FARM AND ORCHARD.

Creameries are School-Houses---Where to Get Points.

To Invest in Scrub Cattle is Ruinous—The Sheep Men Will Be to the Front—Using False Pedigree or Certificate—General Farm Notes.

The following address was delivered by President Lovejoy Johnson at a meeting of the Illinois State Dairymen's Association: The fact that milk is about the only food capable of sustaining animal life for an indefinite length of time—the fact that its products contribute so largely to the comfort and happiness of all mankind, renders the discussion of anything connected with its products of general interest. When we consider how largely its principal product, butter, enters into the food of the human race, the rich and poor alike using it, the question of its manufacture becomes one of vital interest to us all. At what stage in the world's history this industry was organized we can only conjecture. I presume, however, that as there were animals of every kind taken aboard the first great ship, Noah and his family must have had something to do with it. The Arabs had their peculiar way of churning, our grandmothers had theirs, our own mothers brought the butter with the dasher and stone crocks, but it was left to a genius of about the middle of the nineteenth century, a native of Herkimer County, New York, to originate an easier and in the judgment of most men a better scheme for butter-making.

We read that in the year 1800 a certain Elder Leland, of Massachusetts, took the first step in co-operative cheese-making by asking his neighbors far and near to put their cheese curds together to make one enormous 1,600-pound cheese, to be presented to President Jefferson, but nobody thought of co-operative dairying proper till 1851, when Mr. Williams, of Rome, N. Y., built the first cheese factory in America. The writer to whom I am indebted for this information says that "Mr. Williams was an original thinker, and to him we are indebted more than to any other for the great progressive step which places American dairying to-day in the front ranks of the nations of the earth." The framework of the American system sprang from his fertile brain in one harmonious whole, and although he was fruitful in invention of implements and appliances adapted to his work, he took out no patents, but presented the results of his labors as a gratuity to the world. The inestimable benefits that have come and are yet to come from his labors can hardly be figured. It put American dairying on a footing by which it could measure arms with any other branch of agriculture.

If we should undertake to figure the amount invested in dairy stock and pork made from the skimmed milk, add it to the value of the butter and cheese produced, we should reach so far into the millions that our own figures would be a surprise. A well-built and properly-managed creamery, with intelligent patrons behind it, is and will continue to be a blessing to the district where it is located. Better butter is produced and at less expense than in the private dairy, and of course brings a higher price. It is better because made by experts, with all the approved apparatus. It is with less expense because one or two men do the work that would require the labor of fifty women. The goods are made in style just as they are wanted by the dealer or consumer. Being uniform in quality, the salesman is able to realize a large price.

I have little respect for the idea that what the dairyman gets out of his wife and children in the way of butter-making is clear gain, costs nothing because the time is worth nothing. The important consideration, "What shall we do with the boys; how shall we keep them on the farm?" will be an open question as long as they are held to the work of butter-making. When our boys and girls and wives see (and they have more sharpness in that direction than we give them credit for) that they are doing this work for nothing, that it is easier and just as profitable to take the milk to the factory, that moment the work becomes drudgery and their escape from it is simply a question of time. Far be it from me to belittle any necessary work on the farm—unnecessary work alone is drudgery. There is a growing conviction that there should be more spare hours for the boys and girls on the farm, and that these hours should be devoted to literary and esthetic culture. The creamery system is a great help in carrying out this idea.

I am often assailed with the statement, "I have seen just as good butter made on the farm as you make at your factory." Of course you have. Proper skill and conveniences ought to produce better results, and sometimes does, but this intelligence, skill and these appliances are out of the reach of the average dairyman, because too expensive.

Hon. H. D. Sherman of Iowa says that the butter in the entire milk that is manufactured on the farm in the Western State loses at least 50 per cent. of its value for the want of proper conditions, or the exercise of proper skill in its production. If this be true it is no wonder that every farmer doesn't get rich at once by keeping cows. No other business can prosper when such losses occur in its management.

Don't condemn the creamery system because it entails more middlemen. If one man can in one day sell five thousand pounds of butter for as large a price because of the quantity and uniformity of quality, as twenty-five farmers in that time, isn't it economy to employ him, even though he be an obnoxious middleman? Don't understand me as trying to condemn private dairying. On the contrary, it has always been the aim of this association to encourage the production of better goods, whether on the farm or in the creamery. There is room for both. The business is not so much overdone as poorly done. The wide-awake manufacturer in any line is on the alert for new and better markets. While the creamery man should be no exception to the rule, he should never let an opportunity slip of offering a tub of butter to our brethren across the water, yet should at the same time bend every effort to cheapen the cost of production. This can and is being done by introducing labor-saving machinery, by improvements of dairy breeds of cattle, by studying up the best milk-producing rations, and the surest means of preserving and feeding the same.

We are to-day shipping out of our State millions and millions of pounds of creamery butter that should be consumed at home. We have a population sufficient to consume ten times the amount of butter that is used to-day. As the cost of any article of food is lowered the demand within certain limits is increased. In proof of this you have but to watch our market reports. A small reduction in price stimulates the demand every time. To accomplish this should be the mission of every intelligent creameryman.

The creamery system should have much of the credit for the advance in even private dairying. Creameries are schoolhouses where the masses are getting points on the care of milk and the protection of butter. They should be, and many of them are, models of neatness and precision in their work.

The creamery system should be so managed as to carry out the idea so successful in other industries, as for instance the manufacture of shoes, furniture, etc., and when the relation of patron and manager is better understood, the true idea of co-operation will be realized. It may not be in my time, but I predict that a few years will find creameries as plenty as schoolhouses and private dairies consigned to sparsely settled regions and countries where children and women have no rights that the lords of creation are bound to respect.

SCRUB CATTLE.

Cattle as an investment may be looked upon as a misnomer at this time, in fact to suit the experiences of many the subject should read "Cattle the Means to Destroy a Bank Account." However, I am of the opinion that the cattle are not so much at fault as the methods employed in their management. Commencing with the craze to own cattle that took hold of the owners of land some fifteen years since, it would appear that numbers and not quality was the end aimed at; money was freely paid for females that could in time become producers, and thus many herds that had cost large prices per head were but the veriest of scrubs. To still further add to the calamity in store for their owners, bulls to head these herds were purchased without regard to individuality, provided the pedigree was "Healy-proof." The proud owners of such herds, in the rough-and-tumble scuffle that followed, had more sense pounded into their heads than they formerly had cents to their credit in the bank; they found when they wished to dispose of their cattle that they were scrubs in appearance and fact. In many instances the herd inherited diseases handed down by sires with long pedigrees and short constitutions until the loss by disease wiped out not only the profits, but in some instances the herds as well.—*J. B. Dinsmore.*

SHEEP MEN TO THE FRONT.

It seems quite certain that sheep men will be well to the front during the World's Columbian Exposition. From every direction we hear that they are already making arrangements for that show, and if those who claim superior merit for foreign animals are not compelled to modify their views the fault will not lie with American flock owners. Late Arizona papers note the fact that Messrs. Daggs Bros. of that Territory, have selected fifty of the best animals upon their ranch and turned them upon alfalfa pasture, there to remain until the World's Fair opens in 1893. Then six of the best of these will be shipped to Chicago. Three of them are to be sheared between this time and the fair, at which time they are expected to carry fleeces fourteen to sixteen inches in length. The other three will be shown without fleeces, so that their mutton-bearing qualities can be the more readily comprehended. Inasmuch as frontier flockmen have always had an eye to size and quality of carcass as well as to weight of fleece—some of them resorting to French blood when this gave promise of aid in that direction—there are likely to be surprises in store for those who have failed to keep posted on the progress of sheep husbandry on the frontier.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

A WISE LAW.

Ohio has now a law "providing for the punishment of furnishing, giving or using any false pedigree or certificate of sale." The bill runs thus: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That any person who shall knowingly and willfully furnish or give to a purchaser of any animal any false pedigree or certificate of sale of said animal, and every person who shall knowingly and willfully use, for the purpose of deceiving, any false pedigree or certificate of sale of any animal, whether such false pedigree or certificate of sale was furnished, given or procured in this State or elsewhere, shall upon conviction thereof be punished by fine in any sum not less than $25 nor more than $500, or imprisoned in the county jail for a term not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment." Each State in the Union should have a law on this order.

FARM NOTES.

In setting out strawberry plants an important point is to spread the roots well and give them plenty of room in the ground.

If the beets are too thick in the row when they come up they may be transplanted or used on the table when green, the leaves being edible.

Osage orange hedges are beautiful and serve to ornament a farm as well as to confine stock, but unless the hedge is kept neatly trimmed and in good order it will detract from the value of the farm. A poor hedge is a worse nuisance than a rail-fence.

Cows must be turned on the pasture with caution in the spring, or they will be affected by the early grass. All stock that are allowed on the pasture will be more or less liable to scours if permitted to have free access to all they will eat when the grass is young.

The milk of sheep is quite largely used in some of the old countries for cheese-making, says the *National Stockman.* Sardinia makes over 1,000,000 pounds of this cheese annually. In some of the Italian factories the milk of cows, sheep and goats is mixed in making cheese.

The dairy calf should be handled, led by the halter and familiarized with stable usage from the time it is four or five months old. At this age it conforms very readily to desired methods in training, and the plan avoids a deal of trouble, a year or two later, when the animal's working age begins.

The Ohio Creek cheese factory in Gunnison County, Col., made this year, up to the first of December, 40,000 pounds of cheese, besides 125 pounds of butter a week. Furthermore, a number of hogs were fattened from what was left over after the butter and cheese were made. This is a No. 1 record.

When fall plowing is done in preparation of a crop, or only for its mechanical action on the soil, it should cover up and incorporate all the surface vegetation that will be of benefit to it when decomposed. Many of our best cultivators prefer spreading barn-yard manure on the plowed ground to turning it under deeply at time of plowing.

There is but one way of getting rid of the borer in the blackberry canes, and that is to cut out not only the old wood but also every new cane that is affected. Growers should combine to do this, destroying all the new and the old wood removed. Two or three seasons' work, by united effort, will either exterminate the pests or so greatly reduce their number as to allow them to do but little damage.

Running a dairy of cows so as to have them dry in the winter, and have nothing to sell from them when butter and cheese are highest, is just about as smart, financially, for a dairy farmer, as it would be for a manufacturer of reapers to so gauge his business that he would not have a reaper to sell in the early summer, and could only fill orders late in the fall when the snow was flying and there was no repairing to do.—*Hoard's Dairyman.*

Colonel Curtis, of Saratoga County, New York, says: Gapes are caused by a worm. A remedy is to make a chicken inhale lime dust. Sometimes it kills the worm and sometimes the chicken. Cholera is caused by diarrhea, which runs into an infection. Do not keep chickens on the same ground; remove all the well ones from the flock. If a man can realize $1 62 net profit on each hen in a flock of thirty-two, is it not more profitable to keep hens than cows at the present average price for cheese and butter, cost of keep and care of each considered?

There is a difference between kerosene and kerosene emulsion in their effects on plants. The emulsion is an excellent insecticide, and also harmless to animals and plants. To make the emulsion cut up half a pound of hard soap and let it boil in one gallon of water. When boiling add two gallons of kerosene, but first remove the vessel from the fire to guard against danger. Churn the mixture, and a jelly will result, which will dissolve in water without the kerosene rising to the top of the water. The emulsion as recommended will answer for twenty-five gallons of water.

A foreign authority on poultry says that fowls exhibiting a want of stamina at molting time should be disposed of for the table, as they are practically not worth much as egg-producers. In fact, it is more than probable that a much greater average sum for every such fowl kept would have to be written on the debit side of the ledger at the end of the ensuing year. Those fowls that molt out early have usually the advantage of warm and settled weather, while those which molt late have to contend with a cold and a much more variable temperature.

BOILS, pimples, hives, tetter, ringworm and other similar affections caused by impure blood, are entirely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood.

Miscellaneous.

Macbeth's "pearl top" and "pearl glass" lamp-chimneys are made of tough glass that costs four times as much as common glass; and the work on them costs a good deal more than the work on common chimneys, just as the work on a dress is proportioned to cost of stuff.

The dealer is right in saying he can't afford to sell them at the prices of common glass chimneys.

And what will become of his chimney trade if his chimneys never break? He is apt to be wrong there. He can afford to charge a fair price and give new chimneys for all that break in use.

Have a talk with him.

Pittsburg. GEO. A. MACBETH & Co.

DR. ABERNETHY'S GREEN GINGER BRANDY.

Cures CRAMPS and COLIC

"It is composed of the purest materials, and represents the full medicinal value of Jamaica Ginger in the highest degree of perfection."

WM. T. WENZELL, Analytical Chemist.

Sold by Druggists and Wine Merchants.

JOS. N. SOUTHER MANUFACTURING CO., SAN FRANCISCO.

ja15-tf

DR. LESLIE'S SPECIAL PRESCRIPTION

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY IN THE WORLD THAT WILL ABSOLUTELY CURE

SICK HEADACHE!

TESTIMONIALS.

TOD & CRAWFORD, Commission Merchants and Dealers in Building Material.

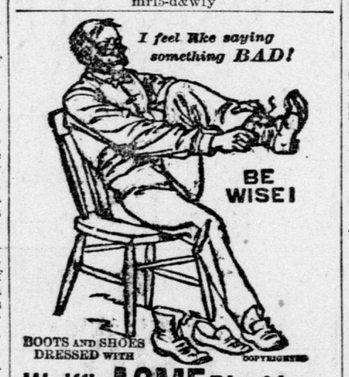
SANTA ROSA, Cal., Jan. 19, 1891.

BRIGGS MEDICINE CO.—Gents: Yours of the 15th received. I shall be glad to assist you in promoting the sale of Dr. Leslie's Special Prescription. Indeed, most of what I have bought of you in the past four years has been given away, myself having been completely cured after a life-time of headache, as I shall gladly certify. Should you write to either Dr. Markell or Dr. Mason, of this place, you may refer to TOD & CRAWFORD, as to the superiority of your Special Prescription. Yours truly, WILL. TOD.

Price, 25 Cents. Sold by all Druggists.

Briggs Medicine Co., San Francisco, Cal.

mr15-d&wly



NEVER GET HARD AND STIFF. WATERPROOF and warranted to preserve leather, and keep it soft and durable.

10c Will pay for the Cost 10c
10c of Changing Plain White 10c
10c Glass vessels to Ruby, 10c
10c Emerald, Opal, 10c
10c or other Costly Glass. 10c

PIK-RON FOR GLASS WILL DO IT.

For a Disordered Liver Try BEECHAM'S PILLS. 25cts. a Box. OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

CAST YOUR EYES OVER THIS.

SICK PEOPLE write for free illustrated family paper on surgical operations tumors, fistula, piles, varicocele, hydrocele; braces, 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. 400 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal., or 301 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

We make more porous plasters than all other makers in this country combined, because the public appreciate the merit that exists in our goods. BENSON'S is the only medicinal plaster for household use, all others being weak imitations. Get the Genuine.

BIG G TRADE MARK

CURE YOURSELF! If troubled with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Whites, Spermatorrhœa or any unnatural discharge ask your druggist for a bottle of Big G. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor. Non-poisonous and guaranteed not to stricture. The Universal American Cure. Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. PRICE $1.00

GUTHRIE BROS., PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, STEAM AND Gas Fitting. Roofing and Jobbing. Terms reasonable. 127 J street.

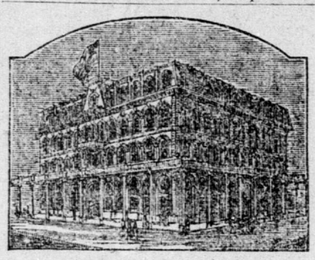
$4 BUYS A CORD OF OLD LUMBER WOOD, OR $6 A TON of Coal at the C. O. D. YARD, Fourth and I streets.

Hotels and Restaurants.

STATE HOUSE HOTEL.

CORNER TENTH AND K STREETS, SACRAMENTO. Best family hotel in the city. Most convenient and desirable location. One block from Capitol. Street cars pass the door. Meals, 25 cents.

mr13-tf ROOD & JOHNSON, Proprietors.



GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL, Corner Seventh and K Streets.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. FREE 'BUS TO and from the cars.

W. O. BOWERS, Proprietor.

Corner Seventh and K Streets, Sacramento.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. FREE 'BUS TO and from the cars. B. B. BROWN, formerly of the State House Hotel, Proprietor.

WESTERN HOTEL,

THE LEADING HOUSE OF SACRAMENTO, Cal. Meals, 25 cents. WM. LAND, Proprietor. Free 'Bus to and from hotel.

NEW HIBERNIA HOTEL,

Across from the Depot and Boat Landing,

WILL OPEN APRIL 1ST AT 1025 FRONT street. Rooms and board, $18 per month. Rooms by the week, from $1 up.

MRS. CHRISMAAN, Proprietor.

mr19-1m*

THE SADDLE ROCK Restaurant and Oyster House.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN EVERY RESPECT. Ladies' dining-room separate. Open day and night. BUCKMANN & CARRAGHER, Proprietors. No. 1019 Second street, between J and K, Sacramento.

PACIFIC HOTEL, Corner K and Fifth Streets, Sacramento,

CENTRALLY LOCATED AND CONVENIENT to all places of amusement. The best family Hotel in the city. The table always supplied with the best the market affords. Street Cars from the depot pass the door every five minutes. Meals, 25 cents.

C. F. SINGLETON, Proprietor.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

CHEAP FURNISHED ROOMS BY THE day, week or month.

W. A. CASWELL, Proprietor.

ORDINANCE NO. 269.

Levying the Special Tax for the Special Police Fund.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE City of Sacramento do ordain as follows: Section 1. In accordance with the result of an election held in the City of Sacramento, Tuesday, March 10, 1891, said election being held in pursuance of "An Act to authorize cities of not less than twenty-six thousand nor more than thirty thousand inhabitants to vote upon the question of paying indebtedness incurred in the years 1889 and 1890," approved February 20, 1891, there is hereby levied on each one hundred dollars' worth of taxable property in the City of Sacramento, for the Special Police Fund, twelve (12) cents.

Passed March 23, 1891.

W. D. COMSTOCK, President of the Board of Trustees.

J. D. YOUNG, Clerk. mr25-10t

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1891, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., on the premises, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, pursuant to an order of the Superior Court of the County of Sacramento, all of Lot Eight (8), in the block bounded by D and E, Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, in the City of Sacramento, County of Sacramento, State of California, and the improvements thereon. Ten per cent. of the purchase price to be paid at the time of sale, balance on confirmation by the Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

THOMAS GRACE, Executor of the will of Margaret McKeon, deceased.

Dated March 24, 1891.

FRANK D. RYAN, Attorney for Executor.

mr30-3w

CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.

WITH THIS REMEDY PERSONS CAN cure themselves without the least exposure, change of diet, or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the constitution. Ask your druggist for it. Price, $1 a bottle. TuF

Capay Valley Fruit Lands.

CAPAY VALLEY!

The Earliest Fruit Land in the State.

Equal in All Respects to the Famous Vaca Valley, Which It Adjoins.

UNPRECEDENTED TERMS.

INTEREST ONLY FOR FIVE YEARS AT 7 PER CENT.

Capay Valley is situated in Yolo County, about 90 miles by rail from San Francisco, and is traversed in its entire length by the Woodland, Capay and Clear Lake Railroad, the distance from Esparto to Rumsey being 21 miles.

The Capay Valley Land Company is offering the most fertile lands in this beautiful valley upon terms which enable the purchaser to pay for the land out of its own product, viz: Interest only for five years at 7 per cent. The only condition imposed is, that a reasonable proportion of the land purchased shall be planted to fruit trees or vines. Land may be bought without this condition on payment of 20 per cent. cash and remaining 80 per cent. at the end of five years, with interest annually in advance, at 7 per cent. The various tracts owned by the Capay Valley Land Company have been subdivided into 10 and 20-acre lots, which are for sale at prices varying from $50 to $150 per acre. Similar unimproved land in Vaca Valley has recently been sold at $400 and $500 per acre.

These Capay Valley lands are under the most favorable climatic conditions for the prosecution of profitable fruit growing, and the locality has proved itself to be one of the earliest in the State. The grape crop of 1890 from the company's vineyard at Cashmere was picked, dried and shipped to Chicago and Philadelphia before the Fresno County grapes were ripe.

The railroad passes through all of the tracts owned by the Capay Valley Land Company, thus insuring excellent shipping facilities; and land may now be purchased in the immediate proximity of either of the following stations: Capay, Cadenasso, Surrey, Guinda, Sauterne, Cashmere or Rumsey.

At many of these places fine orchards of the choicest and earliest varieties of peaches and apricots may already be seen, and during the coming season considerable additional acreage will be planted out. One of the recent sales made by the company was that of the Tancred Tract, containing 600 acres, to a colony association. This tract has been subdivided into forty holdings, all of which will be planted to fruit trees this season.

The fine orchards on the Guinda Tract, where 400 acres have been sold, are especially worthy of mention, and it is a significant fact that several of the blocks are owned by successful Vaca Valley fruit-growers, who expect to make their earliest shipments from here.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the great advantage to the fruit-grower of being in early locality. In most cases it makes the difference between success and failure. The industrious orchardist of Capay Valley may rest assured that he will derive all the benefits gained by the first fruit shipments of the season, and that 20 acres of this rich land, when the trees are in bearing, will yield a handsome and assured income.

The Capay Valley Land Company has an agent residing in the valley, whose duty it is to show the various tracts to land seekers.

Four townsites have been laid out in different points in the valley, viz: Esparto, Cadenasso, Guinda and Rumsey. Town lots may now be purchased at reasonable prices and on easy terms.

The enterprising and flourishing town of Esparto is situated at the lower end of the valley, and $125,000 worth of substantial buildings have already been erected, including a fine four-story brick hotel, two large brick blocks and waterworks, with pipes laid in the streets, besides extensive warehouses and numerous residences. The town has a postoffice, school-house and a weekly paper, and the fine railroad depot contains telegraph and express offices.

Postoffices have alse been established at Guinda and Rumsey. This latter place, situated at the head of the valley, is the present terminus of the railroad. The comfortable little hotel makes excellent quarters for hunters as well as land-seekers.

The advantages enjoyed by the settler in Capay Valley may be thus concisely summed up:

A soil of great fertility, yielding bountifully of every crop.

A soil and climate which will ripen all kinds of fruit and vegetables earlier than anywhere else in the State.

A climate perfectly adapted to the curing of raisins and drying of fruit without the aid of artificial evaporators.

A location that is central and close to markets. Railroad communication which enables shipments to be made quickly and cheaply. Lands which are sold cheaper and on better terms than anywhere else in the State.

FOR MAPS AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE CAPAY VALLEY LANDS, APPLY TO OR ADDRESS

W. H. MILLS,

Fourth and Townsend Streets, - - - - SAN FRANCISCO.

Railroad Time Table.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

[PACIFIC SYSTEM.]

JANUARY 19, 1891.

Trains Leave and are Due to Arrive at Sacramento:

LEAVE	TRAINS RUN DAILY.	ARRIVE
6:15 A	.....Calistoga and Napa.....	11:40 A
3:05 P	.....Calistoga and Napa.....	8:40 P
12:50 A	...Ashland and Portland...	5:55 A
4:30 P	Deming, El Paso and East	7:00 P
7:30 P	.....Knights Landing.....	7:10 A
10:50 A	.....Los Angeles.....	9:35 A
12:05 P	Ogden and East—Second ....Class.....	2:25 A
11:00 P	Central Atlantic Express .....for Ogden and East.....	8:15 A
3:00 P	.....Oroville.....	10:30 A
3:00 P	Red Bluff via Marysville	10:30 A
10:40 A	....Redding via Willows....	4:00 P
2:25 A	San Francisco via Benicia	11:40 A
6:15 A	San Francisco via Benicia	12:35 A
8:40 A	San Francisco via Benicia	10:40 P
3:05 P	San Francisco via Benicia	8:40 P
*10:00 A	San Francisco via steamer	‡6:00 A
10:50 A	San Fran. via Livermore	2:50 P
10:50 A	.....San Jose.....	2:50 P
4:30 P	.....Santa Barbara.....	9:35 A
6:15 A	.....Santa Rosa.....	11:40 A
3:05 P	.....Santa Rosa.....	8:40 P
8:50 A	.....Stockton and Galt.....	7:00 P
4:30 P	.....Stockton and Galt.....	9:35 A
12:05 P	.....Truckee and Reno.....	2:25 A
11:00 P	.....Truckee and Reno.....	8:15 A
12:05 P	....Colfax.....	8:15 A
6:15 A	.....Vallejo.....	11:40 A
3:05 P	....Vallejo.....	†8:40 P
*6:35 A	..Folsom and Placerville..	*2:40 P
*3:10 P	..Folsom and Placerville..	*11:35 A

*Sunday excepted. †Sunday only. ‡Monday excepted. A.—For morning. P.—For afternoon.

RICHARD GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent

Liquors, Wine, Beer, Etc.

CAPT. STEVENS,

AT 807 J STREET, BETWEEN EIGHTH and Ninth, the place for Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars. mr14-tf

THE VIDETTE, No. 228, J St., Sacramento, Cal.,

FINEST WINES, LIQUORS AND Cigars.

mr12-tf CHAS. A. VIEMEISTER, Prop.

CONCORDIA BEER HALL, No. 1021 Fourth Street.

HAVING MADE EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS the public are now cordially invited to a first-class resort. Sandwiches of all kinds. Buffalo Beer on draught and in bottles. The finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars on hand. H. KOHNE, Proprietor.

EBNER BROS., 116-118 K Street, Front and Second, Sacramento,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in Wines and Liquors. Agents for the celebrated Pommery and Greno Champagne.

M. CRONAN, 230 K St., and 1108-1110 Third St., Sacramento, Cal.

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER in Fine Whiskies, Brandies and Champagne.

JAMES WOODBURN, No. 417 K Street, Sacramento, Cal.

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER in Fine Whiskies, Brandies, Wines and Liquors. Thanking my old friends and patrons for their former patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same. All orders will be promptly and cheerfully filled.

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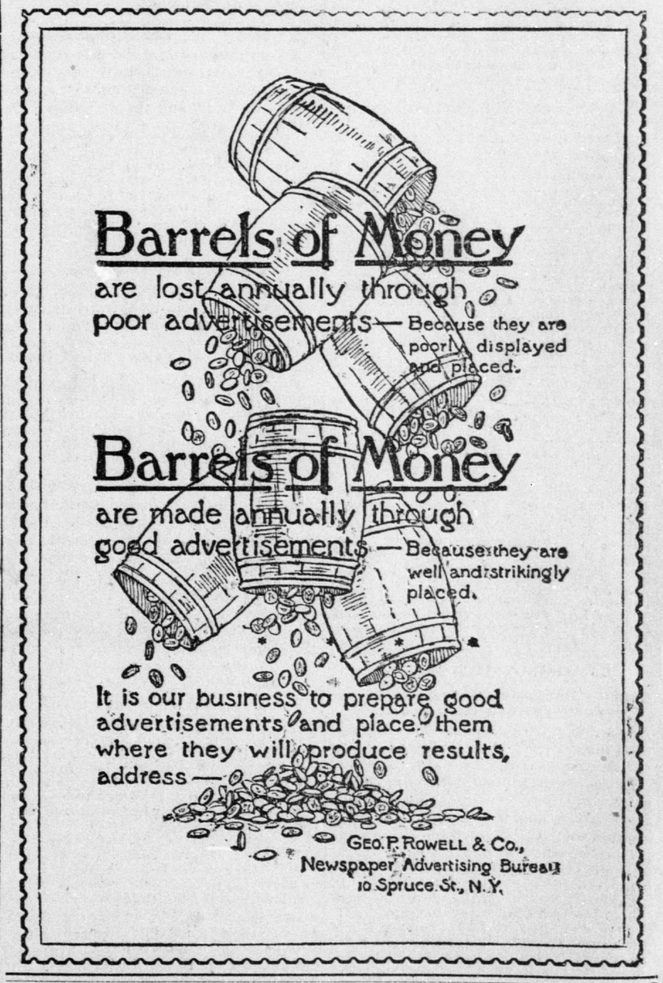

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