MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Four Bad Plays Before New York Audiences.

What the Ultra-Fashionables are Satisfied With—The Proposed Visit of the United States Marine Band—Richard Mansfield—General Stage Notes.

A. P. Dunlop, writing from New York under date of March 19th, says:

"Four new plays, one of them by England's poet laureate, is the burden of my tale this week. As Mr. Daly will not produce his lordship's comedy until Thursday I will have to carry the dainty verse until then, but as the love of Robin Hood and Maid Marian is rather ancient it will keep. So far his lordship has been rather weak in play writing and those that remember his gloomy tragedies best do so with regret. Anything from his pen, however, is sure of respectful attention, and Mr. Daly deserves praise for his boldness in paying for a play which, if reports speak truly, was written first for Ellen Terry and then for Mary Anderson, but which neither had time to produce.

"The Kendals began their last week at Palmer's on Monday with 'Kate Kavanaugh,' a somber play by Mrs. Oscar Beringer, an actress-manager, and Clo Groves, both of London. It has been tested both in St. Louis and Chicago. The theme is uninterruptedly unpleasant and the prologue offensive. Considerable skill is, however, revealed in the construction of the improbable story, which is that of an English woman driven to crime by unkind fate. In the prologue she is the decoy for a gambling hell, and then she becomes the wife of a wealthy and stately country Englishman. Later one of the swindled men appears and is about to divulge the story, when his college 'fag' prevails upon him to keep still. Mrs. Kendal was overweighed with the part, and was artificial and often stagy, but Mr. Kendal did excellently and achieved almost a triumph. This is supposed to be the last time the Kendals will be seen in New York, and there are plenty of people to be found who say they are glad of it. Those who are not need not worry. The Kendals are sure enough to come back for more American dollars as soon as they have invested the large sums they have made here. In England they do not draw one-tenth as well, and their 'farewell' is of the usual theatrical kind.

"The Lyceum Theater is in some respects the queerest of all the New York theaters. It is out of the way. People talk of it seldom and the artists employed in it are, to a certain extent, out of the swim. Still its little auditorium—up a narrow pair of stairs at that—is nightly filled with ultra-fashionable audiences, quite satisfied with the namby-pamby things offered, and any play, no matter what, is good enough for a run. 'Merry Gotham,' brought out there on Monday, makes a slight change, however, in its conservative management. The French original is that 'Paris Fin de Siecle' which made somewhat of a stir two years ago in France, and which Miss Elizabeth Marbury has adapted and rechristened for American use. It hasn't much plot to speak of and no situations or strong scenes. The costumes and scenery are regarded as the features; one scene is in a cafe, another a riverside restaurant and the last a ballroom. 'Merry Gotham' possesses neither dramatic form nor dramatic interest. It is a very curious thing altogether and too ephemeral and fantastic for thoughtful consideration. Still it will do for its fashionable patrons who are either in sackcloth and ashes for Lent, or merrily celebrating Mordecai's triumph over Ahasuerus by the aid of Queen Esther in their feast of Purim.

"Augustus Pitou has been clever enough to withdraw his adaptation of 'L'Article 231,' which was not a good play, and introduced his excellent company on Monday in a revised version of Clyde Fitch's latest work, 'A Modern Match.' The theme of the play is forced and unnatural. The principal figure is a woman who is utterly destitute of all the finer elements of her sex, and the surrounding characters are merely puppets without flesh, blood or reasonableness. The admirable performance of Miss Minnie Seligman in the character of the heroine alone makes this feverish and distorted depiction of human nature worthy of comment. This admirable actress is called upon to portray a woman wholly devoid of the instinct of virtue and the sense of modesty. It is a character founded upon, and even more shameless, than the infamous Iza in 'The Clemenceau Case.' Mr. Pitou is sure of losing a pot of money during the run of his stock company at the Union Square."

THE MARINE BAND.

The following correspondence will be read with interest by those who hope to have the pleasure of hearing the Marine Band this summer:

The "National League of Musicians," now in session in New York, on the 15th sent the following telegram to the Secretary of the Navy:

"*To Benjamin F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy of the United States:* The National League of Musicians of the United States, in convention assembled, representing a profession of 65,000 members, do hereby protest in most emphatic terms against the granting of leave of absence to the bandmaster and members of the Marine Band for a concert tour of said band through the United States, as being not only detrimental to the civilian musician, by encouraging speculators, but also a bad precedent to the Government bands who might desire to emulate the example by traveling under the management of speculative contractors, and unless this request is acceded to, the musicians of the United States, with their friends and supporters, will make an issue of the matter in question at the coming fall election."

D. Blakely felt himself called upon to reply to this telegram, which he did in the following language:

"*To the National League of Musicians, Marlborough Hotel, New York*—GENTLEMEN: Will you pardon me for saying that I think you are misinformed regarding the proposed tour of the Marine Band, which inspired your telegram of yesterday to the Secretary of the Navy. In no respect does this tour bring the Marine Band into competition with any other band, or any other musicians. It is undertaken in response to many letters and petitions of prominent citizens throughout the country addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, requesting that the people might have such an opportunity as a short tour would afford to listen to the music of the Government band. The tour extends from Washington to California, consists almost wholly of single stands, and the time is so short within which the tour is undertaken, that there will be the unprecedented average of 200 miles of travel per day. There is no engagement with expositions or other like organizations, and there is no chance of competition of any kind with any other bands.

"So far as the 'speculative contractor' is concerned I may say that the excessive travel (the band being at least three-fourths of the time on the cars) renders the tour so costly that if the bare expenses reward the manager it will be all that he has reason to expect.

"I believe the director of the band, as well as the Secretary of the Navy and the President, would be entirely opposed to any engagement of the band which would actually bring them in competition with civilian musicians. And in assuming that such a result is to be apprehended in this case the National League of Musicians have done these gentlemen great injustice.

"Moreover, I am very sure that on sober second thought the National League of Musicians will come to the wise conclusion that the civil musicians of the country are too strong and too deserving to be ruined, or in the remotest degree injured, by the appearance for a concert or two in each of the leading cities of our own great government organization—the United States Marine Band of Washington. Yours very sincerely,

"D. BLAKELY."

The President and Secretary Tracy have not yet recalled their permission for the band to make the trip. The band has already started, and will be in Sacramento on the 16th of April.

RICHARD MANSFIELD.

Richard Mansfield devotes Holy Week to the through trip from New York to San Francisco, opening at the Baldwin Theater on Easter Monday, April 18th, for four weeks. Richard Mansfield brings to the coast his entire company of thirty-two people, four carloads of scenery and a repertoire of eight plays, including "Beau Brummell," "Prince Karl," "Monsieur," "A Parisian Romance," "Don Juan," "Nero," "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" and the new comedy "Ten Thousand a Year." Among the people who will appear with Mr. Mansfield next month are W. J. Ferguson, D. H. Harkins, Harry Gwynette, A. G. Andrews, Emma Sheridan, Adele Measor, Annie Alliston, Perdita Hudspeth (formerly with the Kendals) and Beatrice Cameron, who has been his leading lady since he began as a star. Mr. Mansfield will play two nights at the Metropolitan Theater, Sacramento, the latter part of May.

"ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME."

That dashing, brilliant, funny farce comedy, that has unquestionably pleased more people, made more happy topics for the fireside, delighted the multitude in brevity, will be presented here in April with all of its odd appendages. The unique scenery that the artist has lately brightened up to add to the "comforts" of Mr. Gillette's idea of a domestic gathering, the same excellent cast that Manager Charles Frohman backs his wealth on, in guarantee of artistic ability, and the same fat, twaddling pugs that share a portion of the fun making, is provender enough to keep all of our city and its tributaries in the best of humor. Its run in New York was one of the events of the season. It is bright, wholesome, clean, full of laughable posings and situations, and occasionally here and there a dash of sentiment. Many who have enjoyed an evening with this merry household prefer it to the popular "Private Secretary," that was always conceded Mr. Gillette's master work. The company embodies a talented list of artists, and the characters are portrayed with the same careful attention and details of stage with the equally finished taste and care that characterizes all of Mr. Frohman's attractions.

STAGE NOTES.

H. Grattan Donnelly is writing a play for Joseph Haworth.

Eleanor Barry will be McKee Rankin's leading lady next season.

Henry Lee is soon to appear as Aaron Burr in a drama by that name.

Kathryn Kydder is no longer a member of the Joseph Haworth Company.

Miss Elsie DeWolfe sails for Europe April 16th, where she will spend the summer.

Alexander Salvini is soon to produce a dramatic version of "Cavalleria Rusticana" in Boston.

Ariel Barney is in London trying to get Brandon Thomas and Weedon Grossmith for America.

Alan Dale's coming novel is all about the theatrical profession. The heroine is a chorus girl and the hero a dramatic critic.

"Gossip," the latest edition to Rhea's repertory, was acted twenty years ago under the title of "The Woman Who Talks."

Mr. George Ober has made a pronounced hit as The Oldest Inhabitant in Hoyt's newest play, "A Temperance Town."

This week Nellie McHenry began a run at the Bijou Theater, in New York, with her new and successful play "A Night at the Circus."

A well-known manager has ordered a play to be written around Will A. McConnell, the Chicago humorist, and he will star in it next season.

Paul M. Potter has sold a new play called "The American Minister" to Comedian Crane, who will produce it at the Star Theater April 4th.

A novelty of the coming summer season will be bicycle companies running over the Union and playing a farce comedy each night in the smaller towns near summer resorts.

Hoyt's newest play, "A Temperance Town," has made a great hit in Buffalo. Cant and hypocrisy are dealt a blow, but at the same time the play is as full of fun as are all of Mr. Hoyt's pieces.

The Bishop of Winchester, who can always speak with the utmost authority of the church in England, says that men must have their recreation, and where it ought to be found is in a well-conducted theater.

Alexander Salvini and W. M. Wilkison, his manager, will sail for Europe in June. They will be absent about six weeks, during which time Wilkison will look over the field of his contemplated continental tour with Salvini.

Robert Mantell will begin his seventh annual tour on the 29th of next August, at Proctor's New York Theater. The report that he would "head a stock company" is all nonsense. Nothing is further from his intentions, as he is the best paying star on the road to-day.

London managers are said not to be a happy lot just now. Bourchier and Blair's "Mr. Richard," produced at the Schaftsbury, is a failure. "The Times," at Terry's Theater, has stopped. "The Gray Mare," at the Comedy, refuses to go, and "A Bohemian," at the Globe, doesn't work.

Leonora Bradley is with the "Stowaway" still, and seems to be making her usual hit wherever that rather phenomenal play of dramatic strength, scenery and real life "Burglars" pitches its tent. Miss Bradley is an artist, a quiet, modest little lady who is always remembered pleasantly for her excellent work.

Martha A. Rice, the venerable mother of Major Charles E. and E. E. Rice, died last week and was buried from the old church in Brighton, near Boston, where the Rice's have lived for one hundred and fifty years. In the same old church she was herself married, and saw both Charles and Edward married and her grandchildren christened. Mrs. Rice was known far and wide as an exceedingly brilliant old lady, and was loved by all who knew her. She was 77 years old.

The Chicago Opera-house has had the most phenomenal season in its history. Probably the largest ten weeks of successive business played in a Chicago theater this year is that just closing with the twenty-second week of "Sinbad's" presentation at the home of its inception. The Opera-house stage is now a busy work-shop by day and night, all hands being constantly engaged in the preparation for the new summer extravaganza, "Ali Baba, or Morgiana and the Forty Thieves."

THE TRIBUTE OF SILENCE.

A poet read his verses, and of two
Who listened, one spake naught but open praise;
The other held his peace, but all his face
Was brightened by the inner joy he knew.

Two friends, long absent, met; and one had borne
The awful stroke and scathe of blinding loss,
Hand fell in hand; so knit they like a cross,
With no word uttered, heart to heart was sworn.

A mother looked into her baby's eyes,
As blue as heav'n and deep as nether sea.
By what dim prescience, spirit-wise, knew she
Such souls' exchanges nevermore would rise?

O deep is silence—deep as human souls;
Aye, deep as life, beyond all lead and line,
And words are but the broken shells that shine
Along the shore by which the ocean rolls.
—James Buckham in New England Magazine.

The Frugal Lover.

My heart was broken years ago,
I nicely saved the pieces;
I gave a chunk to every girl,
And so my joy increases. —Puck.

Visitor (at the jail)—Poor, poor man! May I offer you this bunch of flowers? Man Behind the Bars—You've made a mistake, miss. The feller that killed his wife and children is in the next cell. I'm yere fur stealin' a cow.—Chicago Tribune.

BEECHAM'S pills cures sick-headache.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

Valuable Information About Ramie and Its Culture.

Important Facts Stated in Plain Language and in Very Interesting Form.

The following communication, recently published in the *Pacific Rural Press*, will be read with interest, as it contains much valuable information:

To the Editor: In writing this article on the very important subject of ramie for this country, and the great State of California in particular, at your request, please pardon me if I confine myself, in a homely way, very closely to the important information on the subject closest to the people's interest. I shall endeavor to give the most important facts in the fewest and plainest words possible to make it understood, interesting and most useful.

Ramie is a species of nettle, but thornless. There are three different varieties all suitable for this climate; but they vary in excellence in the market from two to four cents a pound, the best, which I recommend, being worth six cents a pound here in the rough as it comes from the decorticators, dried and baled.

Decortication of itself is of a very simple nature, being to strip or peel the bark from the wood, to knock out the inner wood, which must be done as fast as leafed and cut, or on the same day of cutting. It can be done to pay by flail, treading with horses, or flax break, and shaken out; or more properly in these days, with a machine run by horse or steam power, and with four to six men working two acres a day, easily. One machine will run through 120 acres in two months, and keep a gang of men busy all the summer through. Ramie will grow in about that time if well supplied with water, irrigation or natural moisture.

Ramie should be cut green when about four or five feet high, and when it first begins to brown at the bottom of the stalks. Ramie will not rot like flax or hemp, and thus must be broken green before the gum or glue sets to the stalks. It should be run from the decorticator on an endless wire carrier through a drier and baled at the exit for shipping to the factory, where it is, by a process, ungummed and prepared for carding and spinning. It is excellent to knit or weave into goods of superior quality, pure or mixed with wool for cassimeres, woolen and worsted fabrics.

Ramie fiber is of a very firm texture and of uneven length, from two to six inches. It is a flat, hollow ribbon, and thus takes dyes in all shades of the brightest colors, as well as for black silk. It is not of such a glossy nature as common silk, but partakes more of what is called dead silk in black, which all ladies know is most desired in expensive goods. Silk is wound off the cocoons from 800 to 1,000 yards long and doubled in the winding seven strands, while ramie, being short, must be carded and spun like raw silk or broken silk, and therefore is not mixed with line silk in the way sometimes spoken of, but after made into thread is used to mix in the body, the strongest parts needed, for the warp or filling, and sometimes for the body of the goods when silk may be used for the raised glossy figures or flowers, giving a beautiful contrast and exquisite shading. In wool mixtures it can be cut or graded to the even lengths and carded and spun as a complete mixture, benefiting the wool by its superior strength, gloss and finish, the wool making the nap and warmth, the ramie alone being porous and cool for summer wear.

Ramie fiber being smooth, tough and strong like silk, makes a splendid worsted line of goods pure, such as fancy braids, binding, linings and dress goods, or mixed with long wool in the more expensive and intricate varieties of cassimeres and worsteds, upholstery, plush and other goods. In tapestry and curtain goods and rugs, it cannot be excelled by Oriental importations, as it is most durable and fast in colors. For fish lines, nets, hammocks, yacht sails and any uses exposed to moisture, where strength and durability is desirable, it is not to be equaled.

Ramie is not adapted to be worked on linen, hemp, cotton or jute machinery. It is estimated that some $30,000,000 to $70,000,000 worth of worsted alone, and of wool and woolen goods worth many more million dollars, are imported into the United States annually. Ramie fiber that can be grown in this country can take the place of this and excel in durability and fine finish, besides for all other purposes in ramie goods, pure, mixed silk and other ways, I have no doubt, to amount to much more. There is no end or limit to the possibilities, apparently, to the uses to which it can be put. Why should we not hasten to reap the direct benefit, as well as the incidental impetus it would give to all other enterprises, employments and home markets?

Ramie is now grown in China, Japan, India, Mexico, Cuba, Hawaii, Samoa, West Indies, Guatemala, Colombia and Brazil, and in the United States in Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, California, Washington and Oregon in small quantities. It is also grown in South France, Italy and Hungary, and is worth in China $100 to $200 per ton cleaned by hand. This is done there by scraping the pellicle off the outside of the stalk, cut green, then peeling the bark, and with a bamboo stick rubbing out the mucilaginous gummy matter over a log, and repeated washing and drying on scaffolds or roofs of their houses. For export it is only partially ungummed. For their hand-weaving they strip this partially ungummed fiber into threads as long as possible, containing, of course, thousands of fibers, which they fasten, stick or tie together end to end, making long threads in imitation of silk, which they weave into goods, then boil and bleach out and color in the piece. This primitive way of working, which can only be done with the cheapest of labor, has deceived most of our experimenters into the belief that the fiber was long as the stalk, like flax and hemp, and of course prevented success in our working it to manufacture by machinery. But now that we have scientifically investigated the fibers before we undertook to build machinery, and found out just what was wanted, it was easy enough to solve the difficulty, which, of course, "was in a decorticator" (if a decorticator was to do, or could do, the whole business), which never has or never will be done economically by one. But when only decortication was wanted by a decorticator (see Webster), and we had a simple way to treat or finish it afterward, success was attained. The farmer is not bothered with the ungumming, which is the difficult part of the work.

AS TO PLANTING.

It can be done in various ways, but I have had early and extended experience in nursery and farming, as well as machinery and manufacturing, so looking to the end that the greatest success and efficiency might be attained, I will suggest this plan: After properly moistening, plow and pulverize your ground well and deep, roll smooth, mark out as for corn, but make the rows six feet apart, plant in the furrows from one to three feet apart, dropped like potatoes, and cover like corn—or you can stick the roots, butt down, slanting sideways, two or three inches deep and cover the top about one inch, or let it come almost or quite to the surface if the ground is not mellow and sandy and is moist to the surface, or is liable to bake. Cultivate well between the rows until the sprouts are up two or three feet high, when layer out to cover the ground in a bed four feet wide, leaving a space two feet wide between the beds to cultivate, from which you can procure roots that spread out into these spaces to replant or sell without disturbing the beds. You will find it will pay you for some years to come to raise roots to sell, as a little demand will absorb all now on hand, and I have no doubt the price will double or treble before the rush is supplied.

The first crop after layering can be cut with a sickle by hand and all the poor or branchy shoots can be layered to fill up any vacancies or cut into cuttings and planted like grapevine cuttings.

Now these two-feet paths can be kept open and used for cultivation, or, after the four-foot beds have become solid, can be allowed to spread full.

I advise this plan as a four-foot bed can be grown solid thick sooner than six feet, and after that can be easily extended. When roots become plentiful and cheap you can plant thickly all over the ground at first planting, if you choose, but with roots $3 a piece, as at first in New Orleans, it could not be afforded. Although one planting lasts for a life-time it is supposed that five cents would be high, but two or three cents is reasonable, and $21 63 per thousand is very reasonable, delivered in good order, the purchaser running no risk in shipping at all. Two thousand five hundred, six feet by three apart, or 7,500, six feet by one apart, makes the first cost enough on a large scale, and with layering and cuttings will soon cover the beds.

If planted this spring a scattering crop can be cut in the fall from the layers, and the next season three or four fair crops can be expected, and the next year your most sanguine hopes ought to be realized. Anyone purchasing larger amounts, or where possible, can have my personal attention as to soil, preparation and care, I will contract to buy all you will raise from roots purchased of me, for five or ten years, at 6 cents a pound, in bales delivered in San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Sacramento, Tulare or Bakersfield, Cal.; El Paso, Dallas or Galveston, Tex.; New Orleans, La.; or Mobile, Ala,; Atlanta, Ga.; or Jacksonville, Fla.; Salem, Or.; or Seattle, Wash. I will also agree to furnish decorticators at a reasonable cost; now $700 to $800 for two acres a day, and give freely all necessary information and assistance possible personally; deposit a forfeit of $50,000 for every 2,000 acres planted from roots purchased from me and paid for, or leave that amount approved, due on the same at 8 per cent. interest and accept notes payable in fiber; build manufactory and buy your crop for five or ten years at 6 cents a pound, paying cash 90 days for the same, each crop delivered as above.

Ramie is not a noxious weed, does not spread over the country by seed, is not hard to eradicate, dies with drought, flood, or plowing out to sell the roots or replant. As to its injury or drain on the soil I must say that has been over-estimated, as the comparisons have been made with grain and fruit that grow and ripen, grain, wood, fruit, seed or pits, which makes the greater drain and from the surface. The ripening of seed or pits, hardening of stem or wood, is much more exhaustive of the soil than the first or green part of the growth. Ramie should be compared with alfalfa more properly, but has some very important advantages over that also. While alfalfa roots deep and draws its substance not mainly from the surface, but deep down in the subsoil and far into subterranean depths for moisture, it does not materially exhaust the surface, though in cutting green it is all removed, stalk, leaves and all sold or used, hardly, if ever, returned even in manure if fed on the place; yet, if ripened for seed, it exhausts the soil much more, while with ramie the roots also go down deep, not only one tap root, but many, each stalk supplying its own, every joint or piece supplying them if detached from the mother roots. Ramie is always properly cut green, all the leaves, about two-fifths of the whole weight, being stripped and left on the field; the wood and juice is separated and burned in dryers, and the ashes can be returned with little trouble, so that nothing but the pure fiber need be taken permanently away.

Now if an old overgrown stalk should be cut, weighed and burned to estimate the loss, the result multiplied by the number supposed to be on an acre, it might be that "fifty tons per acre" might be estimated, which would give a very erroneous impression from the real facts. I think the leaves and wood being returned might add to the soil, together with irrigation and the air, all, or nearly all, removed in the fiber, and possibly more in some cases at least. Something is taken from the air and water, and more brought up from the subsoil, or below. At any rate, I have seen as fine stalks on ten, fifteen and twenty-year-old grown patches of ramie (that I have been told have not been fertilized and not much watered) as I could wish to raise. About five tons green stalks can be expected off an acre each cutting, making a thousand or more pounds of fiber, or three to four thousand pounds in a season of three or four cuts.

Ramie fiber must not be bleached before used in the factory, as it needs different treatment for different uses, and you must not be deceived by long, fine bleached or unbleached samples, as there is no practicability in them. Ramie is not ungummed if long, and cannot be used in that condition except by hand, and then must be prepared, while green and fresh, by hand. We want no hand work, and cannot compete with foreign labor in that way. So do not be deceived by gaudy showings.

Bales of it have been made and shipped from the South, twelve to twenty years ago, and found unsalable for profit to this country, and spoiled for their uses in Europe, by hand or otherwise. We want plain, practical working material.

It must be thoroughly and economically ungummed, and then it is as free and pure as wool, camel's hair or alpaca, and cut to even lengths, or separated into two, four and six-inch lengths, will card and spin as readily by machinery, and if properly done is full of strength and gloss. The farmer, except for curiosity or satisfaction, does not need to be a manufacturing expert to pass on the machinery or fiber. He simply, necessarily wants to be satisfied that he can put into bales and sell the raw material, and roots maybe, enough for several years to pay him for planting, raising and marketing, as well or better than anything else he can raise, and that he will get a better market for his other products, and be able to buy a superior article of goods for less money than is possible without it. If he can make $180 or $240 per acre on a large number of acres for several or many years, and never less than $50 clear, or double or quadruple his market, and that at home instead of the chances abroad; get his goods for less than half or one-fourth of the price he now pays; get a genuine, durable article that will wear four times the length of time the adulterated article he now pays a big price for, builds up his country, makes his property valuable, I think it is worth a little effort and faith, even if there is a good deal of work, and may be some few mishaps to start with.

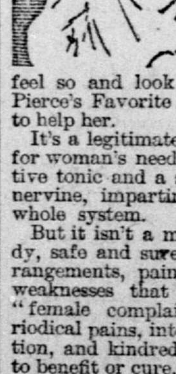
S. H. SLAUGHT.

San Francisco, Feb. 26, 1892.

Mrs. Logan's "Home Magazine" and the "Weekly Union."

Both only $1 75 per year. The "Home Magazine" of Washington, D. C., conducted by Mrs. John A. Logan, is the best and most popular low priced periodical ever printed. The publishers of the WEEKLY UNION will furnish the magazine to its subscribers for a mere nominal sum above the price of subscription to the weekly. See announcement in another column.

A cremated body leaves a residuum of only eight ounces; all beside is restored to the gaseous elements.



"*Looks like a ghost!*" That's what they say of the pale, thin, weak woman who's "run-down" and overworked. Probably she knows it herself. But there's one thing she *can't* know, or she wouldn't feel so and look so—and that is, that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is *guaranteed* to help her.

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Miscellaneous.

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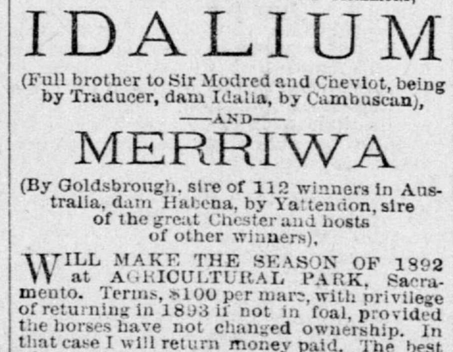
☞ Beware of irresponsible parties, who, under all sorts of misrepresentation, offer for sale similar but vastly inferior goods made in outside towns.



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THE AUSTRALIAN THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS,
IDALIUM
(Full brother to Sir Modred and Cheviot, being by Traducer, dam Idalia, by Cambuscan),
—AND—
MERRIWA
(By Goldsbrough, sire of 112 winners in Australia, dam Habena, by Yattendon, sire of the great Chester and hosts of other winners).

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1892 at AGRICULTURAL PARK, Sacramento. Terms, $100 per mare, with privilege of returning in 1893 if not in foal, provided the horses have not changed ownership. In that case I will return money paid. The best of care taken of mares, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. Pasturage at $5 per month. Address all communications to [m14-2m6p] R. E. DE B. LOPEZ.

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DON MARVIN IS A BEAUTIFUL SEAL-brown, foaled 1884; bred by Senator Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal.; is 16 hands high and weighs 1,200 pounds; sired by Fallis, 2:23 (sire of four in 2:30 list), he by Electioneer. Dam, Cora (dam of Don Marvin, 2:28, and Elected [trial] 2:26), by Don Victor (sire of the dams of five in the 2:30 list) by Belmont. Second dam, Clarabel (dam of Clifton Bell, 2:24½, and Rebecca, dam of four in 2:30 list) by Abdallah Star. Third dam, Fairy (dam of Stoner Boy, 2:29¼, and Sweepstakes, sire of 22 in the 2:30 list, and three other producing sires and dams) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Fourth dam, Emma Mills (dam of four horses that have sired 2:30 performers) by Seely's American Star.

DON MARVIN will make the season of 1892 at $40, with usual return privilege, which makes him the cheapest horse in the State, record and breeding considered, having what no other public stallion has on the coast—four producing dams. For further particulars or complete circulars address
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The Inter-Ocean and Weekly Union.

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—AND—
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Have made arrangements to place before their readers the means of gratifying their craving for all information concerning the great exhibition by furnishing the BEST WEEKLY OF CHICAGO, the

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To all its subscribers, both new and renewals, for the additional sum of 50 cents per year. The INTER-OCEAN will treat of this monster exposition MORE FULLY and ACCURATELY THAN ANY OTHER PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE EAST. It is a splendid 12-page paper, as is the WEEKLY UNION, and both can be had for $2 per year. Either paper is well worth the money.

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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, 1889.
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, 228¾ 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, 329 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.