"TRUE WOMANLINESS."

A Practical and Eloquent Discourse on the Subject.

Rev. W. S. Hoskinson Argues for a Wider Sphere of Usefulness for Womankind.

At the English Lutheran Church last evening the pastor, Rev. W. S. Hoskinson delivered a sermon on the subject of "True Womanliness," and for his text quoted as follows from Psalms cxliv., 12:

"That our daughters may be as corner-stones, polished after the similitude of a palace."

This, said the pastor, is a battle psalm, and one can almost hear the tattoo sounding to "fall into line." David had so many struggles that the language of conflict is very familiar to him. He could keep sheep and guard them against bears and wolves and lions, but he could do more than that. He could watch over the home and rid the nation of its most dreaded enemy—Goliath. He was at once a warrior, king, captain and poet. His fingers were taught to fight, and also to wring from the harp enchanting strains of music. He was the Lord's own annointed, and when the Philistines go down before him and are scattered like chaff, and the war is over, he takes up his harp and sings of the blessed coming days of peace. Safety has come upon all and industry and integrity may dwell together undisturbed. It is a bright millennial day when "Our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth, and our daughters may be as corner-stones, polished after the similitude of a palace." Then he finishes with: "Happy is that people that is in such a case; yea, happy is that people whose God is the Lord."

Sons are for outdoor life and usefulness. Daughters are for indoor life and usefulness. Both add beauty, ornament to the home. Plants give us shade, or delight our eyes with their flowers, and they are a great comfort. Polished corner-stones we do not understand so well. We must look back into the countries of the East, where the upper parts of the finest buildings were supported on elegantly decorated columns, shaped in the forms of beautiful women. These were very graceful and beautiful. These columns stood back in recesses and suggested at once the place of woman; lofty, but not brought too prominently into public view; useful in supporting burdens and adding much beauty to that which she supports and of which she is a part.

Her position is lofty, and it is the place God gives to her. A charming young woman is the most beautiful and useful object on earth. Man was head of creation, but woman is an improvement on man; she is God's masterpiece. When she has all the graces of character which God intended for her, she inspires all who meet her with good desires, and is worthy of admiration, akin to reverence. The choicest gift heaven had for lonely Adam was such a maiden as this.

The Jewish law-giver gave permission to the holy High Priest to attend the burial of a virgin without fear of defilement by contact with the dead. Any other dead body was considered defiling; but Mount Sinai ceased to "thunder its condemnations in the presence of a pure, loving, righteous damsel, living or dead." And we do not have to go far nor hunt long to find such a one. Our country has a multitude of them, strengthening and adding beauty to our social structure, lightening the burdens and increasing the joys of home and social life. They are worth more to our country than all our grand trunk railroads and all the gold in the mountains, for her price is above rubies.

By this high estimation of her we do not put her up as an ornament for the parlor; she can adorn the ranks of labor in every field of toil. She should be independent, and has a right to enter any or every calling that will make her so. It is with pride that we point to our vast army of toiling girls who have started out from home to earn a living for themselves. Brave and noble girls and women these are, who are proud to be called "the girls that work." And not only are these earning the clothes they wear and the bread they eat; sometimes the father has grown feeble and it falls on the daughters to provide for the home; or the father is dead, and while mother stays at home caring for younger brothers and sisters, the daughter starts out and earns the money to keep all at home. The conditions are many and different in some particulars, but in most cases the plain word necessity gives the explanation for the thousands of women found in the ranks of laborers to-day. This very necessity is one of heaven's blessings! The beautiful pillars supported the building. These "corner-stones" were useful as well as beautiful, and beautiful because they were useful.

Women could not do their work so well, rivaling man in every field, if God had not intended that she should. Man will work against some things because it is his interest to do so. He has been opposing the admission of women into the trades and professions for the simple fear that he would not get on so well—have things a little less his own way, and get wages to suit him. And in this respect there are now a good many forms of oppression practiced. More and more these are disappearing, and woman's field is widening and her outlook brightening. We want to see women admitted, without restraint, to every sphere for which she is fitted.

As teacher of the young she has almost entirely displaced man; and from a pretty wide experience we are led to feel that it is because she is better fitted for the place and calling than man—not because she could work cheaper than man. In this place let us say, that we have seen oppression on the part of school boards that was outrageous and unreasonable, where the finest kind of womanly talent received only 50 or 60 per cent. of what her predecessor received in salary; and for no other reason than that she was a woman and he was a man. Here was one form of oppression; it is fast passing away. Merit and true worth is winning its way, and demanding and receiving fairness. And why not—in this land where we are all free and equal?

Teach the girls to be useful and independent. It is an awful mistake to teach them that their only object in life is to get somebody to keep them, and if they find not such a staff to lean on, then they must go whining all their days. Teach them to be useful and to do something useful. Their hands can do more than fill your parlor walls and mantels with bric-a-brac, and it is right and honorable to do all they can. If it is right to make something dainty and fancy, it is equally right to be able to make something useful; and this is just as much an ornament to the true woman as that. Custom makes it the fashion for a woman to knit and crochet the beautiful articles which annoy us on rocking-chairs and sofas; why is it not as much an accomplishment to earn the money that buys the rockers and sofas? Why is it not much more of an adornment? Custom makes it the style for her to paint the pictures that hang on the walls of home? Why not put into her hands the power to earn the money that is to get her a home some day, or, at least, to take care of the home which some one else gets for her?

You say your daughters have means and will never need to work. Let us say: If "'tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true." God never intended them for a life of idleness. It will likely be their curse and ruin, and the curse and ruin of more besides. God taught the hands of David to labor, and it was useful for him. It is just as important your daughter gets a like instruction. Wealth poured into the lap of your daughter at a time when her character is forming and her hands should be getting hold of the secrets of labor, is generally the devil's blessing. It will do her no good; it will not make her "a corner-stone polished after the similitude of a palace."

Teach her how to do useful things. Make her independent. The corner-stones were useful as well as beautiful. A woman of wealth in this city says: "My daughter has graduated from school; now she is learning how to keep house." Here is a good example. No one can say how long wealth is going to tay with him. Arm your children for the emergency of poverty and misfortune. The days may be dark indeed for them long before they die. When all people learn to work it is not so grinding on those who have to work. The woman who knows how to do all her work is not so likely to oppress or abuse those who do the work for her. She can sympathize and understand the difficulties. Then all should learn to work, and even to excel in something, doing it better than most people can do it.

Society is what women make it. Here they are queens indeed. Never was her position for molding society so responsible as now. Girls, women, all eyes look to you for that elevation, purity, refinement which they expect to see in society. Here men are very much what you make them. Set the standard, and they are bound to bow to it. Here you raise up or you cast down. Monopoly holds the throttle of power in many parts of our Nation; you hold it over all society. It is yours to put into society the leaven of purity, refinement, morality, religion or corruption, degredation, vice and sin. You may bring showers of richest blessing or bitterest cursing. It is a wonderful influence you carry.

How strange it is then that so little attention has been given in the past to the girls, that they might be properly cared for and the help of their powerful influence might be given entirely for what is pure and good. They have been rather let alone, to grow up as they might, while boys have been provided for in many ways.

We like the societies that are helpful to women. They have not hitherto been successful in organizing themselves. More of it is seen now than ever before. We live in a day of organization. It is claimed to be necessary for strength and protection. And still we can see women and girls alone in the world, out on the broad and rough sea of struggle and rivalry, and deception and fraud, and awful temptation, with little or no protection. She is often at the mercy of men who know nothing at all of the meaning of that Heaven-born word. No protection for her! Society is dependent upon her; it is what she makes it, and yet she is oftimes in no condition to help society. Slavery abolished from the land? There is still plenty of it, the likes of which was never known in those beclouded days, when the earth opened to receive the blood of John Brown of Ossawattamie. How foolish! We cry protection for home industries, protection for our laborers (the men), protection for the sheep that roam the hills, and yet we look on complacently at the free trade in that which is more precious to a woman than the ruby drops that surround her heart. Oh, for the gallant days of chivalry and true knighthood! Woman needs protection more than our industries need it. You say, "She can take care of herself." So could the slave in rebellion days, but not well so long as the chain hung to his heel and the whip cracked over his head and the auctioneer cried him off at the block. He needed that proclamation to help him take care of himself. In a certain Eastern church a woman fainted during services, and was delirious for some time after she began to revive, and cried out: "Eight cents! eight cents! Oh, I wish I could finish it. I am so tired. Eight cents! Eight cents!" She was taken to a hospital, and the doctor said she only needed something to eat. It was learned that she was making garments at eight cents apiece, and to do her best could only make three a day. Twenty-four cents for a hard day's work! Was ever the condition of an African slave worse than that? How could she lead a virtuous life and live? This is not an isolated case. There are entirely too many of God's noble women in just as bad condition—entirely too many. They need protection that society may get the influence which they might be able to give it.

As this service is especially for young women, we shall close with a few remarks on our ideal young woman. She remains a girl as long as she can be, and when she passes to the hight of womanhood she becomes strong, but is not coarse and mannish, always chaste and refined. She is a womanly woman, always proud to be a woman, and makes others proud in seeing her a woman. She is ever sincere, frank, wears no mask—there is no humbug about her. She loves the truth and truthfulness, and disdains every appearance of falsehood. She is brave but not "bold," virtuous, consecrated and patient.

She is full of the finest feelings, and her soul naturally turns to the elegant and beautiful in nature, but rests not till it drinks in the spiritual splendors of God. She recoils from unbridled gush and lawless sentiment, but fairly runs in ways of charity. The cup of cold water it is her delight to give. She has tears for the suffering and a very kind hand for those in need. She has beauty, but it is not vain. It could not be spoiled by flattery; it does not worship at a mirrored shrine. Many of our handsome girls are spoiled in this way. Someone says: "We need to appoint frequent days of prayer for two classes of heathen in our midst. They are the rich men and the pretty women. They have mighty temptations and often deserve more of pity than of envy."

We have no harsh words against dress. God made pretty forms and he made pretty things to clothe them. Look into nature and you'll see beauty everywhere. God himself wants appreciation, and when we admire what he has made we admire him. We have a right to wish appreciation, so has our ideal girl, but this is not the chief end. Her charm lies not in the garments she wears. Her charm-power is from within.

She loves to work, despises the idea that her fitness is only as some wax form for a glass case and to be looked at and admired. Her true worth and merit have made her independent, and still she has a care for everybody. She will not be coddled as if helpless, and is always brave enough to do the right, no matter what others may do. She is thoroughly loyal, keeps the confidence of every friend, and is true to any one who trusts her. Ah! the fortunate man who one day weds her will find in her a true wife; one who keeps her life all sunshine in believing that God sent her the best, truist, noblest man on earth. And he will become strong, because her faith in him will make him strong.

"Corner stones polished after the similitude of a palace." The pure in heart shall see God. Our ideal is pure in heart. The racy pun and double-meaning jest are quickly hushed in her presence. She surrounds herself with purity as with a garment, and "a glance of her sincere eye would be to the insinuating rake like a section of the day of judgment." Truth, principle control her conduct, and the deep under-current of her being is piety and religion. She could not live and not be religious. She was made for religion and religion for her. It is not parading at all. She simply accepts her Savior as her life. She knows that the most beautiful garment she can wear is imported from heaven, and she adorns herself in the garments of salvation.

And men admire her most in these garments—even the roughest of them, those who live on husks and feed among swine, even those, we say, will choose for their wives our ideal girls who are strengthened and transfigured by the "chief among ten thousand and the one altogether lovely."

If your bilious, take Beecham's Pills.

DEVLIN'S LAW WRITINGS.

His Work on Deeds Considered a Standard Authority.

Numerous Cases Cited Where It Was the Controlling Authority in the Supreme Courts of Other States.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: At the approaching election the people of this county must elect a Judge of the Superior Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Van Fleet. Two candidates are before the people, seeking the election. One is a Democrat, the other a Republican. They are M. F. Johnson, a Democrat, and R. F. Devlin, a Republican. But the political sentiments of the candidate should not control the vote of any voter. There is no politics, and can be no politics, in a judicial office. The judiciary rises in the mind of all intelligent voters far above politics. The Judge on the bench, to administer the law justly, must not only be honest, but learned and able; he must rise above personal and political considerations. I will not call in question the honesty or integrity of either of the candidates; but I am firmly convinced that for learning, ability and judicial qualifications, Mr. Devlin is greatly superior to his opponent.

There is but little difference as to the ages of the two gentlemen; they are both in middle life; but the learning and ability of Mr. Devlin has enabled him to accomplish much in the interest of the administration of the law. The bench and bar, not only of the State of California, but the bench and bar of the United States and England, are indebted to him for the clearest, ablest and most learned commentary upon the law of deeds or transfer of title to real estate ever given to the profession by any author. The book is published in two large volumes, containing fourteen hundred and thirty-seven sections. The number of cases or decisions of the courts of the different States and England examined and cited by him in support of the rules of law as he states them, are about thirteen thousand.

The editors of the *American Law Review* in the December number of 1887, in an article reviewing this commentary on the law of deeds, say: "We believe that the excellent treatise of Mr. Devlin on the law of deeds, which is issued by the Bancroft-Whitney Company of San Francisco, is the first effort of that gentleman in the line of legal authorship. We hope that it will not be the last. Its merits are of a high order, and a glance over the author's preface shows why this is so."

The article is too extensive to be inserted in this communication, but I will insert the concluding paragraph of the article, which is a reply to Mr. Devlin's apology in the preface to his book for any imperfections. It is this: "Mr. Devlin need not have closed his interesting preface with the usual stale apology, beginning with the words, 'If it shall do naught toward giving a clearer conception of the law on the important subject of transferring titles to real estate, yet in the hope,' etc. It is safe to say that when he laid down his pen he knew more about the law on this subject than any other living man, and it was unbecoming in him to express a fear that such a long, laborious and discriminating research as the two volumns present will do nothing toward giving clearer conceptions of the law of which they treat. Modesty is in general becoming, but that excess of it which amounts to personal humiliation should be avoided. An author who has given to the profession such a work may well feel proud of the monument which he has built, and rather than apologize in such humble language for its defects, he is entitled to point with pride to its excellencies. Mr. Devlin may feel confident that his work will not only lead to clearer conceptions of the law relating to the transfer of titles to real estate, but that many of his suggestions will result in the improvement of the law itself, and there is probably no branch of the law which needs more radical improvement than this."

The bench and leading members of the bar who have had occasion to invoke the assistance of Mr. Devlin's work in arriving at a correct conclusion as to the law upon the subjects upon which he treats, can truly say that the compliment paid Mr. Devlin in that article is not extravagant, but just and well deserved.

In proof of the great value of his work, in addition to what was said by the editors of the *American Law Review* and what I have said, I call attention to the fact that upon the question of transfer of title to real estate, a most metaphysical, abstruse and intricate branch of the law, the rules upon this subject as laid down by Mr. Devlin have been made the guide of decision and adopted as law in the Supreme Courts of Many States of this Union, and I will refer to some of them which have come under my immediate observation.

First—The Supreme Court of the State of California. His book was cited as a controlling authority in Martin vs. Loyd, 94 Cal. 195; Faiver vs. Dailey, 93 Cal. 671; Grimmer vs. Carlton, 93 Cal. 189; Miller vs. Sears, 91 Cal. 282; Corly vs. Connolly, 91 Cal. 15; Morey vs. Henry, 86 Cal. 471; Flournoy vs. Flournoy, 86 Cal. 294.

Second—In the State of Washington this authority was the guide of decision by the Supreme Court in the case of Richie vs. Griffiths, 1 Wash. Reports 429.

Third—His work was the controlling authority in Sanford vs. Kane (133 Ill. Report, 199) in the Supreme Court of Illinois.

Fourth—In Haden vs. Learned (13 Southeastern Reporter) the Supreme Court of Georgia followed the rule laid down by Mr. Devlin. The authorities upon which the case turned were conflicting; but the court adopted as the rule of decision the law as stated by Mr. Devlin.

Fifth—The Supreme Court of Indiana in the case of Scott vs. Michael (129 Indiana Reports, 253) cited and followed the authority of Mr. Devlin on Deeds, and that authority controled the decision of the case.

Sixth—The Supreme Court of Mississippi decided the case of McAlister vs. Witchner (68 Mississippi Report, 679) upon the authority of Devlin on Deeds, or what means the same thing, his work on the transfer of title to real estate. It must be remembered that the Supreme Court of the State of Mississippi is one of the ablest courts in the United States.

Seventh—In the case of Hammerslough vs. Hackett (29 Pacific Reporter, 1079), the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas cited Devlin on Deeds as authority, and followed the rule which he laid down as the law of the case.

Eighth—The Supreme Court of Montana in the case of Ming vs. Foote (9 Montana Reports, 222) adopted Devlin on Deeds as authority, and decided the case in accordance with the rule of law as stated by him.

Ninth—In the case of Frost vs. Wolf (77 Texas, 455), the case of Cullers vs. Platt (16 Southwestern Reporter, 1005), and in the case of Arambula vs. Sullivan (16 Southwestern Reporter, 436), the Supreme Court of Texas, with the expression of confidence in the law as laid down by Mr. Devlin, made it the guide of their decision.

Tenth—In the case of Tyler vs. Hall (106 Missouri Reports, 315), in the case of Whitehead vs. Reagan (106 Missouri, 235), in the case of Bray vs. Conrad (101 Missouri Reports, 331), and in the case of Crowder vs. Searcy (103 Missouri Reports, 97), Devlin on Deeds was cited by the Supreme Court of Missouri as authority and followed as the rule of decision.

Eleventh—In the case of Brewett vs. Ashford (90 Alabama Reports, 294) and the case of Joseph vs. Seward (91 Alabama Reports, 539), the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama adopted the rules of law laid down by Mr. Devlin and made them the rule or guide of decision in these cases.

There are many other cases in other States, as well as in England, where Mr. Devlin's work on deeds has received a similar indorsement by the courts, but it would be extending this communication beyond reasonable limits to refer to them. Enough has been said to show his superior fitness for a judicial position.

It may be safely said that the people of this county generally, where Mr. Devlin was born and raised, do not or have not known that he ever wrote commentaries upon the law of transferring titles of real estate or, in other words, upon "Deeds," and it may be further safely said that Mr. Devlin, as a law book writer, is better known to the bench and bar throughout the United States than he is to the general bar of Sacramento, but this is upon the principle that "a prophet hath honor save in his own country."

But as to Mr. Devlin's opponent, what evidence is there of any peculiar fitness in him for a judicial position? He might have made a good Senator, but there is a wide gulf between the qualifications which fits a man for a political position, as is the position of a Senator, and a judicial position, as is the position of a Superior Judge. It must be remembered that the most important office in the gift of the people is that of Superior Judge. He must decide at a moment's notice at the trial of all cases important questions of law in the admission of evidence and other important questions, and this requires a quick and active intellect and a trained judicial mind. It is a more important office than that of Supreme Judge. The Judges of the Supreme Court have no question of fact to consider, but upon the facts found the Judges of that court may take their time to consider the law. Not so with a Superior Judge. Does Mr. Devlin's opponent possess these qualifications? If so, what is the evidence thereof? As politics should not be considered in the election of Judges, what intelligent voter can hesitate to vote for Mr. Devlin in preference to his opponent? None. LEX.

A Week's Failures.

The Bradstreet Mercantile Agency reports 11 failures in the Pacific Coast States and Territories for the week ending the 7th, as compared with 16 for the previous week and 13 for the corresponding week of 1891. The failures for the past week are divided among the trades as follows: One boots and shoes, one publisher, one grocer, one dairyman, one saloon, one shingle mill, one second-hand goods, one millinery, one hotel, one blacksmith and one sawmill.

Treatment of Cholera.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

Dr. Charles Gatchell of Chicago, in his "Treatment of Cholera," says: "As it is known that the cholera microbe does not flourish in acid solutions, it would be well to slightly acidulate the drinking water. This may be done by adding to each glass of water half a teaspoonful of Horsford's Acid Phosphate. This will not only render the water of an acid reaction, but also render boiled water more agreeable to the taste. It may be sweetened if desired. The Acid Phosphate taken as recommended, will also tend to invigorate the system and correct debility, thus giving increased power of resistance to disease. It is the acid of the system, a product of the gastric functions, and hence, will not create that disturbance liable to follow the use of mineral acids."

Card From H. Marks.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co. have commenced an action against me for $25,000 damages and to obtain an order from a court requiring me to tear down the front of my store, and to do many other impossible and absurd things. This is not the time or place to answer the many false and scandalous statements set forth in the complaint. My attorneys will in due time attend to that part of the case. It is sufficient to say at the present time that I have been engaged in trade at my present place of business for ten years. That instead of moving my store next to Weinstock & Lubin's, as alleged in the complaint, they have moved their store next to mine. That by strict attention to business, and fair dealing, I have acquired a large and profitable trade which seems to have excited the jealousy and cupidity of the magnates of the Mechanics' Store. So far as the charge is concerned that I am securing the customers of Weinstock & Lubin by deceit and fraud, I pronounce it unqualified, false and untrue. If by bringing this action, they expect to crush out just and fair competition and establish a monopoly in their line of business, they are seriously mistaken. This whole matter is in the courts now, where it will be fully investigated and the falsity of the statements in this complaint will be fully shown. H. MARKS. *

THE electric railway on G street makes that street most desirable. Get a home by attending Alsip & Co.'s auction Tuesday morning. *

SICK Head-Aches.

Sick-headaches are the outward indications of derangements of the stomach and bowels. As Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, is the only bowel regulating preparation of Sarsaparilla, it is seen why it is the only appropriate Sarsaparilla in sick-headaches. It is not only appropriate, it is an absolute cure. After a course of it an occasional dose at intervals will forever after prevent return.

Jno. M. Cox, of 735 Turk Street, San Francisco, writes: "I have been troubled with attacks of sick-headache for the last three years from one to three times a week. Some time ago I bought two bottles of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla and have only had one attack since and that was on the second day after I began using it."

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Notice to Voters!

The Board of Supervisors of Sacramento County having made an order directing a

RE-REGISTRATION

Of all the voters in said county, it will be necessary for all electors, in order to vote at the next general election, to be held November 8, 1892, to make application in person to be registered.

Said registration will commence JULY 30, 1892, and end OCTOBER 24, 1892. Registration rooms are on the third floor of the Courthouse.

☞ NAMES WILL NOT BE TRANSFERRED FROM THE OLD REGISTER.

LET EVERY VOTER TAKE NOTICE AND GET REGISTERED.

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County Clerk.

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4 Work Horses.

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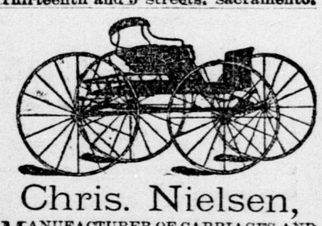

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Office—Cor. Fifth and L Streets.

LACE CURTAINS.

SPRING TIME HAS ARRIVED, AND house cleaning is under way. Send your Lace Curtains to the

AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY,

Nineteenth and I Streets.

WEDNESDAY NEXT

At 8 A. M.

We commence the great sale of the stock of general merchandise of Poliske Bros., Los Angeles, that was sold at auction last week in San Francisco, of which the greater portion was bought by the Red House. This stock was one of the best in the State. All of the best goods, and consists of Men's Suits, Pants, Vests, Boys' Suits and Overcoats, Gents' Silk Overshirts, Gents' Extra-fine Nightshirts, Underwear, Boys' Waists, Fine Hosiery, Gents' Kid Driving and Working Gloves, Elegant Neckwear of all kinds and many other lines, of which a list will be given each day.

CLOTHING.

Men's All-wool Gray Cheviot $12 Sack Suits, sizes 40, 42 and 44. Sale price $7 50
Men's $25 Dark Silk-mixed Invisible Worsted Sack Suits, in broken sizes, for $15
Men's Heavy $25 Frock Cassimere Sack Suits, in broken sizes $15
A mixed lot of Men's Medium-weight $12 and $15 Suits, all wool, fine quality ..... $5 to $7 50
Men's $4 Fine White Linen Duck Vests 75c
Men's $3 Fine Fancy Marseilles Vests 75c
25 dozen Men's $1 25 Harrison and Cleveland Campaign Stiff Hats at 50c
One lot of Men's Rubber Gossamers, damaged, at 15c
$1 50 Men's Perfect Rubber Gossamers 45c
$2 Men's Perfect Rubber Gossamers 75c
One lot of Boys' Fine $5 Norfolk Coats, ages 12 to 17 years, for $2 50
One lot of Boys' $3 50 Chinchilla Pea Jackets, wool lined, ages 8 to 13 years, for $1 95
One lot of Men's Fine Fur Felt Crusher Hats 75c
One lot of Boys' Heavy Fancy 50c Satinet Knee Pants for 25c
One lot of Boys' $3 Fancy Cape Overcoats for $1 95
One lot of Boys' $2 50 Fancy Cape Overcoats for $1 45
Extra-heavy $1 Twill Nightshirts for 50c
Gents' Fancy Bosom, Collar and Cuffs $2 Nightshirts for $1 25
Gents' $4 Extra-fine and Heavy, embroidered bosom, collar and cuffs, Nightshirts for $2 25
Gents' $5 Genuine Silk Shirts, extra fine and neat pattern, for $3
Gents' $3 Fine Silk-striped Flannel Shirts, extra fine $2 25
Gents' $1 50 Fine French Percale Shirts, open front, latest style rolling collar attached, neat patterns, for 75c
$7 Extra Canvas-heading Nine-foot Bunting Flags for $4 95
Extra-quality Drilling Painters' Suits, blouse and pants ..... 65c a suit
Neustadter Bros.' $1 50 Extra-heavy White Shirts for $1
Gents' Extra-heavy Handsomely Hand-embroidered Bosom, and embroidered collar and cuffs. Regular price, $3. Sale price $1 75
Gents' $2 50 Fine Plaited Bosom Shirts, open front, for $1 25
Gents' $2 50 Fine Open-front Pique Shirts for $1 25
Boys' 50c Domet Shaker Flannel Shirts for 25c
Boys' 75c Black French Sateen Waists for 50c
Youths' Norfolk and New Brunswick Drawers 65c
Boys' Heavy Brown Gingham Waists. Regular price, 35c. Sale price 20c
Gents' Patent Fleece-lined British Hose, an extra value, for 25c
Gents' Fancy Silk-striped 50c Lisle Thread Half Hose for 25c
Gents' Fancy Satin and Silk Scarf Ties. Regular price, 50c. Sale price 25c
Gents' Felt Back Leather Palm Gauntlet Gloves 25c
Gents' Extra-heavy $1 Buck Gloves for 75c
Gents' Heavy $1 Gauntlet Gloves for 50c
Gents' Heavy Well-made Gloves. Regular price, 75c. Sale price 40c
Gents' Chinchilla Back, Leather Palm Gloves 25c

C. H. GILMAN, RED HOUSE.

A CHANGE.

The weather begins to look much like we would soon have rain, and preparations should be made to that end. Our summer clothing should be put aside and heavier and warmer material secured. We are offering special values in CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS and at prices that are astonishingly low.

READ:

SUITS.

Men's Worsted Suits ..... $ 3 45
Men's Cheviot Suits 4 45
Men's Cassimere Suits 5 25
Men's Black Broadwale Worsted Suits 7 00
Men's Fancy Suits, all shades 9 00
Men's Fine Fancy Worsted Suits 10 50
Men's Black Imported Worsted Suits 13 50
Men's Black Broadwale Imported Suits 17 50

PANTS.

Men's Cotton Pants ..... $ 75
Men's Fancy-striped Pants 85
Nice Black Worsted Pants ..... $ 1 25
Union Cassimere Pants 1 45
Men's All-wool Fancy-striped Pants 1 75
Fancy Tailor-made Pants from ..... $3 50 to 5 00

SHIRTS

A large lot of Shirts from 20c up to $4.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Lace and Congress, from $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $1 85, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, $3 50 and $4.

STIFF AND SOFT FELT HATS

At greatly cut prices.

Mechanical Store, 414-416 K Street,

H. MARKS, PROPRIETOR.

The Inter-Ocean and Weekly Union.

THE WORLD'S FAIR!

The Chicago Inter-Ocean

—AND—

The Weekly Union!

BOTH ONLY $2 A YEAR.

Fruits, Seeds, Produce, Etc.

GREGORY BROS. CO.,

120, 122, 126 and 128 J street,

Wholesale Dealers in

FRUIT AND PRODUCE.

Sole agents for the Davis Green Fruit Packing Machine. Send for circulars.

CURTIS BROS. & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

Wholesale Dealers in Fruit and Produce,

308, 310, 312 K St., Sacramento.

Telephone 37. Postoffice Box 335.

—GO TO—

W. D. COMSTOCK,

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FOR THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

FURNITURE,

ETC.

Undertakers.

J. FRANK CLARK,

UNDERTAKING PARLORS,

1017-1019 Fourth St., Sacramento.

EMBALMING A SPECIALTY. GEORGE H CLARK, Funeral Director and County Coroner. Telephone No. 134.

W. J. KAVANAUGH, Undertaker,

No. 513 J St., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTment of Metallic and Wooden Caskets. Burial Cases, Coffins and Shrouds furnished. Coffin orders will receive prompt attention on short notice and at the lowest rates. Embalming a specialty. Office open day and night. Telephone No. 305.

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(Successor to Fritz & Miller),

UNDERTAKING PARLORS,

905 K STREET (ODD FELOWS' TEMple). A complete stock of Underaking Goods always on hand. EMBALMING A SPECIALTY. Telephone No. 186.

TO THE YOUNG FACE

Pozzoni's Complexion Powder gives fresher charms, to the old renewed youth. Try it.