AN ANCIENT CITY.

The Fishing Town of Wisby in the Baltic Sea.

A Booming Metropolis in the Twelfth Century—Window Frames of Gold—Its Capture by an Envious King and Succeeding Decline.

In the middle of the Baltic Sea, just about equidistant from Sweden, Germany and Russia, is a low, flat island of limestone called Gottland. It has an area of 1,200 square miles and a population of 54,000, or thereabouts. In the Middle Ages the island was the best place in all Northern Europe for sea traders, and those who settled there prospered. In the beginning of the eleventh century a little town was settled at a spot giving a good harbor. Back of it was a cliff, where victims were sacrificed by the priests, and the place grew to be known as Wisby, or the "City of the Place of Sacrifice." It is on Gottland's west coast, and during the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries grew rapidly in size and importance. The trade of Russia and other countries to the east of the Baltic flowed down the Gulf of Finland or the River Dwina to Wisby. To meet this trade there sailed to Wisby merchants and shippers from Germany, Flanders, Sweden, Denmark and England. Its merchants were constantly shipping to or receiving goods from nearly every part of the known world.

During the thirteenth century Wisby was situated upon one of the most important lines of the world's traffic, and was unquestionably the most important market on that line. Hundreds of rich merchants moved their business from other ports to Wisby. Nearly every faith built its house of worship at this prosperous port. Seventeen great churches, some of them nearly 200 feet in length, and three monasteries, were erected. A wall of stone thirty feet high and nearly two and a half miles long were built around the city. Forty-eight stone towers were built above this, and from tower to tower along the walls passed armed sentries by day and night.

Wisby was the London and Gottland the England of the North. The records tell that 12,000 merchants carried on business within the walls. Many of them became so well-to-do that they had their houses covered with copper and the window frames with gold. But the pace was too fast to last. In 1361, Atterdag, King of Denmark, became so envious of the city's riches that he sent over an army and not only took possession, but killed nearly 2,000 of Wisby's men. From that day the city began a decline. The invasion of Russia by Mongolian hordes cut off the Orient trade, diverted the commerce and the discovery of a new route to India from that direction. So it went until the present finds Wisby but a fishing village. Of its seventeen churches, only one, the Cathedral of St. Maria, is in use to-day. Ten others are standing, but in ruins. One of the most beautiful is St. Catharina, the cloister church of the Franciscan monks. It is a basilica, 140 feet long, and was built in the middle of the thirteenth century. Between the nave and the aisles stand twelve pillars, six on either side. The roof of the church has fallen in, but the pointed arches which supported it remain.

Two other interesting churches are St. Lars and St. Drotten. They were built in the twelfth century by two sisters, the traditions say. They were wealthy, but could not agree, so each had her own church. The walls of St. Mars are 7 feet thick, and have passages in them running around the entire church. Each church has a massive square tower, which doubtless at one time was used as a fortress. The tower of St. Drotten is 31 by 45 feet on the ground; it rises to a hight of 120 feet, and its walls are 8½ feet in thickness.

Another church is the Church of the Holy Ghost, built about the year 1250. It is composed of an octagonal tower joined on to an oblong rectangular choir. The tower is divided into two stories. Each story looks out upon the choir through a spacious arched opening, so that a service going on in the choir could be heard equally well in both stories of the tower. The vaulted ceiling of the lower story is supported by four square pillars, and between them in the center is an eight-sided aperature, 7 feet in diamater, piercing the ceiling and communicating with the second story. In the upper story are four round pillars supporting a vault and arches slightly pointed. The arches below are round. It is claimed there is no such church architecture elsewhere in the world.

Not far away is St. Nicholas, the monastery church of the Dominicans. It was built about the year 1240. It is a basilica, 65 feet broad and 199 feet long. High up on the west gable end are two window-like depressions. The tale is still told that in the time of Wisby's magnificence two huge carbuncles adorned the western facade of St. Nicholas, one being placed in the center of each window. At night these carbuncles shone with the brightness of the sun at noonday, and served as guiding lights to storm-tossed mariners.

About the town the streets are narrow and crooked, and paved with rough stones. Some of the houses of the old merchants are still standing. They are narrow and lofty, stand for the most part with gable ends toward the street, and the front of the peaked roof is built up like a double flight of steps that meet on top. Sometimes a vaulted passageway is thrown across the narrow street from house to house, like the "Bridge of Sighs." These old houses by their size and spacious apartments indicate the opulence of the builders. They have vaulted ceilings, supported by massive stone pillars, marble seats in the recesses of the windows, and across the cellar floor flows to this day a stream of living water, which by little dams was transformed into a succession of fish ponds. The roofs are still covered with the ancient monk and nun tiles.

Near the center of the city stands an interesting wooden house of a later period, the Burmeister House, built by a merchant of that name in 1662. A spacious saloon in the second story is painted all over—walls, ceiling and beams—with scenes, many of them from the Bible, but some from the artist's own fancy.

The land wall, which incloses the city on three sides, from the ruins of Wisborg round to the tower "Cames," is 2,400 yards long, and sea wall 1,970 yards. In 1289 the land wall was strengthened, it being raised 30 feet and doubled in thickness. At intervals are built high towers. These project outside of the wall. Most of them are square on the ground, but above present five sides of an octagon to the foe, the square corners being sliced off into independent faces. The whole side toward the tower is open. These towers are 60 to 70 feet high, and are divided into four or five stories. Each story is pierced with narrow embrasures for arrows. The tops of the towers are battlemented, and on their upper floors or roofs catapults were placed in position. The towers are of unequal size; that next the north gate toward the sea is 13 feet broad by 16 feet deep in the inside, and its side walls are 7 feet thick. The powder tower is 14 feet square on the outside.

Half way between the high towers were built bartizans, or "saddle towers," as the Gottlanders expressly call them. These small, low structures are not built up from the ground, but sit astride the wall like saddles. Near the top of the wall, on the inside, square holes have been left between the stones at short distances from each other and in a horizontal line. In these holes were inserted wooden beams; upon them rested a wooden platform, along which in the olden time the sentinels of Wisby paced their lofty rounds in sunshine and storm. Three portals pierce the wall on the land side. They are called the south, east, and north gates. A massive tower rises above each portal. These gates are in fact but vaulted passageways through the lower story of great square towers. Grooves in the sides of the portal show where the portcullis fell, and on projections outside rested of old the drawbridge. Streets pass through each gateway from the city to the country. A wide mote runs around the outside of the entire wall, and to the north there were at least two, perhaps three, moats parallel with each other.

EX-TREASURER BARDSLEY.

Judge Wilson Sentences Him to Fifteen Years' Solitary Confinement.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2. — Ex-City Treasurer John Bardsley was sentenced this morning by Judge Wilson to fifteen years' solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary and pay a fine equaling the sum to which he pleaded guilty.

The fact that Bardsley was to be sentenced to-day was not generally known, and there were not more than fifty people in the courtroom. The District Attorney spoke briefly. In the course of his remarks he denied Bardsley's contention, made in his statement to the court one week ago, that the ex-Treasurer has not misappropriated a dollar, Graham showed that by Bardsley's own statement he must have at least appropriated $220,000, as that amount is required to be made good by his sureties. Although not able as yet to specifically state where the money had gone to, Graham said Bardsley's embezzlement would amount to between $400,000 and $500,000.

Alexander, counsel for Bardsley, reviewed the statements made by his client, and appealed to the court for mercy on the ground of Bardsley's plea of guilty and his past services to the city. Alexander said Bardsley did not get one dollar of the morey put into the Keystone Bank, and in six months it would be shown who did. Alexander vehemently declared his client had not stolen one dollar, but that he had only pleaded guilty to the statutory offenses of loaning, speculating with and receiving interest on public funds. Never, with his consent, said Alexander, should Bardsley appear before the Investigating Committee of Councils to testify, but if at any time the District Attorney desired any information or assistance, his client was willing to aid him.

While his counsel had been speaking Bardsley sat with bowed head, nervously tracing imaginary lines with the back of a pen upon the table before him. With the exception of his brother-in-law not 100 of the friends that Bardsley had one year ago were present when he arose to receive the sentence of the court.

Judge Wilson's severe words caused Bardsley most palpable distress, as the Judge said he could find no palliation for Bardsley's malfeasance, and that his offense was more open to censure from his abuse of his official position. The prisoner almost collapsed and seemed about to sink to the floor from his chair. Nevertheless, before Judge Wilson had concluded and ordered him to arise and receive sentence, Bardsley completely regained his composure, and received the words that sent him to prison for fifteen years with the utter absence of any emotion.

Judge Wilson, after passing sentence on Bardsley, relative to the amount of fine said it would be about $237,530. Bardsley will probably be taken to the penitentiary to-morrow.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

Large Quantities Sold Yesterday in Eastern Cities.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Porter Pros. Company sold at auction to-day five cars of California fruit: One car of cherries from San Jose—Royal Annes, $1 05@1 90 per pox; Black Biggereau cherries, $1 15 @1 90; Royal apricots, crates, 80c@$1 25; Alexander peaches, 95@$1 30 per box; St. John yellow freestone peaches, $2; Clyman plums, crates, $2 50; Royal Hative plums, $1 40 to $2 40; Koenig Claude plums, crates, $2 05; peach plums, $2@2 75; Tragedy prunes, $2 80@3 45; figs, crates, $1 25; Bartlett pears, half boxes, $1 70; Bartlett pears, boxes, $3 50 @3 75; Buerre Gifford pears, crates, $1@ 1 65.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Porter Bros. Company sold to-day at auction for account of the California Fruit Union shippers, four cars of California fruit as follow: Hale's early peaches, $1 10@1 40; St. Johns yellow freestone peaches, $2 10 @3 15; Clyman plums, $2 10; peach plums, $2 25@5 25; Tragedy prunes, $2 85 @3 65; apricots, boxes, $1 20; crates, $1 30 @1 50, figs in crates, $2 05; Koenig Claude plums, $1 50; Royal Hative plums, $2 @2 20.

THE BUBS FACTION AGAIN.

Case Growing Out of a Split in the Evangelical Church.

OTTAWA (Ill.), July 2.—Judge Blanchard to-day gave his decision in the case of the Evangelical Church, granting an injunction to the Bubs faction. The case grew out of a split in the Evangelical Church Conference over a year ago. The Escher faction came back from the conference and elected a new Board of Directors, and installed Rev. Albert Woehr as pastor. Rev. Philip Seahm, who had a large following in the congregation, was ejected from his church, but rented another building where he and his wing of the church have held services ever since. An injunction was prayed for, and after a tedious battle in the Circuit Court the Bubs faction won a victory. Judge Blanchard's decision fully sustains the position of the Bubs faction, and quotes elaborately from an opinion delivered by Judge Pleasants of Rock Island in January last in a similar case.

A Defaulting Sheriff.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—A dispatch from Arkansas City (Ark.) says developments fully confirm the reported defalcation of Sheriff Warfield. The shortage will be in the neighborhood of $25,000. It will be a total loss to his bondsmen. In addition to this, a dispatch from Little Rock says the Sheriff is short $30,000 on his settlement of last year. It is stated Warfield lost heavily in cotton speculations during the past few months.

To Be Married on the Stage.

NEW YORK, July 2.—To-night at the London Theater here Thomas Morrissey of Buffalo will marry Miss Kittie Proctor of San Francisco at the close of the performance. The audience will be invited to remain as guests and Alderman Flengenheimer will perform the ceremony. There will be a floral display on the stage. Morrissey is a dance and sketch artist.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Royal Baking Powder.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE GINGER HABIT.

Seductive Fad That Is Making Inroads Upon Health and Society.

The ginger habit has supplemented the liquor habit. It has become a kind of fad in some classes of society, and its dangerous inroads upon health are forcing it upon the attention of physicians, while, as an outgrowth of high license legislation, it is at the same time recommending itself to the attention of the lawmakers. The ginger habit is worse than the ordinary liquor habit, because it is more rapid in its effects and means early ruin to the health of the individual. It has only recently come to the attention of the physicians and druggists that in thousands of families the peppery dose that has borne the popular appearance of innocence and respectability has become an agent of debauchery. The tincture of ginger, or Jamaica ginger, as it is popularly known, is the strongest and most irritating alcoholic solution known, ranking next to alcohol absolute, which is undrinkable, and standing equal to commercial alcohol, which is never used as a beverage. The Jamaica ginger is sold by druggists and grocers in four-ounce vials, and the unbottled tincture is retailed at one ounce and upward. During the past few months the demand for the article, which has been steadily growing for a number of years, has become unprecedented, and some druggists are already beginning to "flag" habitual inquirers. The greatest demand is in those sections that are at a distance from the principal business centers of the city, although the Chestnut and Market street druggists themselves have experienced and noted the rapid growth of the traffic. The most alarming phase of the habit is its prevalence among women.

Dr. W. G. McConnell said: "The tincture of ginger can be bought for about five cents an ounce. It contains fully 95 per cent. of alcohol, so that in an ounce of ginger there is more than two ounces of whisky. The way it is now being used is amazing. I knew a physician, a man very prominent in his profession, who died only a short time ago from the effects of ginger drinking. You would think a physician would know better, and he did, but in spite of the warnings and protestations of his friends in the profession, he would use it daily as a beverage, diluting it one-third. I was in a drug store only a few days ago when a young girl came in twice, buying each time two ounces of ginger. The druggist said that she had been in twelve times that day. He knew that her mother and her sisters drank it, but it never occurred to him that he should refuse to sell them the article. I was called not long ago to attend a woman who admitted to me that she was in the habit of drinking sixteen ounces a day. Think what a dose that is! It would have the strength of more than twice that amount of whisky. It would surprise you to know how many patients afflicted with the ginger habit the physicians of this city are now struggling with. The majority of them are women who, until a few years past, were accustomed to sending to the neighboring saloon for beer of whisky whenever they wanted it, night or morning, or Sunday.

"One woman told me she began to drink it when she could not run into a handy saloon with her pitcher, but found that she could buy all the ginger she wanted at the druggist's or at the grocery store, and that it went further and had more effect than anything else. Old drinkers at the bar are familiar with the effects of ginger, and I suppose the growth of the habit had its origin with them. It is encroaching upon the very best society, and many an exclusive morning and afternoon gathering of ladies about the table of some elegant hostess indulges in the ginger tipple. It is passed around diluted in water, and it seems harmless enough. But the habit once acquired is almost hopeless. It is wore than the liquor habit. The ginger through which the alcohol percolates in its manufacture is an irritant of the worst kind when taken in excess, and the alcohol is in almost its absolute state. Its effects, too, are distinctive. The ginger drinker invariably becomes simple. These are not the varieties of ordinary intoxication. You will find all the small drug stores outside the center of the city do an enormous business in ginger, and the same with the grocery stores. There ought to be legislation against its indiscriminate sale, as there is against the indiscriminate sale of other alcoholic drinks."

A prominent druggist whose business is wholesale and retail said the growing demand for ginger had been noticed and commented upon in his establishment and in others which he had visited.

"In our store," he said, "we have adopted the rule of refusing to sell ginger to any person who appears to have been drinking, but we have not gone so far as yet as to refuse to fill the orders that are sent in to us from families or that are brought in by children. There ought to be some restriction, I must admit, but what and how? Most of the ginger drinking is done down town I should judge by the quantities ordered by the druggists. We sell a good deal of it, too, and to people who would be horrified if accused of tippling."

According to the pharmacopœia, the formula for the tincture of ginger is: "Ginger, twenty parts; alcohol, a sufficient quantity to make 100 parts. Moisten the ginger with five parts of alcohol and macerate twenty-four hours, then pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator and gradually pour alcohol upon it until 100 parts of tincture are obtained."—Philadelphia correspondence of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Arizona Indians Arrested.

HOLBROOK (A. T.), July 2.—A messenger has just arrived from Colonel Corbin, who reports that he has arrested eight Indians whom he went after for destroying land marks and threatening the destruction of life. The messenger states that on account of the presence of four companies of military the Indians did not make any attempt to fight. Colonel Corbin leaves this morning for this place with his prisoners. All the troops were sent home last night and to-day.

An Engine Goes Through a Bridge.

NEWCASTLE (Pa.), July 2.—A traction engine, drawing a shanty on wheels, went through a bridge in Wayne township last evening. Three men were caught in the wreck and so badly scalded by escaping steam that they are not likely to recover.

Short In His Accounts.

SAN ANTONIO (Tex.), July 2.—C. H. Lowry, who was brought here yesterday on a requisition from Oakland, Cal., proves to have been a much more extensive embezzler than was at first supposed. It now appears his shortage will reach $20,900, instead of $2,000.

Burglary at Westport.

WESTPORT, July 2.—The store of Geo. S. McPhee and the Postoffice were burglarized last night. The safe was blown open and the robbers took $400, $50 of which was Postoffice receipts. They left the valuable papers and stamps. The work was done by professionals.

The youngest litigant on record is Richard Jones of St. Louis, six months old, who is suing a railroad for $5,000 damages for the death of his father, who was killed in a wreck.

A Crime Detected.

"The detectives are looking for the letter box robbers and are on the right track," she read from the morning paper.

"Gosh!"

"What's the matter, Uncle Ephraim?"

"I knowed it," ejaculated the old man. "I knowed it. I suppose I've got to give myself up. Nothing else to do."

"What's the matter?"

"I dropped a letter in the box yesterday and didn't put any stamp on it, but I didn't know anyone see me do it."—New York Recorder.

Just 24.

In just 24 hours J. V. S. relieves constipation and sick headaches. After it gets the system under control an occasional dose prevents return. We refer by permission to W. H. Marshall, Brunswick House, S. F.; Geo. A. Werner, 531 California St., S. F.; Mrs. C. Melvin, 136 Kearny St., S. F., and many others who have found relief from constipation and sick headaches. G. W. Vincent, of 6 Terrence Court, S. F. writes: "I am 60 years of age and have been troubled with constipation for 25 years. I was recently induced to try Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. I recognized in it at once an herb that the Mexicans used to give us in the early 50's for bowel troubles. (I came to California in 1839,) and I knew it would help me and it has. For the first time in years I can sleep well and my system is regular and in splendid condition. The old Mexican herbs in this remedy are a certain cure in constipation and bowel troubles." Ask for

Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla

2 Million Bottles filled in 1873.
18 Million Bottles filled in 1890.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"Delightful and refreshing."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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327 and 329 Market St., San Francisco.

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The Leading Paper of the Interior of California.

The pioneer journal, which, from early years in the history of the coast, has maintained the FRONT RANK OF JOURNALISM, having every news facility with the San Francisco leading dailies, and sustaining the fullest public confidence.

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Clean in all departments, and therefore pre-eminently THE FAMILY JOURNAL. The best paper for the Homeseeker, for the Merchant, Farmer, Mechanic and all who desire the full news of the day presented in a cleanly manner.

Meeting Notices.

CAPITOL LODGE, NO. 87, I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting of lodge THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. Installation of officers. Sister lodges and visiting brothers cordially invited to be present. A collation to follow. JAY R. BROWN, N. G. W. A. STEPHENSON, Rec. Sec. 1t*

SACRAMENTO LODGE, NO. 2, I. O. O. F.—Officers and members attend special meeting TO-NIGHT at 7:30 o'clock. Installation of officers. E. S. LUCE, N. G. W. H. MILLEMAN, Secretary. 1t*

BARBERS' EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION decided at its last meeting to keep barber shops open late on Friday night and close at noon on Saturday—Fourth of July. ABE WILSON, President. GEORGE G. OGG, Secretary. 1t*

NOTICE.—OFFICERS AND MEMBERS of the Caledonian Club, you are cordially invited to meet at Pioneer Hall on JULY FOURTH, after procession exercises. By order of the CHIEF. JAS. MCCAW, Secretary. [B. & N. C.] 1t

STATED MEETING OF SACRAMENTO Lodge, No. 40, F. and A. M., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited. W. D. KNIGHTS, W. M. F. E. LAMBERT, Secretary. 1t

ARMORY HALL ASSOCIATION.—THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Armory Hall Association will be held at the armory on MONDAY EVENING, July 6, 1891, at 8:30 o'clock, for the election of a Board of Directors. E. H. MCKEE, President. W. I. WALLACE, Secretary. je22-td

Wanted.

BARBER WANTED AT 424 K STREET. 1t*

WANTED—AN UP-STAIRS GIRL TO take care of children. 1207 L street. [jy3-3t]

WANTED—A SUITE OF THREE LARGE, cool rooms and bath with board for family of four in private family, convenient to Sixth and K streets. Address PERMANENT, P. O. Box 210, Sacramento. jy3-3t*

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, OR WOMAN, who has had years of experience in filing country orders. Apply to C. H. GILMAN, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M. jy3-3t

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN to do housework. Inquire at 1724 K street. 1t*

WANTED—SMALL FURNISHED COTTAGE, four to six rooms. Address W. E. D., 1116 Ninth street. jy3-2t*

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR UNFURNISHED rooms suitable for housekeeping, as close to depot as possible; no children. Address S. H., this office. jy2-2t*

WANTED—ABOUT 50 HEAD OF STOCK to pasture; alfalfa pasturage. Inquire of J. STOUT, Perkins, Cal. jy1-6t*

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO UPSTAIRS work. Apply at 301 K street. je30-tf

WANTED—100 HEAD OF STOCK TO ranch; fine feed; 8 miles from Sacramento on Yolo side; terms, $1 25 per month. Inquire of EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO. or on farm of J. H. ZACHARIAS. je3-5w*

WANTED—FIVE GENTLEMAN, WIDE awake, with good address; salary or commission. Apply to THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 703 J street.

WANTED—MEN FOR FARMS, VINEyards, dairies and all kinds of labor; women and girls for cooking and general housework; plenty of work for desirable help. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Fourth street, K and L.

To Let or Rent.

FOR RENT — NICELY FURNISHED front rooms, single or en suite, for light housekeeping. Apply at 727 J street. jy1-tf

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping. 1528 corner Second and P streets. jy1-6t*

TO LET—FURNISHED, A HANDSOME parlor suite with sitting-room and kitchen, or entire house if desired; situated two blocks from Capitol Park. Address X, this office. jy1-3t*

TO LET — THREE LARGE UNFURNished rooms for housekeeping for man and wife, at 1108 P street; rent, $11. je30-6t

TO LET—AT 1609 TWENTIETH STREET, a splendid new cottage of five rooms, high basement, all modern improvements. Inquire at 1611 Twentieth street. je27-6t

TO LET—A HOUSE WITH GOOD BASEment; in alley, J and K, Thirteenth and Fourteenth. Inquire at 719 L street. je25-tf

HOTEL OF 100 ROOMS, ALL FURnished, full of boarders and roomers, to lease; best location. Inquire at 1007 Fourth.

FURNISHED ROOMS AT CENTRAL House from $5 per month upwards; also family rooms at low prices. HORNLEIN BROS., Proprietors.

TO LET—THREE TENEMENTS, THREE rooms each; also one house, eight rooms, partly furnished (suitable for lodging or boarding-house); also, some rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for light housekeeping. For particulars apply at WOOD YARD, 401 I street. All cheap rent.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A WAGON AND COMPLETE outfit for camping at 1116 J street. jy3-6t*

FOR SALE—A NEW SPRING WAGON, cheap; can be used for a delivery wagon or for a carriage. Inquire 1722 Fifteenth street. je3-3t*

BICYCLE FOR SALE—VICTOR SAFETY in fine condition at a bargain. Address G. H. STIPP, State Capitol. je3-tf

FOR SALE—THREE FINE THOROUGHbred Jersey heifers. Apply at 1530 O street. je30-2w*

FOR SALE CHEAP — SECOND-HAND soda fountain, with generator; almost new. C. SCHNERR & CO., 1111 and 1113 Front street. je30-6t

FRESH DURHAM COW FOR SALE. Inquire at northwest corner of Twenty-sixth and Y streets. je30-6t*

FOR SALE—A GOOD ICE CHEST, TEN feet long and eight feet high. Inquire at this office. je12-tf

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST AND largest saloons in the city; extra family entrance; best location, stock and lease. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT ON LEASE—ten acres of bottom land, one mile below Washington, Yolo County; if sold will take small payment down. Apply to EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 1015 Fourth street.

General Notices.

STRAYED—FROM SPRAGUE RANCH, ON Freeport road, a black heifer. The finder will be rewarded by returning to J. GEBERT, Twentieth and O streets. je19-tf

PERSONAL — PATRICK DORAN (LAborer) will please call at this office at his earliest convenience. jy2-tf

FRIENDS OF W. C. T. U. MISSION WILL please send in on the 3d of July cooked beans, fish, salad, meat, pie, etc., or drop us a postal card at 515 K street and we will call for them. jy1-3t

NOTICE—THE SACRAMENTO OFFICE of the San Francisco "Call" has been removed to 603 K street. Send in your orders for July. jy1-3t*

STYLISH DRESSMAKING, PERFECT FIT and good work at reasonable prices. MRS. CARLETON, 2117 K street. je30-6t*

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus:

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Carnations, Roses, Chrysanthemums and Cut Flowers.

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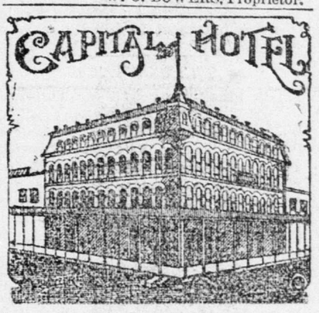
CORNER TENTH AND K STREETS, SACRAMENTO. Best family hotel in the city. Most convenient and desirable location. One block from Capitol. Street cars pass the door. Meals, 25 cents. Free 'bus to and from the hotel. ROOD & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,
Corner Seventh and K Streets.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. FREE 'BUS to and from the cars.
W. O. BOWERS, Proprietor.



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Capay Valley Lands.

A CAPAY COLONY.

Busy Fruit-Growers in a Pretty Yolo Valley—Tancred and Its Adjoining Farms.

IN THE SPRING OF LAST YEAR Robert A. and Neal D. Barker associated themselves with William McKay, all of Oakland, with a view of searching out a suitable location in which to engage in the profitable occupation of fruit-growing. After visiting many localities, they decided on the Capay Valley, Yolo County, and the Rhodes tract at Tancred.

Negotiations were opened with the Capay Valley Land Company, owning the tract in question. With W. H. Mills, the General Agent of that company, they arranged for the purchase of about 220 acres of foothill land. This being more than they had thought of taking for their own use, they spoke to a number of friends about it, with the result that the tract was divided among the following people: B. L. Hickok, 40 acres; W. T. Barnett, 20 acres; N. T. Greathead, 20 acres; Mrs. L. Greathead, 20 acres; W. McKay, 20 acres; N. D. Barker, 20 acres; R. A. Barker, 20 acres; J. P. Brownlee, 20 acres; E. H. Haslett, 10 acres; Joseph Barker, 10 acres; A. W. Kelly, 10 acres, and Frederick Kelly, 10 acres.

So far this had been merely a private venture of the gentlemen above named, but in talking up the question of dividing the land already purchased, it was found that so many more would like to join it than the area of the purchase would admit of, that it was suggested on all hands, "Why not get some more land and divide it up in the same way?" Then followed the idea of a stock company to take hold of a larger tract and arrange for the cultivation of the whole of it, after subdividing it according to the requirements of the subscribers. A provisional board was formed, a prospectus issued, and finally, on the 5th of June, 1890, the Western Co-operative Colonization and Improvement Company was duly registered and proceeded to business, with the following officers: President, William McKay; Vice-President, M. P. Brown; Directors—H. C. Ellis, Charles Brooke and R. A. Barker; Secretary and General Manage Neal D. Barker; Solicitor, C. E. Snook; Treasurer, First National Bank of Oakland.

The balance of the tract, 373 acres, was purchased. A contract was entered into for the purchase of a large number of fruit trees, vines, etc. This early purchase of trees was the means of saving between $3,000 and $4,000 to the company, the prices in some cases having more than doubled since then.

The ideas which the prospectus set forth have been but slightly modified and the progress of the company has been uninterrupted. Those who went into it doubtingly have become enthusiastic, and almost all the members arranged to set out all their lands in fruit trees, etc., the first year. Consequently in this, the first season, some 40,000 trees and between 20,000 and 30,000 vines will be planted.

The satisfactory working of this scheme has had the effect of attracting considerable attention to the work of the Colony Company, and a number of people are now desirous of joining in with them. An additional 200 acres have been added to the sixty acres originally purchased.

For the company is predicted a very bright future, as well as for the beautiful valley in which their operations are conducted. How this marvelous little garden has come to be so long neglected is a puzzle to every one who has visited it, but one thing is very sure, and that is that this neglect will never again be felt in the valley.

The fruits set out are mostly of the standard varieties—peaches, apricots, Bartlett pears, prunes, figs, raisin grapes, etc., while along both sides of the avenues, throughout the tract, walnuts will throw their grateful shade. A considerable number of citrus trees are also being set out; quite a sufficient number to demonstrate that these fruits can be successfully grown in the valley, about which the colonists appear to have no doubt, provided proper care is given to the young trees. Neal D. Barker, General Manager of the company, resides on the tract, and to his care is to be ascribed much of the success of the venture.

Mention should be made of the town-site, about which there is a pleasant innovation which might with profit be followed by more ambitious places. A small park of some three acres has been laid out right in the center of the town. This park it is proposed to beautify by planting in it from time to time as many of the beauties and curiosities of tree and shrub life as may be obtained by diligent search and a wise expenditure of money. It is not expected that Tancred will ever be a large and busy city, but it is thought that it can be made a very pleasant little place to dwell in.

A petition has been circulated recently and very largely signed, asking the county to accept Island avenue, on the colony tract, as a county road, and to build a bridge across Cache Creek at this point, in order to give the settlers on the east side of the creek access to Tancred Station. The Tancred colonists are quite willing to give the necessary right of way, and are very desirous of having a bridge there, as the colony lands extend along both sides of the stream. It is thought that it would be a very wise expenditure of public money to grant them this very necessary improvement, as the operations of such companies are of widespread benefit to the whole county and State. The attractions and comforts of the cities are well known, but to those who are willing to settle on the land and show that the country also affords attractions and comforts, and ways of making money pleasantly, every inducement should be held forth.

The following is a list of the principal members of the Tancred Colony, with the number of acres owned by each, and a fact worthy of mention is that in each contract or deed issued by the Colony Company there is a provision that no intoxicating liquor shall ever be manufactured or sold on the land. The apparent success of the enterprise shows that the ideas and plans of the colony,