EUROPEAN ROYALTY.

Humble Origin of Reigning Families of the Great Powers.

The Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs Were Robbers—The Money Lending Nobleman—The Election of a Czar—The Bourbons and the House of Hanover.

The history of the royal families of Europe furnishes a singular commentary on what men call greatness. The world is so accustomed to receiving things as they are without cavil or question, that most people forget that the royalty of the present day had its origin either in the crimes or necessities of men. It has frequently happened that a great criminal was able to foist himself on a community as its leader; at other times aggression or domestic difficulty induced men for themselves to choose a leader, and then from devotion, often perhaps mistaken, to his family, to adhere to his descendants when these had lost the ability of their ancestor. In one or the other of these two ways every prominent reigning family of Europe has had its origin, and generally from a humble beginning. The oldest continuously reigning family on the Continent is that of the Hohenzollerns, compared with whom the other reigning houses of Europe are but of yesterday. When the Hohenzollerns first appeared in history, about the year 1000, Europeans were still fighting with bows and arrows, the Saxons still ruled in England; William the Conqueror was not born: Paris had just been made the capital of France; the various nations of the Continent were sending millions of men and wasting inestimable treasure in the effort to conquer Palestine from the Saracens; the Turks had not made their appearance on the western side of the Dardanelles; the ancestors of the present reigning house of Russia were fighting in the armies of the Tartars: the Hapsburgs were leaders of a roving band of robbers; the Bourbons were officers in the French army, had not even been knights, but when at home were country gentlemen of no reputation and very little fortune. The family of Hohenzollern is, therefore, the most venerable relic of mediæval times, save the papacy, an institution which has come down in almost unbroken succession from the palmiest days of the Roman Empire, and presents the spectacle of the longest unbroken succession of any reigning family in the present time. The Bourbons came and went in France and Spain; dynasties chased one another through the royal halls of Italy; Acts of Parliament from time to time changed the succession in England so often that hereditary right to the throne long ago became a figure of speech; kingdoms rose and fell; the magnificent empire of Napoleon appeared and vanished, but still the Hohenzollerns ruled on; not always without opposition, not always able to accommodate themselves to the changed times and alterations in popular feeling, but still sufficiently alive to their own interests to remain in power in spite of war abroad and revolution at home.

The family takes its name from the little district of Hohenzollern, or the Hights of Zollern, a strip of country now located in the heart of Wurtemburg just north of Switzerland and in the midst of the Schwartzwald and Suabian Alps, still marked on the maps by a small irregular yellow streak, and indicated as belonging to Prussia. Here the Hohenzollerns had a castle, and began in the fifteenth century to be prominent in the person of the Burgrave Frederick VI. The Hozenhollern historians have devoted much space to the excellent qualities of this Frederick and his immediate successors, and nobody can say that he and they were not as they are painted, simply because nobody knows anything about them. There is, however, authentic information as to the character of most of Frederick's neighbors, the little noblemen who had castles in the Suabian Alps, and from all accounts they were the worst set of thieves and outlaws that ever disgraced any country. They were, in fact, so bad that when the Emperor undertook their subjugation, that task was accomplished by hanging, without judge or jury, all that could be caught. Frederick, therefore, must have been widely different from any and all of his neighbors if half told of him in the histories of the Hohenzollerns be true. It is quite probable that he was a cut-throat who plundered travelers and extorted money from cities and villages by the summary but effective process of threatening to skin the citizens alive if funds were not immediately forthcoming. By such simple, yet efficient financiering, Frederick, who was a thrifty soul, accumulated considerable property, and when the Emperor Sigismund was urgently in need of funds loaned him $100,000, and to secure the debt took a mortgage on the Principality of Brandenburg. In course of time the debt fell due, but the Emperor could not pay, Frederick foreclosed the mortgage, and in 1417 took the principality. He thus established himself in a new and capacious home, where, as Frederick I. of Brandenburg, with the title of Margrave and Elector of the Empire, he at once began to put on airs.

The methods by which Brandenburg was acquired proved so profitable that by subsequent Electors they were continued, and various improvements introduced upon them, as suggested by the weakness and incapacity of neighbors, so that the size of the Brandenburg territory grew apace until the time of the great Elector, Frederick William, who called himself the Duke of Prussia. Frederick William, finding the diets or little parliaments of his people hindrances in the way of his advancement, quietly abolished them, and so prepared the way for his son Frederick III. to crown himself King in 1701, under the title of Frederick I. of Prussia. It was the son of this Frederick who was characterized by Macaulay, in his essay on Frederick the Great, as a combination of Moloch and Puck. He deserved the opprobrium heaped upon him, for he forced domestic discipline by the use of his cane, and thrashed his subjects as liberally as he did his children. To the relief of his people he died in 1740, made way for Frederick the Great, who scourged Europe with war for nearly half a century, and gave place to his nephew, Frederick William II., and he in turn to Frederick William III., whose kingdom was almost annihilated by Napoleon. Frederick William IV. succeeded to the throne in 1840, and was in 1861 followed by his brother, William I., who was proclaimed German Emperor in the Palace of Versailles in 1871. Events since the death of old Kaiser Wilhelm, the succession of his son and grandson are too recent to need more than an allusion.

With genuine German love of the family ancestral seal, the Hohenzollerns have not forgotten the castle whence their mighty family started. It is still kept up at the expense of the royal family, with, of course, a large measure of assistance from the taxpayers, and some of the members of the Emperor's household spend a portion of each year within its walls.

As the complimentary chroniclers of the house of Hohenzollerns trace the origin of that noble family back to the Trojans, who fled with Æneas, so the historians of the house of Hapsburg do not hesitate to stretch their imaginations in assigning an origin to the reigning family of Austria, and one of those veracious tracers of family lines, in his ambition to outdo all others, goes as far back as Adam, and beginning with that worthy, brings the history of the royal family of Austria down through Jewish and Gentile sovereigns to the present century. To be sure his chronology is sometimes mixed and his names are frequently confused, but he achieves his object and shows, at least to his own satisfaction, that since the days of the father of all mankind, there have always been Hapsburgs.

Setting aside theory and romance, the house of Hapsburg really originated from a Swiss robber, who, after gathering a little band and skirmishing through the valleys of Switzerland until they became unsafe for him, settled upon a hill near Brugg, on the River Aar. Here he built a castle, calling it the Habichtsburg, or Hawk's Castle, and, considering the fact that he lived by plundering everybody within reach, and that his fortress was situated at the topmost crag of an almost inaccessible mountain, the name chosen was far from inappropriate. The first Count of Hapsburg was named Werner, a man of the eleventh century, who traced his origin back to a tribe of savage Germans. Like the first Hohenzollern, Werner was enterprising and thrifty, and little by little increased the possessions of his family till Rudolph, one of his successors, was, in 1273, elected Emperor of Germany. Thus the family, placed in power by this election, was able to keep by force what force had won. The castle, from which the family takes its name, has long been in ruins. The Hohenzollerns have kept their family seat under the family control, but not so the Hapsburgs. When the Swiss revolt against the house of Austria came on the castle, with all its surrounding territory, passed under the control of the hardy mountaineers. Hating the name of Austria and everything which reminded them of the dominant race, the Swiss at first proposed to level the castle to the ground. They made a zealous beginning in this laudable undertaking, but after a little experience of the strength of its walls they discontinued operations and left it standing in a ruined condition. One or two efforts have been made by the Hapsburgs to buy the property in order to restore their former family residence, but negotiations to this end have always fallen through, so the lone mountain fortress on the Aar still stands dismantled as a memorial of the times of Rudolph and the robber barons. The family of Hapsburg can count among its members twenty-seven Kings and Emperors of Austria, Germany and Spain, besides an immense number of princes, dukes and other nobles, who, save in helping to swell the total, have been of little value to themselves or the world.

To think of a Czar holding his place by virtue of election is to meet at the outset an apparent contradiction, but the fact remains that the present reigning member of the house of Romanoff has no better title for his occupancy of the imperial throne than the election of one of his ancestors by the Russian noblemen.

The sovereigns of the Russian Empire at first called themselves Duke of Kief, and retained this title from A. D. 850 to A. D. 1149. Then they assumed the title of Grand Dukes of Vladimir, which they kept till 1327, when, being greatly increased in power, they called themselves Grand Dukes of Moscow. In 1462 one—Ivan Basilovitz—being a much greater savage than his ancestors, conceived the happy idea that his name was not big enough for his dignity, and so began to call himself the Tsar. After the murder of Ivan, his successors, pleased with the title, kept it, and, as Tsars, Grand Dukes and Dukes, the royal family of Russia remained the same, tracing its origin from Ruric, who ruled about 850. In 1605 the last member of Ruric's house was put to death, and, to put a stop to the wars which threatened to desolate the empire, the nobles determined to elect a Tsar. They balloted, and the choice fell on the son of a Greek Bishop named Romanoff. Michael Romanoff, being duly elected, was crowned; and in 1613 ascended the throne as the first of his family. Deeming, however, that some claim other than that of election was necessary, he laid pretense to a descent from Ivan Basilovitz, and called himself Michael Feodorovitz. After Michael came a swarm of royalties, and finally Peter, known as the Great, who took the title of Emperor. The dynasty by this time was firmly fixed in the family, and although the nobles did not hesitate to murder the reigning Tsar when his policy did not suit them, they never failed to elevate to the vacant throne of his successor a member of the same family. From Peter the Great, a man whose transcendent abilities are by no means so well understood in the West of Europe as they should be, and who accomplished for Russia more than had ever been done before or has been done since, the imperial honor passed to his widow, Catherine, then to his grandson, Peter II., who was deposed, then to Anne, the daughter of the Tsar Ivan VI., who was murdered, to Elizabeth, to Peter III., who met the fate of Ivan VI., then to Catherine the Great, a worthy successor of Peter, then to Paul, who was murdered by his courtiers, then to Alexander I., and after him to Nicholas, his brother, then to the late Czar, who was assassinated in the streets of his own capital, and succeeded by the present sovereign.

The house of the Romanoffs, before one of their number was elected to the imperial throne, stood in the Kremlin in Moscow. It still remains, and although all the houses in the neighborhood were burned during the French occupation by Napoleon, by some strange chance the Romanoff house was spared, and the superstition of the people regarded the fact as an omen of good fortune for the family. It is a plain, unpretentious structure, an appropriate home for a Greek Bishop, and still visited as a shrine by Russians faithful to the Imperial dynasty.

In point of antiquity the reigning house of Great Britain is by no means despicable, since it can, through representatives more or less disreputable, trace its origin back to the time of Charlemagne. The early records are a little dim, and have not been improved by the efforts of court historians to complete them, so there is nothing authentic with regard to the house of Brunswick till about the year 1235, when the Guelph family, in the person of Otho the Young, obtained Brunswick as a fief of the empire, and became its Duke. From that time the family improvement began, and steadily continued till Hanover became an electorate. It was never, however, anything but a petty German State, even after George Lewis, in 1714, ascended the throne of England. He was heart and soul a German, and, although a King of England, continued also to exercise his functions as hereditary sovereign of Hanover, and his successors did likewise till the accession of Victoria, when all connection between the two countries was permanently severed. The early Dukes of Brunswick had a palace and castle, both in Brunswick and Hanover, but in both cities they have been removed, and the best relic of either town is the Gewandhaus in Brunswick where the Dukes were enthroned.

The present original house of Sweden descended from the famous Bernadotte, originally a French lawyer, who, from motives of patriotism, enlisted in the army of the revolution, and by military talents soon rose to high command. A man of popular presence, he, by some means, attracted the attention of the Swedes, and in 1810 was, by the Swedish Diet, elected to the somewhat unique position of Crown Prince. To make his title valid he was adopted by the reigning King, and, soon succeeding to the throne, transmitted the honor to his descendants, and the family still hold the scepter which he acquired in so singular a fashion.

The reigning house of Italy was originally from Savoy, where the ancestors of the present King were Counts. The capital of the country was situated between France on the west and the turbulent Italian States on the east, and the noblemen who presided over the destinies of the little country were so much distressed by their efforts to keep peace that more than one, it is said, lost his mind under the strain. One of their number, named Amadeus, gave the world the word "turncoat," from a humorous device he employed to accommodate himself to circumstances. Finding it necessary to side, one day with the French, the next with the Austrians, he, with clever wit, had a coat made one side white, the color of the French uniform, the other side blue, resembling that of Austria. When the French army was in possession of his capital he wore the white side out; when the Austrians came in he turned his coat, and so managed, under the most disadvantageous circumstances, to preserve the independence of his domains. The Italian royal family is, however, of comparatively recent origin, since it was in 1861 that Victor Emmanuel was dclared King of Italy.

The family of Portugal can claim considerable antiquity, and so also can the reigning house of Saxony and the reigning family in Spain. There are in Germany and Austria many duchies whose families date their origin from the time of Charlemagne, but a pedigree is by no means so novel a thing in Europe as to render necessary an examination of the claims of every petty prince to an ancient origin. Among the families whose rule has passed away there is none more noted than the Bourbons. Like the others, they had a humble origin, for the fief of Bourbon l'Archambault in the tenth century was not so large as a Missouri county, but the Bourbons had a strong castle, an important feature in those days, and by cunning and roguery rapidly rose to power and kept it; for hundreds of years a Bourbon King sat upon the throne of France; for several generations they ruled the Spanish Peninsula, besides furnishing Kings to Naples, Parma and the Sicilies. So widespread were their connections that at one time every noble family in France, Spain and Italy was allied by blood or marriage with the Bourbons, and in those days to be a Bourbon was to be greater than a King. Unlike the Hohenzollerns, the Hapsburg and the house of Brunswick, they could not adapt themselves to circumstances, and so fell from popular favor, as the house of Romanoff at some time in the future is extremely likely to do so.

A retrospect of the reigning families of Europe shows not much to be proud of. An old proverb says few family lines can be traced back more than two centuries without coming to the end of a rope, and if the saying is not true of the royal houses of Europe the reason must be found in the fact that it has never been customary to hang Kings for crime, but had it been more than one monarch must have expiated his evil doing on the scaffold.—Globe-Democrat.

"I WAS about to try a change of climate in order to cure my catarrh," says I. W. Lillis of Chicago, "when I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which entirely cured me." Try it yourself.

SUBSTITUTIONS of well-known advertised articles seem to be the order of the day. We deem it only justice to our patrons to warn our readers against this form of piracy. When you want an article, ask your merchant or druggist for it and don't accept a substitute.

FISHING FOR SHARKS.

After a Good-Sized One is Hooked the Angler Soon Needs Help.

Arrived at the grounds, the boat comes to anchor in water not very deep. The floats are adjusted so that the hook will hang about six inches from the bottom. The menhaden are cut in two, as the blood very quickly attracts the sharks, and carefully placed upon the hooks, the point of each being well covered. The end of the line is made fast to something in the boat, and the sharking begins.

If one is so fortunate as to have anchored near a school of sharks much activity is soon noticed among the boats, says the *Youth's Companion*. They begin to bob up and down or to move off in the slow and heavy manner which indicates that there is a large fish at the hook.

Allow the shark to have his own way, and to play with the hook for a few moments in order that you may be sure that he has had time to get the bleeding fish well into his mouth. Then give a strong jerk.

If you have hooked him you will soon know it, for a lively scene will follow. The shark is a very gamy fish, and expresses very vigorously his dislike of changing his element. If he is of good size, from four to six feet long, it would probably be impossible for you to get him in alone, and you will be very glad of one or two more pairs of hands to take hold with you; and if now it should chance, as it not infrequently does, that one or two of your companions should almost at the same moment hook a fish, there will be seen about as much life, not to say excitement and confusion, on board as one seldom witnesses.

The water foams about the boat. Lines are intertangled, fishermen slip and fall in their efforts to board the shark, and the sharks that may be in already flap about and snap their rows of white teeth together in a way very suggestive of a lost leg should you happen to fall overboard. I once knew of a shark, snapping at his captor, to take off the heel of his boot. A thump on the head with a belaying pin or large club is all that will bring the shark to terms.

Advertisement in an English provincial paper: A young gentleman on the point of getting married is desirous of meeting a man of experience who will dissuade him from the step.

Some lives are like Horse Shoes the more worn the brighter. Busy wives who use SAPOLIO never seem to grow old. Try a cake.

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A complete wreck of domestic happiness has often resulted from badly washed dishes, from an unclean kitchen, or from trifles which seemed light as air. But by these things a man often judges of his wife's devotion to her family, and charges her with general neglect when he finds her careless in these particulars. Many a home owes a large part of its thrifty neatness and its consequent happiness to SAPOLIO.

Grocers often substitute cheaper goods for SAPOLIO, to make a better profit. Send back such articles, and insist on having just what you ordered.

—ELY'S CREAM BALM—Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures

CATARRH

Gives Relief at once for Cold in Head. *Apply into the Nostrils.——It is Quickly Absorbed.* 50c. Druggists or by mail. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAYFEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c.

PILES DR. WILLIAMS' INDIAN PILE OINTMENT will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Prepared only for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. Judge Coons, of Maysville, K. Y., says: "Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment cured me after years of suffering." Sold by druggists sent by mail on receipt of price. 50 cents and $1.00 per box.

For Sale at JOSEPH HAHN & CO.'S, Druggists, Fifth and J Sts., Sacramento.

C. C. LINIMENT.

TESTIMONIALS.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 20, 1889.

J. C. TRAVER, Proprietor Bodine Stables, Mission street, says of the C. C. Liniment; A most excellent Liniment; consider it the best on the market. You have not said half enough in its favor.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 8, 1889.

THE C. C. LINIMENT CO.—Gents: I have used C. C. Liniment in my family, and can give it my unqualified indorsement as an article of the highest merit and efficacy.
A. G. SHEAHAN, 863 Market street, San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 20, 1889.

THE C. C. LINIMENT Co., S. F.—Gents: I have used your C. C. Liniment in my family, and consider it an article of the highest merit. I most cheerfully recommend it as a household remedy. W. D. GARLAND, Equitable Life Ins. Co., 405 Montgomery street, S. F.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 9, 1889.

THE C. C. LINIMENT CO.—Gents: After using all other remedies for Rheumatism without effect, my mother was cured by the use of one bottle of your C. C. Liniment. It is a truly wonderful medicine. I am, very truly yours,
ZENO MAUVAIS, Music Dealer, 769 Market street, S. F.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 26, 1886.

THE C. C. LINIMENT Co., S. F.—Gents: The udder of one of my cows became inflamed and badly swollen. I used all ordinary remedies without doing any good. I then applied C. C. Liniment, the inflammation began to subside at once, and in twenty-four hours the cow was entirely well. The C. C. Liniment has my indorsement as a valuable Liniment for dairymen and farmers. Yours truly, CHAS. ELLIS, Highland Park.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 20, 1889.

THE C. C. LINIMENT Co., S. F.—Gents: I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude for the benefits received from the use of your C. C. Liniment. As a Liniment for animals it certainly has no equal on the market. In one instance it saved a very valuable horse for me that picked up a nail. The animal's leg was swollen to twice its natural size, and it suffered such agonizing pain that it seemed almost impossible to save its life, but the C. C. Liniment gave almost instantaneous relief, and in less than a week the horse was able to work as usual. I also used it for inflamed udder with my cow with the most gratifying success. I heartily recommend it as a valuable remedy for horsemen and dairymen. I would not be without it. W. HENRY.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 19, 1889.

THE C. C. LINIMENT Co., S. F.—Gents: Last week I got my hands severely burned by tearing off some burning drapery. An application of your C. C. Liniment took the fire out at once. I also used it on a crushed foot with the very best results. I cannot recommend it too highly; have never used anything to equal it. J. B. PIERREPONT, 348 Grove street, S. F.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 20, 1889.

THE C. C. LINIMENT Co., S. F.—Gents: I have been troubled with soft corns for a great many years, and could find nothing that would help me. I got a bottle of C. C. Liniment, thinking it would afford me some relief. After using it for two weeks the corns came out, roots and all. I can recommend C. C. Liniment as the finest remedy for the cure of corns that I have used.
F. J. LEASE, Manufacturer of the celebrated "Pansy Adjustable Bustle."

SAN FRANCISCO, September 18, 1889.

THE C. C. LINIMENT Co., S. F.—Gents: I had an attack of rheumatism a short time ago, and one bottle of your C. C. Liniment effected a complete cure. Yours, respectfully,
T. CLIFFORD, 330 Noe street, City.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18, 1888.

MR. W. H. BONE, 317 BARTLETT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO—My Dear Sir; We have used your C. C. Liniment for a severe case of rheumatism with the best of results, and would recommend it highly to others. Yours truly,
ARNOLD BROS., Cash Grocers, 916 Valencia street.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3, 1888.

MRS. J. WOODMAN, 228½ Nineteenth street, between Mission and Capp streets, says: "Your C. C. Liniment is the best I have ever used, and I recommend it as an excellent liniment to always keep in the house for the relief and cure of pain."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3, 1888.

MR. W. H. BONE, 317 Bartlett street, San Francisco—Dear Sir: I have been troubled with rheumatism off and on for six years. Have never used anything that has done me so much good as your C. C. Liniment. I felt relief at once after the first application. Before using it I could not stand erect, was bent over so badly that I had to use a cane to assist me in walking; but in less than two days after I commenced using your C. C. Liniment I could stand erect without pain, and now after using it a week I get around and do my work without any trouble. I shall recommend it to all as the most valuable remedy I have ever used. I am, very truly yours,
MRS. P. J. LAUGHLIN, 604 Twenty-first street, between Folsom and Harrison.

We would advise those suffering from rheumatism to go and see Mrs. Laughlin at the above address, and they will be fully convinced of the wonderful curative properties of the C. C. Liniment.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6, 1888.

MRS. KNOLL, 813 Shotwell street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third, says: "Have used your C. C. Liniment and found it a most excellent remedy for pain. I gladly recommend it to others.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6, 1888.

MRS. JENNIE MCDOUGAL, 829 Seventeenth street, between Valencia and Mission, says: "Your C. C. Liniment takes effect quicker, and does more good, than anything of the kind that I have ever used.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 8, 1888.

W. H. BONE, Esq., 317 Bartlett street, San Francisco—My Dear Sir: About two months ago I dislocated my left ankle, at the same time breaking one of the small bones in my leg; I used several things for a month without receiving much benefit. I then commenced using your Camphor Chloral Liniment; applying it the first time in the evening. The relief from the severe pain was almost instantaneous, and the next morning, for the first time, I could put my foot to the ground. I am improving daily by its use, and consider it the best Liniment that I have ever used. I am very truly yours, D. VERVALIN,
Produce and Commission Merchant, 226 Clay street.

If you want to know just how much Mr. Vervalin thinks of the C. C. Liniment go and see him.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5, 1888.

Mr. W. H. BONE, No. 317 Bartlett street, S. F.—My Dear Sir: On the afternoon of May 19th, while getting on the cars at Reed's Station, Marin County, I fell over an obstruction and suffered a severe dislocation of my left hip. After it was set I suffered severely for two days, not being able to move my limb, or suffer it to be moved by my nurse without great pain. I then commenced using your C. C. Liniment, which gave me immediate relief, and at the expiration of three days I could turn over in bed without assistance and without pain. I can say that it is the best Liniment I have ever used, giving relief sooner than any other, and although I use it constantly and with the greatest benefit, it does not blister a particle, which is something I cannot say of other liniments. I am improving every day, and send you this testimonial, trusting that it may induce others who may be suffering to use the C. C. Liniment, with the wish that it may help them as much as it has me. I am very truly, yours,
MRS. A. S. FALLS, No. 135 Fair Oaks street.

KIRK, GEARY & CO., AGENTS FOR SACRAMENTO.

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.

Real Estate, Etc.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

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

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

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

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

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

For further particulars, call upon or address WM. H. MILLS,
Land Agent of the C. P. R. R., Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Baker & Hamilton,

—IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF—

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, COAL, POWDER,

Agricultural Implements and Machines,

BARBED WIRE, CORDAGE, BELTING.

Sacramento .....California

NOTICE TO WELL BORERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by N. M. Orr, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the State Asylum for the Insane at Stockton, at his office, 209 Channel street, until 9:30 o'clock A. M.,

Thursday, December 10, 1891,

For boring a well for gas on the grounds of the State Insane Asylum at Stockton.

The specifications for said well and the terms and conditions upon which bids will be received and a contract let for performing the said work may be obtained by addressing
N. M. ORR, Secretary, Stockton.
Stockton, Cal., November 11, 1891. n13-td

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

Banking Houses.

CALIFORNIA STATE BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
SACRAMENTO, CAL.
Draws Drafts on Principal Cities of the World.
SATURDAY HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

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SACRAMENTO BANK,

THE OLDEST SAVINGS BANK IN THE city, corner Fifth and J streets, Sacramento. Guaranteed capital, $500,000; paid up capital, gold coin, $300,000; loans on real estate in California, July 1, 1891, $3,106,408, term and ordinary deposits, July 1, 1891, $3,022,521. Term and ordinary deposits received. Dividends paid in January and July. Money loaned upon real estate only. Information furnished upon application to
W. P. COLEMAN, President.
ED. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF D. O. MILLS & CO.
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Saturday hours.....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

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EDGAR MILLS, President.....1,538 Shares
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FRANK MILLER, Cashier..... 351 Shares
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Capital and Surplus, $600,000.

Chrome Steel Safe Deposit Vault and Time Lock.

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Southwest corner Fourth and J Streets, Sacramento, Cal.
Guaranteed Capital.....$500,000

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People's Savings Bank of Sacramento.

$100,000

TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE. SEMI-annual dividends on deposits. Correspondence promptly answered.
WM. BECKMAN, President.
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CHICKEN LICE & FLEAS MUST GO

CREOSOZONE is the best and cheapest remedy. When it is used on the roosts or in nest boxes, will kill all lice on the hens. Ask your dealer for it, or send direct to us. Price 50 cts per quart can, by express. Circulars free.
Petaluma Incubator Co., Petaluma, Cal

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Business Cards.

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ROOT, NEILSON & CO.,
UNION FOUNDRY—IRON AND BRASS Founders and Machinists, Front street, between N and O. Castings and Machinery of every description made to order.

S. CARLE,
SUCCESSOR TO CARLE & CROLY, CONtractor and Builder. Orders solicited and promptness guaranteed. Office and shop, 1124 Second street, between K and L.

A. MEISTER,
CARRIAGES, VICTORIAS, PHAETONS, Buggies and Spring and Fruit Wagons. 910, 912, 914 Ninth street, Sacramento.

J. J. DUNCKHORST,
1225 J STREET. LATEST DESIGNS IN paper hangings. Interior decorating a specialty. n19-tf

DR. DIXON
HAS REMOVED HIS RESIDENCE TO 1123 I street. n21-1m

Dentistry.

DR. W. WOOD,
DENTIST, QUINN'S BUILDING, 401 J street. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. s1-1m

F. F. TEBBETS,
DENTIST, 914 SIXTH ST., between I and J, west side, opposite Congregational Church.

DR. W. C. REITH,
DENTIST, LINDLEY BUILDing, southeast corner Seventh and J streets, Sacramento.

C. H. STEPHENSON,
DENTIST, CORNER SEVenth and J streets, Sacramento.

H. H. PIERSON DENTIST, 511 J ST SAC

Attorneys-at-Law.

A. L. HART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.—OFFICE, SOUTHwest corner Fifth and J streets, Rooms 12, 13 and 14, Sutter building.

WM. M. SIMS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Lindley Building, rooms 5 and 6, 1009 Seventh street, cor. J, Sacramento, Cal. je1-tf

CHAUNCEY H. DUNN. S. SOLON HOLL.
HOLL & DUNN,
LAWYERS.—OFFICES, 920 FIFTH ST., Sacramento. Telephone No. 14.

CHARLES H. OATMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. OFFICE—420 J street, Sacramento, Cal. Notary Public.

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.

PEERLESS SALOON,
809 K Street,
NEXT TO OPERA HOUSE. HOT LUNCH from 11 to 2 P. M.
n9-tf HARRY ROTH, Proprietor.