good faith.—EDS.]

Methods of Teaching.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: Allow me to express my gratitude, as a parent and patron of the public schools, toward your able journal for taking up and discussing the question of efficiency on the part of those to whom we intrust our most vital interest—the education of our children. That there are faults in our present system, anyone who has given the subject sufficient attention will be forced to admit. The teachers themselves proclaim the fact, but have not the courage to specify wherein the trouble lies.

Now, while I do not entirely agree with Mr. Miller, on the proposition that teachers, like prophets, are without honor in their own country, I think that new vigor should be infused into their methods from time to time, as the constant repetition of the same character of work from day to day, and year to year, has a tendency to produce a somnolent effect upon their energies. That as good material can be found among the graduates of our own schools as elsewhere, not even excepting the "Hub," I have no hesitancy in declaring, but these apt young people, and their more experienced sisters, too, should keep pace with the times, through means quite within their reach.

And right here I would ask how many of our teachers—after the inspiriting advice given at the County Institutes for the past few years—have perused the educational journals and pedagogical works recommended by the eminent educators who addressed them?

There is no reason why a teacher educated in the public schools of Sacramento should not be as familiar with new methods and advanced ideas of training as the graduates of any other system of schools. They have but to read, think and put into practice what the countless publications on the subject of teaching make accessible to all at the present time.

But, to insure this constant effort to keep up with the great progress which has taken place in the art of teaching, the most necessary point is to have, as your editorial in Monday morning's paper so ably declares, a head—a live, capable, tangible, visible head—to the entire department. This person should be one able to detect incapacity, and honest and fearless enough to proclaim it. The term "Superintendent of Schools" has too long been synonymous with a doler out of supplies and granter of permits, whereas he should be qualified and authorized to pass judgment upon the ability of the teachers. He (or some other official, as you suggest) should be so thorough a scholar and educator that his commendation would be gratifying to the successful instructor, and his suggestions helpful to the unsuccessful. Let us have a supervising Principal capable of keeping the teachers up to the mark, and then the schools will rise in proportion.

An earnest and efficient supervising Principal would call frequent meetings of his assistants for the purpose of mutual improvement and praiseworthy emulation. In other places such meetings are held at regular periods, and are productive of inestimable benefit to the schools. We have many teachers in our department who, from their natural aptitude and long experience, are invaluable aids to the cause of education; and why should they not, for the good of the cause, make known their methods to the least-favored members of the profession? In many cases a suggestion is all that would be required, for the young people who stand the crucial test of a teacher's examination in Sacramento County are quick of comprehension, and with a thoroughly competent *chef* would certainly do most excellent work.

These suggestions are not made for the purpose of increasing the duties of what is no doubt a conscientious, industrious portion of our community, but because of the writer's conviction that with a system of thorough supervision more effectual methods of instruction could be employed, and would produce results sufficiently gratifying to compensate for a little extra labor. A PARENT.

The New Deer Law.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: As one of the sportsmen's fraternity and an earnest advocate of game protection, I desire to thank you for the recent timely article in your columns on the game laws. The suggestions therein offered should be adopted by the next Legislature—such as limiting the number of deer that one person shall be permitted to kill during the season, etc.

But there is one thing I do not understand—the new game law, as published, mentions nothing about prohibiting the killing of female deer. Was that omission caused in the reprinting, or can it be possible the Legislature left it out? Because, unless the does are protected, there will be no means of saving the deer from rapid extermination. SPORTSMAN.

[We are pleased that attention has been called to the omission referred to. An inspection of the amended game law, as it was passed by the recent Legislature, shows that female deer are protected, and that the omission referred to was caused in the reprinting. The clause reads: "Every person in the State of California who at any time hunts, pursues, kills, takes, or destroys any female deer, antelope, elk, mountain sheep, or doe, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."—EDS.]

RAW AS BEEFSTEAK

Baby's Fearful Suffering from Skin Disease Covering Entire Body Cured by Cuticura.

My baby was taken very sick when he was three months old, and in a few days began breaking out. We employed both of the home doctors, and they could do nothing for him. Then we sent for the best doctor in Eaton Rapids, Mich., and he doctored him for two weeks, and he got worse all the time; and then I took him to Jackson, to a doctor who attends especially to skin diseases, and then he got worse than ever. Then I told my husband we had better try the CUTICURA REMEDIES any way; did not have any idea they would do any good, but in less than two months from the time we began giving them to him he was entirely well, and not a spot on him. His hair began growing right off, and we thought he would always be bald-headed. There was not a spot on his whole body, face and head, only his nose and eyes, but was as raw as beefsteak. So poor there was not anything but bones, and so weak he could raise neither hand nor head.

MRS. FRANK BARRETT, Winfield, Mich.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, and greatest of Humor Remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause, while CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair. Thus the CUTICURA REMEDIES cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, pimply and blotchy skin, scalp and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when the best physicians fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Blood Diseases,"

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

RHEUMATIC PAINS

In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, chest, and muscular pains and weaknesses. Price, 25c.

Changed Daily for the Red House.

GENTS'

SPRING AND SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

The coming warm weather will soon bring a demand for these goods. You will find here a most complete assortment, both in medium and light-weight.

Men's Drill Drawers, unbleached, 25c.
Men's Light-weight Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, flesh color, 35c per garment.
Men's Drab Natural Merino Ribbed Shirts, very elastic, 50c.
Men's Soft-finish Clouded Merino Shirts and Drawers, 50c per garment.
Men's Drab French Sanitary Shirts and Drawers, 50c per garment.
Men's Genuine Egyptian Combed Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, 50c per garment.
Men's French Lisle Fancy Striped Shirts and Drawers, $1 per garment.
Men's Black All-silk Shirts and Drawers, $3 50 per garment.

GENTS' NECKWEAR!

Gents' Silk Four-in-Hand Ties, in light and medium colors, new designs, 25c, 50c and 75c.
Gents' Silk Windsors in spring styles, 25c and 50c.
Gents' Silk and Wool Flannel Windsors, Tecks and Four-in-Hands, 15c.
Gents' Silk Scarfs, in new and stylish patterns, 25c, 50c and 75c.
Gents' White Silk and Fine Marseilles Ties, 25c.

EACH DAY

Brings us new goods from the Eastern marts. Our stores are now filled with new things, bright and fresh, for each department. Special attention is called to our Millinery Department, which is now filled with the choicest varieties of Ladies' and Misses' Hats, with no end of Trimmings and Ornaments.

Special Values.

One lot of White Nottingham Curtains, extra quality, 60c and $1 per pair.
Ecru Curtain Net, 38 inches wide, 12½c per yard.
Ecru Curtain Net, 42 inches wide, 16⅔c per yard.
One lot Fancy Figured Scrim, extra value, 12½c per yard

C. H. GILMAN,

RED HOUSE, Sacramento, Cal.

THE GRAND OPENING

Now in progress. Most successful of the season.

MILLINERY---IMPORTED STOCK.

Latest Designs and Novelties in Spring Goods.

The New York Milliner,

S. T. MI HOOVER, 625 J Street.

Real Estate, Etc.

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,

WM. H. MILLS,
Land Agent of the C. P. R. R., Fourth and Townsend sts., San Francisco, Cal. fe14-2m

H. S. CROCKER & CO.

208 and 210 J Street,

The Leading Stationers, Printers and Lithographers.

Agents for Caligraph Type Writer and Supplies.

MANUFACTURERS OF BLANK BOOKS.

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.

Miscellaneous.

PROPOSALS —FOR— Purchase of Bonds —OF— East Riverside Irrigation District.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PURchase of the bonds of East Riverside Irrigation District, to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000), will be received by the Board of Directors of said district, at their office in East Riverside, San Bernardino County, State of California, till 1 o'clock P. M. of the 22d day of APRIL, 1891, at which time and place said board will open the proposals and award the purchase to the highest responsible bidder.

Said bonds are a portion of a series of bonds amounting in the aggregate to two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000), issued by authority of and pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act to provide for the organization and government of irrigation districts, and to provide for the acquisition of water and other property, and for the distribution of water thereby for irrigation purposes," approved March 7, 1887, and also by authority of and in accordance with the vote of the qualified electors of said irrigation district, at a special election held December 24, 1890.

Said bonds bear interest from the 1st day of January, 1891, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of January and July in each year.

The principal of each of said bonds is payable as follows, to wit: At the expiration of eleven years, five per cent. thereof; at the expiration of twelve years, six per cent.; at the expiration of thirteen years, seven per cent.; at the expiration of fourteen years, eight per cent.; at the expiration of fifteen years, nine per cent.; at the expiration of sixteen years, ten per cent.; at the expiration of seventeen years, eleven per cent.; at the expiration of eighteen years, thirteen per cent.; at the expiration of nineteen years, fifteen per cent.; at the expiration of twenty years, sixteen per cent. Coupons for the several payments of principal and interest are attached to each bond.

None of said bonds will be sold for less than ninety (90) per cent. of the face value thereof.

Said board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

All bids should be addressed to East Riverside Irrigation District, San Bernardino County, California, and marked "Proposals for Purchase of Bonds."

By order of the Board of Directors of East Riverside Irrigation District.

East Riverside, San Bernardino County, California, March 17, 1891.

HENRY W. ROBINSON, President.
J. A. VAN ARSDALE, Secretary. mr26-20t

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Paid up capital	225,500
Reserve and surplus	52,000

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EDGAR MILLS, President	1,538 Shares
S. PRENTISS SMITH, Vice-Pres.	250 Shares
FRANK MILLER, Cashier	351 Shares
C. F. DILLMAN, Asst. Cashier	125 Shares
Other persons own	1,198 Shares

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