EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

Correspondence of Interest to the General Public.

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 All communications must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not for publication, unless so desired, but as a guarantee of good faith.—EDS.]

Silk Dresses and Eight Hours' Work.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: In the issue for December, 1891, of the *Popular Science Monthly* I find a paper entitled "Silk Dresses and Eight Hours' Work," by J. B. Mann. It attracted my attention the moreso because of his claim to be a "workingman." The premises as stated by him in said paper seem to me to be totally at variance with the known facts in the premises. The proposition as stated being a compound one, I will take up the first part separately, as it has no connection with the second, and is clearly stated by him in the following: "When we look at the matter with care, we find, sorrowfully, that the women who have no silks are the very ones who do the hardest work, and, as they are working clean up to the limit of human endurance to get bread, they have no time left over to put into silk dresses." In this he states truly the unfortunate condition of the worker generally, as in that case they are left to the tender mercy of those of whom he speaks of in the following: "Now wealth is principally the product of labor; some get it by their own labor, and some by the labor of others." Now it is self-evident that to bring about the result to the worker that he views with so much "sorrow," it is only necessary to bring those two classes so aptly shown in the foregoing together, and the "sorrowful" conditions must naturally follow, and why? Because the one that lives "by the labor of others" evidently gives none of the results of their labor in return, they being drones.

Mr. Mann evidently recognizes a source of wealth other than that of the earth and its products when brought in contact with human labor. I am free to admit and confess myself ignorant of such other source, unless he aludes to the element known as *water* which is added to the products of labor, after said products have passed out of the hands of the worker and are manipulated by those that "live by the labor of others." The labor of the thief, though he may spend all his life, energy and force in the perpetration of robbery, is not recognized as rendering a just equivalent for the wealth he may acquire by such means.

Let us suppose a case. A thief steals a watch which he disposes of to another and receives a just equivalent for the same. The officer in the course of his duty finds the watch in possession of the purchaser and demands the recovery of the same as stolen property; the law ignoring the fact that the present possessor gave a just equivalent for the same, takes it and returns it to the first owner from whom it had been stolen. Now mark the difference. The worker who produces wealth that the non-worker appropriates, is not assisted to recover that which is clearly his by right of expenditure of life energy. Mr. Mann recognizes two ways of becoming possessed of wealth. I recognize three. First, by one's own individual energy in its production; second, by the death of a relative or friend who leaves a surplus over and above his expenditure of that he created in his lifetime, and third, by robbery. Now, it matters not to the worker by what name such robbery is known so long as he receives no just equivalent in the result of the expenditure of the life energy of him who thus becomes the possessor of that which he had produced.

Again I turn to the text, "But imaginings of philosophers in regard to the remedies is of small account, because want of work is not in this country one of the leading causes of poverty, as every careful observer knows." The inference here suggested is in direct contradiction of statistics as furnished to those that are anxious to post themselves on this subject, as in that case it is only necessary to carefully peruse the reports of the United States Bureau on this subject.

Now, taking his own statements, and gauging the one by the other, it appears that it is overwork that produces poverty and not a shortening of the hours of labor; thus, "The women who have no silks are the very ones who do the hardest work, as they are working clean up to the limit of human endurance to get bread, they having no time left over to put in to silk dresses." Clearly in the light of this statement of his case, "Because want of work is not in this country one of the leading causes of poverty," overwork must be, and therefore, a reduction of hours would bring that needed rest to the worker as well as a larger share of the fruits of their toil.

But let us see the conclusions our philosopher comes to in the premises. "More labor, more wealth"; what a philanthropist our philosopher is; he would just turn the screw a little more, say twenty-five hours a day's labor. My friend, your promised "silk dress" in that case would take on the form and appearance of a shroud, in which poor humanity would be laid away in the grave, there to enjoy that rest denied by our present system of spoliation of labor. Our philospher has forgotten to state who would reap the benefit of the increase of hours, and having thus failed it is but reasonable to supply the necessry information so as to round out and complete the proposition thus: "Some get wealth by the labor of others"; *i. e.*, the drones are the reapers of the accruing benefit.

I now take up the second part of his proposition, "eight hours a day," in connection with which he puts the following question: "Is the remedy, therefore, not to be found in the eight-hour movement?" to which he makes the following answer: "I answer, No. The eight-hour movement does not approach the root of the evil." And after spending much time pointing out that the loss accruing by reason of the introduction of the eight-hour work day effects some one, he finishes his proposition by adding the following "rule," which to the worker is short and full of meat for him: "This necessitates the rule therefor: 'More labor, more wealth; less labor, less wealth.'" This rule, it seems, is formulated to meet the vantage ground of those who, by combination, have been enabled to shorten their hours of labor. Why, Mr. Editor, it is fresh in my mind that just prior to the present eight-hour movement that this country was suffering from the effects of "over-production," and that the worker was told that in consequence of such "over-production" there being too many coats and other articles of clothing created by labor, as also food products, the worker was called on to go hungry and naked, presumably because those "that get wealth by the labor of others" had not disposed of the same for the measure of values, i. e. money. Consequently the result to the worker of want of opportunity to create wealth by reason of the monopoly of land and the tools of production in the hands of those "that get wealth by the labor of others."

It was this feature of "over-production" that gave the impetus to the movement of the workers in the direction of shorter hours, as they argued from the standpoint of over-production, and have tried to remedy two evils—over-production and the lessening of the army of the permanently unemployed, who, we are told, in the most prosperous times amounts to the enormous number of "one million five hundred thousand," which our Christian friend (?), Rev. Malthus, aptly puts as "those of the race for whom the 'Great Father' has neglected to spread covers at his table." And be it here remembered that the said *Rev.* Malthus was a fit representative of that class that our friend Mr. Mann so aptly points to as those "that get wealth by the labor of others," And is it not fresh in the mind that this very class is to-day pushing the workers to the wall in more than one State in this great Union; for instance, the miners of Tennessee, where "those that get wealth by the labor of others" are endeavoring to reduce the free worker to the degraded labor of convicts, and the entire power of the State is being used to that end. Ah, Mr. Mann, prepare to be "sorrowful," and tell us as to the cause of such sorrow; and, Mr. Editor, I have no need to leave this (promised land), for have they not done the same thing here, and farmed out the labor of convicts to corporations for the benefit of those "that get wealth by the labor of others?" I have been a member of organized labor since January, 1860, and am in a position to state with authority that but for organization amongst the workers, there would be considerably more cause for sorrow than Mr. Mann is willing to admit. N. F.

THE FLITCH OF BACON.

Good Old Custom of the Lords of Dunmow.

Only a short time ago—within a few weeks—the people of Dunmow gave away three flitches of bacon to three married couples because they swore that their married life was one of unalloyed bliss. Now, when you come to look at such a proceeding from a modern standpoint, it seems decidedly foolish; but when you realize that the fashion was instituted some six hundred years ago, you think there must be something in it to have withstood the test of time. A certain English gentlemau called Robert Fitzwalter existed in the early part of the thirteenth century, and probably would have been forgotten now had not King John taken a liking to him. This favorite of a fickle prince must have been a devout man, for he braced up the priory of Dunmow, which was falling into decay, by certain expenditures of money. When the priory was again firmly re-established, proclamation was made that "if any pair could, after a twelvemonth of marriage, come forward and make oath at Dunmow that during the whole time they had never had a quarrel, never regretted their marriage, and if again open to the engagement would make exactly that they had made," the reward was to be a flitch or gammon of bacon. It may be that Mr. Fitzwalter had no hand in this offer, for history inclines to the belief that it emanated wholly from the priors. In their celibate state they were wont to look doubtfully upon the idea of conjugal happiness, and possibly they thought it a joke to offer such a reward, believing, with monkish cynicism, that they would "save their bacon." (Whether the origin of the last saying is due to these priors is doubtful, but it is certain that the phrase has been used by every writer in connection with Dunmow Priory.) Matrimony in those days must not have been perfect, for there is no record of anybody coming forward until 1445. Indeed, Chaucer wrote before this,

The bacon was not fet for (t)hem, I trow,
That some men have in Essex, at Dunmow.

Whatever this may mean, it points at least to marital woe, and to Richard Wright belongs the honor of furnishing an example of wedded bliss. Mr. Wright was a laboringman who hailed from Badbury, County of Norfolk, and he got his flitch of bacon; this in 1445. Twelve years later, Stephen Samuel, of Aystonparva, in Essex, took an oath in the presence of his neighbors, and he too got the flitch. How fittingly the instruments of fate are chosen is shown by the fact that by profession he was a husbandman. When the iron hand of Henry VIII. fell upon priories and such, that at Dunmow was not exempt, but the custom was continued by the proprietors. One Jacob Shakeshaft made demand for the bacon, and was placed on trial before a jury of six maidens and six bachelors; these he had to satisfy that the flitch in question was deserved. Success crowned his efforts, and he was carried through the town in a chair with his wife; and being of a shrewd mind, it is related that he sold slices of the bacon to the admiring spectators, which numbered about five thousand. David Osborne, the painter, made a picture of some similar procession of a lucky pair. But there was disappointment and sorrow in store for John Gilder, who in 1772 came to the priory gates and claimed the bacon, for the gates were closed, and Mr. Gilder had to go away unsatisfied. The lord of the manor of Dunmow was astonished, not to say grieved, at the demand made upon him by a happy pair in 1851. His lordship positively declined to dispose of his bacon in that way, but the neighbors were interested to such an extent that the claimants got the prize, after making good their assertions. In fact, such was the skepticism on the part of all except the parties concerned that a solemn oath was at all times required of any pair who came forward as models of happiness and peace, and to make the oath impressive they were obliged to swear upon two great stones lying near the church door. In 1855 Harrison Ainsworth revived the custom, and as the Lord of Dunmow and the clergy and neighboring gentry declined to take any such thing under their protection, the town hall was used, and two couples received each a flitch. This year the custom was again observed, and three gentlemen with their wives were rendered happy by the presentation of flitches. They were tried by the jury of six maidens and six bachelors, and counsel appeared for both sides, Hymen winning. The ceremony was a public one, neither the chairing nor the swearing being omitted, and numbers of people were present. A doctor and a clergyman were two of the beneficiaries. —Harper's Weekly.

Laughed to Death.

The account of the girl who laughed herself to death in Ohio is not without a precedent in this State. Several years ago "Farmer Allen" and "Brother Potter," as they were called (David Allen and R. K. Potter), used to travel together as stump-speakers. They had a great fund of stories, and were accustomed to tell them in a comical way. They spoke at a meeting in Dedham (we think it was), and Farmer Allen set one of the audience laughing so that the man could not stop. He was carried home, and literally laughed himself to death. These incidents illustrate the danger of people being as funny as they can, which Dr. Holmes long ago warned about.—Boston Herald.

Royal Baking Powder.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department One—Catlin, Judge.

FRIDAY, January 15, 1892.

Matter of Lillie M. Hoover, insolvent debtor—Examination of petitioner; case continued.

Matter of John McKay, insolvent debtor—Sheriff Stanley appointed assignee; bond, $100.

Matter of James Rutherford, insolvent debtor—Submitted and taken under advisement.

Mary Enos vs. Antone Perry—Motion for new trial continued one week.

Department Two—Van Fleet, Judge.

FRIDAY, January 15, 1892.

Estate of Henry Scholl, deceased—Letters issued to Public Administrator.

Estate of J. W. Iler, deceased—Petition for probate of will granted. Notice in RECORD-UNION.

Estate of Walter G. Ewing, deceased—Will admitted to probate; letters to George B. Ewing; John R. Parker, Ira Monson and George Steele, appraisers.

Guardianship of Margaret Doyle—Order settling account.

Estate of Chris Westerfield, deceased—Petition for letters continued one week.

Estate of Luke Grogan, deceased—Will admitted to probate; letters to E. C. Sheehan; bond, $2,500; notice in RECORD-UNION.

Estate of Catharine Wallace, deceased—Will admitted to probate; letters to — Wallace; bond; $3,000.

Estate of Addie E. Spooner, deceased—Application for amended decree of distribution granted.

Guardianship of Schaden minors—Letters to John C. Schaden; bond, $1,500.

Estate of Joseph Marty, deceased—Letters to widow; bond, $1,000.

Guardianship of Katie L. Gunn—Letters to A. C. Kendall; appraisers, H. Melvin, D. Falconer and Thomas Kennedy.

Estate of Emma Sarchett, deceased—Notice to tax costs continued one week.

Estate of Joel R. Carter, deceased—Petition of G. F. Bronner for letters continued one week.

Estate of Mary W. Lansing, deceased—Application for increase of family allowance continued one week.

Estate of Joseph Bauquier, deceased—Administrator discharged on filing receipts.

Estate of Annie Guth, deceased—Decree of notice to creditors.

Estate of P. F. Dolan, deceased—Same order.

Estate of Elizabeth G. Thomas—Order for payment of $300 to Capitol Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F.

Estate of James Murphy, deceased—Letters to widow; bond, $1,200; appraisers, Thomas O'Conner, Charles Vogel and F. W. Whitmore.

Charles Dodge vs. Charles Heisen—Demurrer confessed; one day to amend.

J. D. Tate vs. H. L. Sarchett—Motion to tax costs continued one week.

J. H. Cavanaugh vs. Sacramento Transfer Company—Motion to strike out parts of amended complaint continued two weeks.

T. N. Tallman vs. State Board of Equalization—Argued and to be further submitted on briefs.

Mary E. Duensing vs. Louis Duensing—Motion to tax costs continued one week.

Charles Kameyer vs. Charles Heisen—Continued till the 19th.

H. Winters vs. J. E. Enos—Same order.

Joseph Miller vs. N. Nevis—Same order.

SUPREME COURT MINUTES.

IN BANK.

THURSDAY, January 14, 1892.

20,779—People vs. Charles Freeman—The petition for rehearing not having reached the court in time, ordered that the same be denied. The Court.

13,017—Diefendorff vs. Hopkins—Upon motion of Thornton, ordered that cause be continued to the head of the next Sacramento bank calendar.

14,783—Kopp vs. Gunther—Upon motion of Wheeler for respondent, ordered that respondent have four days to file brief herein.

13,140—Dolliver vs. Dolliver—Upon consent of counsel, ordered that the cause be submitted upon briefs on file.

14,566—Wallace vs. Sisson—Upon motion of Belcher for respondent, ordered that respondent have thirty days to file brief herein, appellant twenty days to reply thereto, the cause to be thereupon submitted.

13,667—City of Santa Cruz vs. Enright—Argued by Delmas for appellant, Fox for respondent, appellant allowed ten days to file points and authorities, respondent ten days to reply thereto, cause to be thereupon submitted.

13,043—Tyler vs. Marye—Argued by Whitmore for appellant, Cotton for respondent, and submitted.

13,968—Barnes vs. Barnes—Argued by Foote for appellant, Hosmer for respondent, and submitted.

13,741—Home of Inebriates vs. Reis; 13,637—Rea vs. Butler; 13,903—City and County of San Francisco vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; 13,904—City and County of San Francisco vs. Western Union Telegraph Company—Continued until to-morrow.

13,309, 13,116—Berry vs. Kowalsky—Argued by Thornton for appellant.

FRIDAY, January 15, 1892.

20,902—Ex parte Bacigalupi—On motion of Cook for petitioner, ordered that the writ be discharged and prisoner remanded.

13,309 and 13,116—Berry vs. Kowalsky—Argued by Whitmore for respondent, Thornton for appellant, and submitted.

13,741—Home of Inebriates vs. Reis—Argued by Tilden for appellant, Savage for respondent; appellant allowed fifteen days to file brief, the cause to be thereupon submitted.

An Order on St. Peter.

A curious custom of the Greek Church was illustrated at the funeral the other day of the young Grand Duchess Paul of Russia. Before the coffin was closed the Metropolitan placed a written paper in the right hand of the corpse, which read: "We by the grace of God, prelate of the holy Russian Church, write this to our master and friend, St. Peter, the gatekeeper of the Lord Almighty. We announce to you that the servant of the Lord, her imperial highness, the Grand Duchess Paul, has finished her life on earth and we order you to admit her into the kingdom of heaven without delay, for we have absolved all her sins and granted her salvation. You will obey our order on sight of this document which we put into her hand."

Indescribable Gowns.

Present evening gowns for maid and matron are charming, but they do not "describe" well. Their simplicity and delicate draping, as if caught up here and there by fairy fingers, is too subtle to be dealt with by a scratchy pen or printer's ink. It is rather a fad just now for women who "live to dress," to wear evening gowns that "blend" with the coloring of their hair and eyes. For example—a damsel with ruddy locks no longer dons a pale-blue tulle frock, because of a tradition that is well nigh exploded, that "red-haired girls always wear blue"; no, she now selects a soft golden brown hue that seems to have caught just a hint of the soft flame of her tresses. A woman with fair hair wears palest yellow garments, while Mme. Brune is content with nothing but black or gray, touched with a dash of red or yellow.

Church Notices.

SIXTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, Between K and L.—Rev. T. C. George, pastor. Morning subject: "Soul-saving and Its Reward." Evening: "The Standing Miracle." Sabbath-school at 12:15. Epworth League, 6:30. Miss Dunster and orchestra assist the choir in praise service before evening sermon. All are welcome. *

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner Twenty-fifth and N streets—H. B. Hutchins, pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 12:15 P. M. Young people's praise and prayer meeting at 6:45 P. M. Baptism at the close of the evening service. *

FOURTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between O and P.—Rev. G. P. Tindall, pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 12:15 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6:45 P. M. A friendly welcome to all.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, Firemen's Hall—Morning subject: "A Sympathizing Friend." Evening: "Two Talents." You'll be welcome. Rev. W. S. Hoskinson, pastor. G. G. Burnett will give an illustrated lecture on "Sights and Scenes in Europe," Monday evening at Congregational Church *

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH, SEVENTH street, between J and K.—At 11: "Spiritual Environment." At 7:30: "The Gospel in Trees." 12:30: Sunday-school. 6:15: Young people's meeting. H. K. Singleton, pastor. *

FIRST UNITARIAN SOCIETY, PIONEER Hall, Sixth street, between J and K.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. W. E. Copeland. Subject: "The Garden of Eden and the Garden of Gethsemane." A cordial invitation is extended to all. *

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH — THE pastor, Rev. J. B. Silcox, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Evening theme: "An Old-time Courtship."

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, NINTH, between L and M.—Rev. G. N. Ballentine of San Francisco will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free and the public cordially invited. *

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, EIGHTH STREET, between I and J.—Rev. G. A. Ottman, rector. Second Sunday after the Epiphany. Services at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 12:45. *

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, Corner Twelfth and K streets.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Chas. F. Oehler, at 10:30 A. M. Theme: "Drei Herzen: Von Stein, Von Fleisch, das neue Herz." *

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, ELEVENTH street, between H and I.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject for the morning: "The Church." Evening: "Church Unity." Sabbath-school at 12:15, Harry A. Naumann, Superintendent. Meeting of Epworth League at 6:30 P. M. All are welcome at these services. Rev. C. H. Beechgood, pastor. *

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH street, between N and O.—B. B. Burton, pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M., Subject: "Divinity of Christ." At 7:30 P. M. lecture by Dr. Donigan on "Armenia Free." Everybody cordially invited. *

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner Sixth and L streets.—Subject, 10:45 A. M.: "What is Man?" 7:30 P. M.: "Christianity and Philanthropy." Miss Lida Clinch sings at these services. The pastor expects to sing at the evening service. If you do not find a welcome it is because you run away from it. *

General Notices.

ATTENTION, LADIES—"EMMA" BUST DEVELOPER will enlarge your bust five inches; guaranteed; sealed instructions, 2c., or twenty-four-page illustrated catalogue, 6c., by mail. EMMA TOILET BAZAR, Boston, Mass. d19-13t S

MISS CARRIE B. CORNES, OF THE Royal Academy of Music, London, England, teacher of the piano and singing, desires pupils; experienced; well recommended. For terms, etc., apply Capital Hotel, Sacramento. ja13-1m*

SPUDS! SPUDS! SPUDS!—AT NO. 300 Eleventh street. Extra quality Potatoes at 65 cents per sack. ja13-6t*

HAY—HAY—HAY—100 TONS HAY FOR sale; $13 and $14 per ton, at SACRAMENTO WAREHOUSE. ja11-6t

"HOW TO BECOME A MEDIUM IN your own home." Send 20 cents (stamps) for details. DR. CLAIR, 138 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. d18-1m

BICYCLES BOUGHT, SOLD, RENTED OR exchanged. A good Singer, safety, one boy's and Ordinary; cheap, MELVIN, 718 K

Wanted.

WANTED—PARTNER; MAN OF GOOD address. Call between 7 and 9 P. M. at 1230 J street, room 2, upstairs. ja15-6t*

A COMPETENT YOUNG LADY DESIRES position as saleslady in dry goods store; has had experience. Best of references given from present and former employers. Address J. M. D., this office. ja14-3t

WANTED—PARTNER, LADY PREferred, with some means, for profitable, splendid, genteel, paying business. Address J. M. D., this office. ja14-6t*

WANTED SITUATION BY MAN AND wife, on either ranch or hotel; references if required. Inquire at 707 Twelfth street, Sacramento. ja13-5t*

WANTED — LADIES; LIGHT WORK; wages $3 to $5 per day; no canvassing. Call between 9 and 12 at 1230 J street, room 2, upstairs. ja12-6t*

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENeral housework, 810 Eighth st. ja11-tf

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS HORSEshoer as partner in a general blacksmithing business; must be sober and industrious; none else need apply. 915 Eighth street, I and J, Sacramento, Cal. ja6-12t*

LADY AGENTS WANTED EVERYwhere; big pay; at home or traveling. For particulars address S. A. BRIDGES, Box 502, Fresno, Cal.

WANTED—FIVE GENTLEMEN, WIDE awake, with good address; salary or commission. Apply to the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 509 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.

ORANGE TREES!

Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees. Full and complete assortment. Everything in the Nursery line. Call and examine stock.

W. R. STRONG COMPANY.

Tree yard next to passenger depot, ja6-1m6p

Misnaming Things.

The experienced huntsman in the woods never wastes time looking for bear in Bear Hollow, nor deer along Deer Creek, nor would he hope to shoot any great number of ducks on Duck Lake, for his experience has taught him that such points are always misnamed, and this lesson holds good with almost everything in life. For instance, in the case of the brands on articles of food, spices and other ground food products, the things branded or labeled "pure", "strictly pure" or "absolutely pure," are without exception the most villainously adulterated. 'Tis the wolf in sheep's clothing always.

The most brazen case is that of the Royal Baking Powder. This article is branded and paraded before the people as "absolutely pure" when it contains ammonia. You can smell it in the can and often in the biscuit while hot.

What woman would use an ammonia or alum baking powder if she knew it? They not only destroy the stomach, but ammonia will destroy the complexion.

Not so with Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, the only pure cream tartar powder to be obtained, and the only baking powder made by a physician. Dr. Price has devoted a life-time to perfecting this old-fashioned, indispensable article of the culinary art that has stood all the tests and remained the standard for forty years.

The Nonpareil.

"The Nonpareil."

CLEARANCE SALE.

TO-DAY

We will sell PATTERN SUITS, and at such prices that will truly astonish you. The prices have been exactly cut in half. They will be placed on our counter to-day for your inspection. There is a splendid choice in them, and the following are the prices:

No. 1---LADIES' PATTERN SUITS, regular price $9.
Reduced to $4 50.

No. 2---LADIES' PATTERN SUITS, regular price $10.
Reduced to $5 00.

No. 3---LADIES' PATTERN SUITS, regular price $15.
Reduced to $7 50.

No. 4---LADIES' PATTERN SUITS, regular price $20.
Reduced to $10 00.

No. 5---LADIES' PATTERN SUITS, regular price $25.
Reduced to $12 50.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL SALE PRICES.

No. 1---Ladies' Long Newmarkets, regular price $10, reduced to $3 50.

No. 2---Ladies' Long Newmarkets, regular price $15, reduced to $5 00.

No. 3---Ladies' Long Newmarkets, regular price $20, reduced to $7 50.

The balance of our stock in Ladies' and Children's Cloaks and Jackets will be sold, and sold very low in prices. If you are in need of a Jacket see ours before purchasing.

Mail Orders Carefully Executed. Samples and Prices Free on Application.

Wasserman Davis & Co.

Corner Fifth and J Streets.

AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK PATTERNS.

Meeting Notices.

ATTENTION, EXEMPTS.—The regular election of officers of the Exempt Firemen's Association of Sacramento will be held on MONDAY, January 25, 1892, at Firemen's Hall, Eighth street, between J and K, Sacramento. The polls will be open from 3 to 7 P. M. All members three months in arrears for dues and fines cannot vote.

J. B. ROGERS, President.
WM. AVERY, Secretary.
Sacramento, January 8, 1892. ja8-td

Lost—Found.

LOST YESTERDAY—A GOLD BREAST pin, with coral setting. Finder will kindly return it to 630 J street and be rewarded. ja16-2t

J. M. GRAYSON—LOST YOUR BOX NUMber; call at Postoffice for letter, or send correct address to J. M. D., this office. ja13-6t*

To Let or Rent.

TO LET—FIVE ROOMS AT 1414 SIXteenth street. ja16-tf

428 L STREET—TO LET, NICELY FURnished front rooms; rent reasonable; very quiet place. ja16-6t*

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping. 1217 J street. ja15-4t*

TO RENT—THREE NICE FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms, with wardrobe, pantry and china closet. 1528, corner Second and P streets. ja15-6t*

ROOM TO LET—NORTHEAST CORNER L and Tenth streets. A nice, sunny front room, with or without board. First-class accommodations; superior location. ja15-3t*

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK stable (fireproof) on P, Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; contains six stalls. Inquire of JOSEPH BEEBE, next door east on P.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, at International Hotel, 320 to 326 K street. W. A. CASWELL, Proprietor.

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

For Sale.

FOR SALE—DIAMOND RING, DIAMOND stud, gold neckchain with locket, gold bracelet, one set diamond earrings. For sale at a sacrifice, at 1227 K street. ja16-5t*

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT; FIRSTclass, good paying business. On K street. Apply to STEPHENSON & HARTMAN, 1007 Fourth street. ja15-tf

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FOR SALE—AN UPSTAIRS OF FIVE rooms; everything new. Address D., this office. ja14-6t*

FOR SALE—ONE CHAMPION, $30; ONE Boys' Safety (second-hand), $20; two new Crescents, solid tire, at reduced prices. MELVIN'S, 718 K street. ja13-tf

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FOR SALE, OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR farming land—160 acres (about 80 acres in full bearing trees) Placer County land, seven miles from Loomis, Rocklin and Roseville, four miles from Folsom; good house of 11 rooms, rented last year for $1,500. MILLS & HAWK, Third and J streets, Sacramento.

FOR SALE—LOTS 40 OR 80x160 FEET, north side of P street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets; one of the finest locations in the city—above all possible floods. W. E. CHAMBERLAIN, 1618 M street.

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.

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For the interesting matter to be published in this space January 30, 1892.

WATCH

The many special inducements to be offered.