ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

JUNE WEATHER.

The Past Month Remarkable for Climatic Extremes.

Something About Cold Westers and Hot Northers—Killing Frosts and Blistering Winds.

The month of June, remarks Lieutenant Finley, in his meteorological review of the weather for the past month, has been remarkable for extremes of temperature and excessive rainfall. The temperatures have been the highest for many years, if not the highest ever recorded in California. From the 1st to the 20th of the month the temperatures were generally below the normal and much cloudiness prevailed. This was the period also of frequent precipitation. All cyclonic disturbances during the month have moved eastward north of Washington, but their energy in a number of instances was so marked as to carry the area of precipitation southward to Central California.

The month has been of extreme interest from a meteorological point of view, in that it has afforded opportunity for the study and forecasting of the two most important features of summer weather, viz: cold westers and hot northers. The former have been marked, but not unusually so, while the latter have been extraordinary. It was very fortunate for all kinds of vegetation that the hot norther came near the end of the month, for plant growth and fruit development had progressed so far as to be in a condition to avoid serious damage. The distribution, then, of these two extremes of summer weather has really been most fortunate for agricultural and horticultural interests in California.

In Oregon and Washington the distribution of precipitation and the variability of temperature has been very favorable to crops generally speaking. There has been some complaint, however, of too much rain, which has been excessive in Northern Oregon and Central Washington.

RAINFALL.

The prominent feature of the month has been the excess of precipitation in Northwestern California, Nevada, Oregon and Washington, where the departure above the normal ranges from .11 of an inch in Nevada to 2.50 inches in Northern Oregon and Central Washington. This large amount of rainfall has been due to the frequent passages of cyclonic disturbances from the Pacific Ocean eastward over British Columbia.

In spite of their high latitude excessive precipitation has resulted from their unusual number and the rapidity with which they succeeded each other. In Southwestern California and Arizona a deficiency has occurred which ranges from .04 to .57 of an inch. Rain fell on 18 days in California; on 5 days in Arizona; on 13 days in Nevada; on 27 days in Oregon, and on 28 days in Washington.

Snow fell in Northern and Eastern California, Nevada and Southern Oregon on the 8th, and in the mountains of California and Nevada on the 3d and 7th. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours occurred at Walla Walla, Wash., 1.56 inches on 13th and 14th; at Spokane, Wash., 1.12 inches on 13th.

LOCAL STORMS.

Thunder storms occurred as follows: Harkey's Corners, Cal., 13th; Yuba City, Cal., 13th; Spokane, Wash., 17th; Lancaster, Cal., 30th. Hail occurred at Harkey's Corners, Cal., 13th. Severe wind storms occurred at Oakdale, Cal., 22d, destroying buildings; at Winters, Cal., 24th, damaging fruit trees. Sand storms occurred at Fresno on 8th and 17th. Winds of twenty-five miles and over occurred on three days at Yuma, six days at Keeler, one day at Red Bluff, fourteen days at San Francisco, sixteen days at Winnemucca, six at Fort Canby, three at Spokane and two at Eureka.

TEMPERATURE.

This element has been one of the most interesting meteorological features of the month, but the mean values give very little indication of the unusual extremes which have been experienced. The average values smooth out the abrupt changes. The influence of the cold westers has outweighed the hot northers the last week of the month.

We therefore find that the temperature is below the normal in all districts except Southern Arizona, Southwestern California and Southwestern Oregon. The deficiency ranges from 2° in California and Washington to 3° in Nevada. The excess has been most marked in Central California. The highest temperature, 116°, occurred at Yuma 29th, and 145° at Salton, Cal., 29th. The minimum temperature, 30°, occurred at Winnemucca, 8th. Killing frosts in Northern California and Northern Nevada, 6th, 8th and 20th.

Following is a statement of the rainfall and temperatures at the Signal Service Stations for June, 1891:

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. June, Rainfall.	Total Seasonal	Normal June.	TEMP. Average Monthly	Normal June.
Spokane Falls	3.30	12.75	1.66	60	62
Olympia	3.60	34.94	1.15	58	58
Fort Canby	3.30	46.46	2.25	56	56
Walla Walla	3.60	12.69	1.29	64	64
Portland	4.10	30.29	1.49	60	62
Baker City	2.60	13.48	1.45	56	.....
Roseburg	1.90	31.40	0.96	60	55
Eureka	1.50	35.38	1.96	56	56
Winnemucca	1.10	8.49	0.99	58	61
Red Bluff	0.50	22.51	0.37	72	74
Sacramento	0.00	15.70	0.13	64	66
San Francisco	0.11	17.58	0.15	60	58
Fresno	0.00	8.22	0.13	73	75
Keeler	0.30	4.96	0.22	72	75
Los Angeles	0.00	13.38	0.09	66	63
San Diego	0.00	10.42	0.07	64	64
Yuma	0.00	6.22	Tr'ce	82	80
Fort Grant	0.10	19.36	0.67	73	.....

MUSIC AND DRAMA

Flashes from the Footlights of Many Theaters.

Sacramentans will have an opportunity to see Webster & Brady's scenic masterpiece, "The Bottom of the Sea," at the Metropolitan Theater on Friday and Saturday evenings, July 10th and and 11th. It is highly spoken of by the press everywhere. Among the many new scenic features introduced are: The interior of an ocean steamer; the wreck in mid-ocean; the full-rigged yacht at sea; the man-of-war scene; the laying of the cable; the descent of the divers; the ten transformations of the ocean's depths; the attack by the octopus; the assassination at the bottom of the sea; the Admiral's examination; the cliff by moonlight.

There is no disguising the fact that Sir Charles Pomander Hall is daily becoming more juvenile. The matinees at the Bush are, no doubt, one of the causes of this, for if Joe Gottlob is to be believed, the amount of feminine attention the ex-Senator is constantly in receipt of causes him to always wear a smiling countenance, which has completely put to flight wrinkles he brought with him from the Capital. Sir Charles has adopted as his motto: "Go it while you're young," and he certainly lives up to it.—San Francisco Music and Drama.

Alexander Salvini has just closed a remarkably successful engagement at the Grand Opera-house, Boston. He has confined himself entirely to elaborate productions of the romantic drama, having presented "Don Cæsar de Bazan," "A Child of Naples," "The Duke's Motto," and "The Three Guardsmen." During the last week of his engagement he appeared in "Monte Cristo." It was in Boston that Charles Fechter and James O'Niell were first seen in this play.

W. S. Cleveland's Consolidated Minstrels are all new in every sense of the word, this season—new comedians, new vocalists, new dances and terpsichorean artists, new electrical and mechanical devices, and in fact everything comprising the array of minstrel talent composing this season's company is entirely new. There are no "old favorites."

Manager Daniel Frohman has just received word from Messrs. Buchanan and Sims, the English playwrights, that they have completed the new play for E. H. Sothern's coming season. It will reach Mr. Frohman's hands on his arrival in San Francisco with the Lyceum Company and will then receive its first reading.

Louise Allen, the "Kangaroo Girl" of the "Dr. Bill" Company, created a sensation in Boston as Mlle Lula in "The Hornet's Nest," a revised edition of Robson & Crane's "Forbidden Fruit."

The Eunice Goodrich Company terminated their season at Eau Claire, Wis. It lasted nearly two years. The new season begins in Springfield, Ill., August 20th.

Vesta Hastings, of Nat Goodwin's Company, wears a bracelet on her ankle.

Theresa Vaughn is making a great success in "The Grab Bag."

A reporteress of a St. Paul paper writes of our actoresses.

HOW ACTORS "MAKE UP."

A Prima Donna and a Low Comedian Talk of Paints and Powders.

"I haven't washed my face for five years!"

As Miss Pauline Hall made this remarkable statement she glanced in a mirror and smiled. "Oh, it's a fact, I assure you," she continued, "and yet my face is as clean as if bathed in water half a dozen times a day."

Miss Hall sat in her dressing-room at the Park Theater, wearing a light-blue gown and a light-blue shade hat, each trimmed with white. She had just come from the stage, where she was the Princess, and in five minutes she would again go on as Erminie. Her maid stood near the door, and out in the cool passage half a dozen chorus girls were lounging by open windows drinking in the refreshing evening breeze.

"You see," continued the Princess, "I make up my face very little, and that is the reason, I suppose, so many people recognize me on the street. First of all, I carefully rub cold cream over my countenance, and use this as the 'canvas,' if so one may call it, upon which to paint the picture—the particular face needed in each character. You know one makes up one's face just as an artist paints a portrait. Then a little rouge, a very little, for my color is naturally high, a few delicate touches with a pencil for eyebrows, and a minimum of powder. There we are. See?

"After the performance I remove the make-up with cold cream, and this I always use as a substitute for water in washing my face. That is what I meant when I said that I had not bathed my face for years. Of course, warm water is carefully used about the eyes, but not a drop, thank you, on any other part of my face. To this alone I attribute my success in keeping clear and soft my complexion year in and year out."

As Miss Hall said, she makes up her face very little; but Mr. Solomon, her low comedian, does so most elaborately. As Erminie was called to "go on," I wandered into Mr. Solomon's dressing-room, and found the little thief of the company standing in front of a looking-glass. He was just beginning to make-up, and about his dressing-table were scattered sticks of grease, paint, powder boxes, pencils and the invariable hare's foot, without which an actor would feel lost. And, by the way, theatrical folks entertain a great deal of superstition about this same article, which is used for blending the colors after being painted on the face.

"For instance," said Solomon, speaking of this idea, "if a fellow is awfully unlucky at poker, the man who does him up tells him that he'd better get another hare's foot. On it one's fortune is supposed to hinge. You know actors are often very much influenced by 'signs' and manifestations. I recollect once that Lillian Russell arrived at Pope's Theater, in St. Louis. As she walked in she saw some peacock's feathers standing by the prompt entrance. Well, sir, Miss Russell refused to go on the stage until those harmless feathers were thrown into the street."

"Yes," chimed in Arthur E. Miller, who occupies the dressing-room with Mr. Solomon, "and I remember when Amy Ames of the Boston Museum Company was making a tour of New England some years ago. At one city she went to a hotel and was given room No. 13. She didn't like it, but said nothing. At the next city she was also assigned to room No. 13, and this happened four consecutive times. Then she suddenly resigned from the company—couldn't be induced to continue with it. This matter of being given four rooms '13' rattled her so badly that she felt sure she was marked for death."

"But, about making up one's face," said Mr. Solomon, "first of all I rub on this flesh tint, called 'No. 3.' You see it gives an even, equable ground upon which to sketch my facial character. Next comes the gray, which is really a dead sort of blue; and this, smeared on the face, gives it a dirty look, quite in keeping with a tramp's appearance. Then a little more of it for hollow cheeks, to make me look hungry. Now comes the eyelid pencil. You see I shade my upper eyelids with it, thus forming a dark background, and causing the eyes to stand out prominently. Miss Russell, by the by, was the first person who showed me the use of this.

"And here comes into use the low comedian's stand by," he added with a smile, "the red for a toper's nose."

Mr. Solomon then affixed his wig, and proceeded to smear flesh-tinted paint on it where it joined the forehead, so the juncture would not be noticed. After all this was done he generously used a huge powder puff all over his face, giving a smoothness to the make-up. This powder is expressly made to be used in connection with grease paints, and doesn't interfere with the colors nor hinder one from perspiring freely. Then when the powder is settled the eyelid pencil is again used, a stripe being placed at the side of each eye to make the latter look wide. A couple of strokes from the nose to the corners of the mouth place lines there, and others on the forehead cause wrinkles to appear.

As the comedian spoke and worked he paused every moment or two to rub the various lines with his finger to shade them with delicate tints, causing them to blend and harmonize just as if he were engaged on a portrait. Then he jumped into the ragged old clothes which he has worn 543 times, and started toward the stage.

"There is a great difference in the ability of people to make up," he concluded. "Some can look like oil paintings while others resemble chromos."

He gave a smirking farewell, pulling a vagrant lock of his old wig, and, with a pleasant "good night," leaped from the "O. P. entrance" to where the audience could see him.—Philadelphia Press.

MOUNTAIN DAIRIES.

An Important Industry of Lake Tahoe Valley.

[El Dorado Republican.]

The number of dairies in Lake Valley is ten, and six to eight on the lake shore make a total of from sixteen to eighteen this side of Myers Station. The number of cows milked is about 1,200, with an average of one pound of butter a day from each cow, making 1,200 pounds of butter a day or 8,400 pounds a week or, to carry it still further, 36,000 pounds every month.

This butter is shipped to Placerville, Sacramento and other points in California, where ready sale is found for it at from twenty-three to twenty-eight cents per pound. There are several persons engaged in the coopering business in Lake Valley, and at Myers Station about 1,200 casks are turned out during the year. Allowing sixty pounds of butter to the cask, it takes 600 casks to supply the demand in packing the butter for one month only.

There is no European country in which women clerks are more employed than in France. Indeed, it is rare to enter a French shop and find a man serving as accountant. Book-keepers are paid from 1,000 to 3,000 francs a year, and accountants much the same. In the commercial houses where women clerks are also employed, they often have an interest in the business.

COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, July 3d.

FRUIT—Lemons—Sicily, $8@8 50 ₱ box; California, $4@5; Limes, $4@5 ₱ box, 75c ₱ 100; Bananas, $2 50@3 50 ₱ bunch for Island; Cocoanuts, $7@8; California Oranges—Riverside, $3@3 50 ₱ box; Pineapples, 60c each, $7 ₱ dozen; Peaches, 40@60c ₱ box; Blackberries, 7c; Strawberries, $1 40@1 50 ₱ case; B. T. Cherries, 75c; Apricots, 40@65c; Currants, 50c ₱ box, and $5 to $5 50 ₱ chest; Raspberries, $1@1 25 ₱ case.

CANNED GOODS—Assorted table, $2@2 10; Apples, $1 60; Apricots, $1 90; Blackberries, $1 95; Cherries, $2 40@2 60; Currants, $2 25; Gooseberries, $1 80@1 90; Muscat Grapes, $1 55@1 60; Plums, $1 60; Quinces, $1 95; Raspberries, $2 70; Strawberries, $2 70.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $5 50 ₱ bbl; Oatmeal, 10-lb sacks, 4c ₱ lb; $3 75 ₱ 100-lb sacks; Cornmeal, white, $3 50 ₱ 10-lb sacks; yellow, $2 85 ₱ 25-lb sacks; Cracked Wheat, $3 ₱ 10-lb sacks; $2 85 ₱ 100-lb sacks; Hominy, $4 ₱ 10-lb sacks; $3 75 ₱ 100-lb sacks; Graham, $2 90 ₱ 10-lb sacks; $2 65 ₱ 100-lb sacks.

VEGETABLES—Onions, Silverskins, 75@85c ₱ cwt; red, 80@85c; Egg Plant, 10c; Tomatoes, $1 25 ₱ box; Corn—field, $1, sweet, $1 50 ₱ sack; Cabbage, 50@65c ₱ 100 lbs; Carrots, 50@60c ₱ 100 lbs; Turnips, new, 75c ₱ sack; bunch vegetables, 12½c ₱ doz; Parsnips, $1@1 50; Beets, 75c @$1; Horse Radish, 10c ₱ lb; Garlic, 10c; Artichokes, 40@60c ₱ doz; Dried Peppers, 20@25c; Green Peas, common, 2@3c; do, sweet, 3@4c; Potatoes, Early Rose, 65@75c; Peerless, 90c@$1; Burbanks, 85@95c; Centennial, $1@1 10 ₱ ctl; Celery, 75c ₱ doz; String Beans, 2@2½c; Summer Squash, 6c; Cauliflower, $1 ₱ doz; Green Peppers, —@—; ₱ lb; Okra, 40@50c; Red Cabbage, 3c ₱ lb.

DAIRY PRODUCT—Butter—Valley, 20@22c ₱ lb; Fancy Petaluma, 23½@24½c ₱ lb; Eastern Creamery, fancy, 21@22c; packed in firkins, choice, 18@25c; common, 12½@13c. Cheese—California, 11½@12c; Young America, 12½@13c; Eastern Cream, 15@16c; Limburger, 18@20c; genuine Swiss, 32½@35c; American Swiss, 21c; Martin's Cream, 17@18c. Eggs, 20@22c; Eastern, 19@20c.

POULTRY—Dealers' prices: Live Turkeys, hens, 12@13c; gobblers, 11@12c; dressed, 14@15c; full-grown Chickens, $4@5 ₱ dozen; young Roosters, $4@5 ₱ dozen; broilers, $3@4; tame Ducks, $4@5; Pekin, $5@5 50; Geese, $2@2 25 ₱ pair.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat Hay, $11@14 ₱ ton; Alfalfa do, $9@11 ₱ ton; Bran, $24 ₱ ton; Middlings, $27 ₱ ton; Barley, whole, paying $1 05@1 10; rolled, $1 25; Wheat (choice milling); paying $1 70 ₱ cwt; Rye, 1 40; Tame Oats, $2@2 25; Corn, paying, $1 75 ₱ cwt.

MEATS—Beef, 5c; Mutton, 6½@7c; Lamb, 8c; Veal, large, 5@5½c; small, 6½@7c; hogs, 4@4½c; dressed Pork, 8c; Hams—Eastern, 14@15c; California, 11½c; Bacon—Light Medium, 9½c; selected 11c; extra light, 12½c; extra light, boneless, 13½@14½c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Seeds—Alfalfa, new crop, 8@9c; Timothy, Eastern, 6@7c; Pop Corn, ear, 3@4c; shelled, 4½@5½c; Red Clover, 10@11c; Red Top, 6@7c ₱ lb. Nuts—Chile Walnuts, new, 11@12c; California Walnuts, 11@12c; Almonds, new, 14@16c; Peanuts, California, 6@7c; Eastern, 6@7c. Lard—California, cans, 8½@9c; Eastern, 9¾@10c. Hides—Salt, light, 5c; medium steers, 6c; heavy steers 8c; heavy cows, 5c; dry, 9c; Tallow, 3½c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3d.

FLOUR—We quote as follows: Net cash price for Family Extras, $5 15@5 25 ₱ bbl; Bakers' Extras, $5 10@5 20; Superfine; $3 75@4 10.

WHEAT—Activity is not a feature of the situation, and it is not likely to be until after the holidays. Quotable at $1 50 ₱ ctl for standard shipping grade.

BARLEY—There was a steadier tone to the market to-day, sales being made at better rates, say $1 05@1 07½ ₱ ctl.

OATS—Trade is nominal, while prices are easy, the range for old Oats being given at $1 55 to $1 65 ₱ ctl. Arrivals of new are slim, being nominally quotable at $1 50 ₱ ctl.

CORN—Movement is rather slow. We quote: Large Yellow, $1 90; Small Yellow, $1 92½; White, $2 05@2 20 ₱ ctl.

CRACKED CORN—Quotable at $40@41 ₱ ton.

OILCAKE MEAL—Quotable at $30 ₱ ton from the mills.

CORNMEAL—Millers quote Feed at $39 50@40 50 ₱ ton; fine kinds for the table, in large and small packages, 3¾@4c ₱ lb.

SEEDS—We quote: Mustard, Brown, $2 75@3; Yellow, $2@2 50 ₱ ctl; Canary, 2¾@3¼c; Hemp, 4@4¼c; Rape, $2@2 50; Timothy, 4½@5c; Alfalfa, 5½@6½c ₱ lb; Flax, $2 50@2 75 ₱ ctl.

MIDDLINGS—Quotable at $25@26 ₱ ton.

CHOPPED FEED—Quotable at $26@27 ₱ ton.

HAY—Receipts are not of heavy magnitude and prices show fair steadiness. Alfalfa, $9@11; Wheat, $11@13 50; Wheat and Oat, $11 50@13; Barley, $10@12; Wild Oat, $10@12 ₱ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at 65@75c ₱ bale.

POTATOES—Prices keep easy. We quote: Garnet Chiles, 65@75c; Early Rose, 40@60c in sacks and 60@90c in boxes; Peerless, 50@65c.

ONIONS—Supplies are liberal. Quotable at 40@55c ₱ ctl for Red, and 55@90c for Silver Skins.

HOPS—Good to choice old are quotable at 26@30c ₱ lb.

BRAN—Quotable at $22@22 50 ₱ ton.

RYE—Quotable at $1 27½@1 30 ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Nominal at $1 50 ₱ ctl.

GROUND BARLEY—Quotable at $23 to $24 ₱ ton.

DRIED PEAS—We quote: Green, $2 50@2 75 for Eastern, and $1 50@2 50 for California; Blackeye, $1 75@2; Niles, $1 65@1 75 ₱ ctl.

BEANS—We quote: Bayos, $3 20@3 30; Butter, $2 75@3; Pink, $2 30@2 50; Red, $2 70@2 85; Lima, $3@3 25; Pea, $3@3 25; Small White, $3@3 10 ₱ ctl.

VEGETABLES—No change of importance. Considerable stock sells under quotations, being spoiled by the heat. We quote as follows: Green Okra, 25@30c ₱ lb; Green Corn, 8@15c ₱ dozen for Vacaville and 20@25c for bay; Cucumbers, 65@75c ₱ box for Vacaville, and $1 25@1 50 for bay; Green Peppers, 8@10c ₱ lb; Green Peas, $1@1 25 ₱ sack; String Beans, 3@4c ₱ lb for green; Wax Beans, 3@4c ₱ lb; Refugee Beans, 4c ₱ lb; Tomatoes, 70c@$1 25 ₱ box; Egg Plant, —@—c ₱ lb; Summer Squash, 15@25c for Winters, and 25@40c ₱ box for Bay; Turnips, 75c ₱ ctl; Beets, $1 ₱ sack; Carrots, feed, 50@75c; Parsnips, $1 25 ₱ ctl. Cabbage, 40@60c; Garlic, 5@6c ₱ ctl for California; Cauliflower, 75c ₱ dozen; Dry Peppers, 15@20c; Dry Okra, 20@25c ₱ lb.

FRUIT—Mexican Limes are scarce and high. Figs are in fair demand. For Peaches and Apricots the demand is not pressing. Berries move off fairly well. We quote prices as follows: Figs, 50c@$1 ₱ box; Blackberries, $6@7 ₱ chest; Apricots, 35@60c for Royal; Peaches, 50@85c ₱ box and 50@85c ₱ basket; Plums, 50c@$1 ₱ box, as to size; Apples, 40c@$1 ₱ box; Raspberries, $10@12 ₱ chest; Pears, 40@60c ₱ box; Currants, $3@5 ₱ chest; Strawberries, $5@7 ₱ chest for Sharpless, $10@14 for Longworth; Cherries, 50@75c for dark and 75@90c ₱ box for Royal Anne; Mexican Limes, $10@14 ₱ box; Lemons, Sicily, $7 50@8 50; California Lemons, $4@6 for choice and $2@3 for common; Riverside Seedlings, $1 25@1 50; Los Angeles Seedlings, 75c@$1 ₱ box; Tahiti Oranges, $3@3 50 ₱ box; Bananas, $2@2 50 ₱ bunch; Pineapples, $4@5 ₱ dozen.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote: Apples, evaporated, in boxes, 10½@12c; sliced, 8@9c; quartered, 8@8¾c; Pears, 4@5c for common and 7c to 9c for quartered unpeeled Bartlett; Pitted Plums, 10@12c; Peaches, bleached, 7c; common sun-dried, 6@7c; Apricots, bleached, 12@13c in sacks and 13@14c ₱ lb in boxes; Nectarines, 12½@15c for white; Red, do, bleached, 8c; sun-dried, 6@7c; California Prunes, 7@8c ₱ lb; Raisins, $1 25@1 40 ₱ box for London Layers; 3-crown loose, 80@90c; 2-crown loose, 65@70c ₱ box.

HONEY—Quotable at 5¼@6c for amber and 6½@6¾c for bright. White Comb is quotable at 15@16c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—Moderate trade at easy rates. We quote: Fancy, 22@22½c; good to choice, 19@21c; fair to good, 17@18c; store lots, 15@16c ₱ lb; Eastern, 15@18c for ladle packed.

CHEESE—We quote: Choice to fancy, new, 9½@10c; fair to good, 8@9c; Eastern, ordinary to fine, 11@14½c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Prices are weak all round. California ranch, 21@22½c; store lots, 1c @20c; Eastern, 20c for choice and 18@19c ₱ dozen for other quality.

POULTRY—Sales are slow. We quote: Live Turkeys—Gobblers, 17@19c; Hens, 14@16c ₱ lb; Roosters, $5 50@6 for old and $6 50@8 50 for young; Broilers, $2@3 for small and $3 50@4 for large; Fryers, $6@7; Hens, $6@7; Ducks, $4@5; Geese, $1 ₱ pair for old and $1@$1 50 for young.

MEAT MARKET—Following are the rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers: Beef—First quality, 5½c; second quality, 5c; third quality, 4@4½c ₱ lb. Veal—Quotable at 5@6c for large and 5@6c ₱ lb for small. Mutton—Quotable at 7@8c ₱ lb. Lamb—Spring, 8@9c ₱ lb. Pork—Live Hogs, on foot grain fed, heavy, 4½@4¾c; light, 5¼@5½c, dressed hogs, 7@8c ₱ lb.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier. It cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, strengthens the nerves.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Miscellaneous.

BABY A SOLID SCAB

Torturing Disease of Blood and Skin. Many Doctors Fail. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

I have a sister troubled with blood or skin disease. It commenced when about one year old. We would try one doctor and then another, and it seemed like they were glad to get rid of it. When they would commence, they would say it is easy dried up and cured, but at last they would say it could not be cured. It ran on about two years. We had tried all the doctors around, and they had failed. I saw your advertisement in the paper, and wrote you for directions and you sent me a copy of your book at once. We then got CUTICURA REMEDIES and used it. It dried up the sores and healed them up right away. Her face, head and parts of her body were a solid scab. The way it would commence it would raise a small lump under the skin, then became a small pimple and itched so that she got no rest night or day, and she would scratch them, and yellow matter would come out of them and they would keep spreading and itching. I am sure from what I know of the CUTICURA REMEDIES they are the best medicine for scrofula, or blood or skin diseases that any one can use. GEORGE G. GARTON, High Point, Decator Co., Iowa.

Cuticura Remedies

These grateful testimonials tell the story of great physical suffering, of mental anguish, by reason of humiliating disfigurations, and of threatened dangers happily and speedily ended, by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, the greatest Skin Cures, Blood Purifiers and Humor Remedies the world has ever known.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula, when the best physicians, hospitals and all other remedies fail.

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

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases." 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

NO RHEUMATIZ ABOUT ME! In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, muscular and chest pains. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster.

1891. PRIVILEGES. 1891.

State Fair Opens September 7th.

TWO WEEKS.

SEPARATE BIDS FOR PAVILION PRIVileges will be received at Secretary's office, at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, July 15th:

1. To sell ice-cream and soda-water.
2. To sell candy.
3. To sell cider, sarsaparilla and iron, ginger-ale and lemonade.
4. To sell pop-corn.
5. To keep lunch room.

No bar privileges let. No lump bids received. Five separate privileges, as above scheduled. Rights of exhibitors in the gratuitous distribution of their goods on exhibition in sample lots is reserved.

Checks or cash for full amount must accompany bid. Right reserved to reject any or all bids. FREDERICK COX, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary. jy1-td

NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF SACramento County will meet as a Board of Equalization on the FIRST MONDAY IN JULY, 1891, to examine the assessment book and equalize the assessment of property in the county, and will continue in session for that purpose from time to time until the business of equalization is disposed of, but not later than the third Monday in July, 1891.

E. GREER, Chairman.
W. W. RHOADS, Clerk. jy1-tt

RICHARDS & KNOX

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

Northwest Cor. Second and M Sts. Branch Yard. Front and Q. jel-tf

Waterhouse & Lester,

—DEALERS IN—

Iron, Steel, Cumberland Coal, Wagon Lumber and Carriage Hardware.

709, 711, 713, 715 J St., Sacramento

CAPITAL PHARMACY.

J. S. O'CALLAGHAN,

Druggist and Apothecary,

Corner Seventh and K Sts.

Telephone 189. Under Capital Hotel. jel-tfd&w

SHERWOOD HALL NURSERIES,

Timothy Hopkins,

MENLO PARK, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL.

Carnations, Roses, Chrysanthemums and Cut Flowers.

☞ SWEET PEA SEED A SPECIALTY. ☜

Liquors, Wine, Beer, Etc.

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 St., 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.

FELTER & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE dealers in Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

411 Battery St., San Francisco.

☞ Represented in Sacramento by F. W. BAILEY, 320 K street. Tolenas Water Agency. je17-1m

Capay Valley Land Company.

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 an 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 also 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 d vegetables earlier than anywhere else in the State.

anA 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

WM. M. MILLS,

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

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 opport