OCEAN GREYHOUNDS.

Records Made by Some of the Flyers This Year.

Quick Passages Between New York and Liverpool Are Now the Rule.

A correspondent of the Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* writes as follows:

In regard to the performance of the Majestic, it may be of interest to your readers to know that she and her "sister" are the only vessels which have ever crossed the Atlantic four consecutive times in the same direction in under six days. The Teutonic, in 1890, crossed westward four times, running well within six days, and in 1891 and 1892 the Majestic has done it. Eastward no steamer except the Teutonic has ever crossed three times running in less time than six days. The Teutonic accomplished this feat last year. Altogether the Atlantic has been crossed 51 times in less than six days. Of these the Teutonic has 17, the Majestic 15, the City of Paris 12 and the City of New York 6 runs. Thus, in three years, the White Star line has 32 five-day voyages, against 18 for the Inman in four years. The above trips amount to 50, so that there is one remaining, made this season by the Umbria. Some people are greatly surprised that she did the trip in under six days, but there is nothing to be surprised at, simply because she never before took so direct a route as she did on the voyage referred to, and her speed was actually below her previous best.

It is to me a matter for surprise that the Etruria has not yet done the trip in less than six days, for this year all the Cunarders began to follow the short course in summer, like the White Star and Inman lines. Now, as to average passages, in 1889 the City of Paris', and in 1890 the Majestic's, City of New York's, and Teutonic's averages stand as follows (the City of Paris not running in 1890 her trips for the season 1889 are taken): Average passage and speed from May to December (summer season) of the greyhounds—Year 1890: Majestic, 19.085 knots, 6 days 4 hours 14 minutes; City of Paris (1889), 19.02 knots, 6 days 4 hours 13 minutes; City of New York, 18.02 knots, 6 days 4 hours 54 minutes; Teutonic, 18.85 knots, 6 days 6 hours 5 minutes; Etruria, 18.29 knots, 6 days 11 hours 10 minutes. The average distance traversed per voyage by the Majestic and City of New York was longer than that taken by the City of Paris, which explains the greater length of their average passage.

In 1891 the average of the Teutonic and Majestic was much better than any of the averages in 1890, so that the Teutonic improved very greatly. On the other hand, the City of New York and City of Paris were slower than ever this year. You published some little time ago a table showing the comparative speeds of the Inman and White Star liners in 1891, as prepared from the times of departure from Roche's Point and arrival at Sandy Hook, published by Lloyd's. These vessels in your table stood thus: 1891—Average passages—Majestic, 12 voyages, 6 days 1 hour 45 minutes; Teutonic, 12 voyages, 6 days 2 hours 18 minutes; City of New York, 11 voyages, 6 days 7 hours 2 minutes; City of Paris, 9 voyages, 6 days 9 hours 19 minutes. I have myself calculated the average passages of these vessels from the beginning of this season (May) to the present time (end of September), from the times of departure and arrival each voyage at Roche's Point and Sandy Hook, published by the companies. I give the averages below: 1892—Average passages—Majestic, 10 voyages, 6 days 1 hour 49 minutes; City of Paris, 10 voyages, 6 days 2 hours 8 minutes; City of New York, 10 voyages, 6 days 2 hours 19 minutes; Teutonic, 10 voyages, 6 days 2 hours 31 minutes.

It will thus be seen that all four steamers are keeping pace with each other, and that the tables are somewhat turned from last year. But every year since the Majestic came out she has been the best average vessel, and this is the fact I wish to impress. It was this that led me to say in my former letter that I observed the Majestic was now making on an average faster trips than either the Teutonic, City of Paris or City of New York. In conclusion, I would just mention that if the winter season were thrown in as well as the summer the Teutonic would come out above the "Cities" in the list, and perhaps in the remaining two or three voyages of this season will improve her average.

For your satisfaction I append a detailed list of the passages as calculated by me. When the exact time of a passage has been published I do not mark that passage, but where the passages have been calculated by myself I put an italic *a* alongside them; I add five hours for the westward and deduct the same amount for eastward passages to make allowance for the difference between New York and Greenwich mean-time. Where the time of arrival at Fire Island is given instead of Sandy Hook for westward voyages I add two hours, and for eastward voyages where the time of arrival off Browhead is given instead of Queenstown, I add three hours. These cases are very few, and all are indicated in my detailed list of the passages which took place between May and September, 1892, inclusive.

CITY OF NEW YORK.

Voyage.		Passage. D.	H.	M.
34	Left Queenstown, May 5, 1:35 P. M.; arrived New York, May 11, 10 A. M.	6	1	25*a*
	Left New York, May 18, 11:5 A. M.; arrived Queenstown, May 24, 4:30 P. M.	6	0	20
35	Left Queenstown, June 2, 1:45 P. M.; arrived New York, June 8, about 5 P. M. (Fire Island), 3 P. M.	6	7	45*a*
	Left New York, June 15, 11:12 A. M.; arrived Queenstown, June 21, 9:52 P. M.	6	5	40*a*
36	Left Queenstown, June 30, 2:30 P. M.; arrived New York, July 6, 2 P. M.	6	4	30*a*
	Left New York, July 13, 10:10 A. M.; arrived Queenstown, July 19, 10:23 P. M.	6	7	13*a*
37	Left Queenstown, August 7, 9:10 A. M.; arrived New York, August 12, about midnight	5	29	39
	Left New York, August 17, 3:20 P. M.; arrived Queenstown, August 23, 4:17 P. M.	5	19	57
38	Left Queenstown, September 1, 1:50 P. M.; arrived New York, September 7, about 10 A. M. (Fire Island, 8 A. M.)	6	1	10*a*
	Left New York, September 14, 1:55 P. M.; arrived Queenstown, September 20, say 9:35 P. M., (Browhead, 6:35 P. M.)	6	2	40*a*
Ten voyages averaging		6	2	19

CITY OF PARIS.

23	Left New York, May 4, 1:10 P. M.; arrived Queenstown, May 10, 11:55 P. M.	6	5	45*a*
24	Left Queenstown, May 19, 1:40 P. M.; arrived New York, May 25, about 1 P. M., (Fire Island, 11 A. M.)	6	4	20
	Left New York, June 1, 11:35 A. M.; arrived Queenstown, June 8, 1:28 A. M.	6	9	0*a*
25	Left Queenstown, June 16, 2 P. M.; arrived New York, June 22, 10 A. M.	6	1	0*a*
	Left New York, June 29, 11:10 A. M.; arrived Queenstown, July 6, 10:38 P. M.	6	6	30*a*
26	Left Queenstown, July 21, 1:15 P. M.; arrived New York, July 27, 1:2 A. M.	5	15	58
	Left New York, Aug. 3, 3:33 P. M.; arrived Queenstown, August 9, 9:27 P. M.	6	0	54*a*
27	Left Queenstown, August 18, 1:55 P. M.; arrived New York, August 24, 8 A. M.	5	23	
	Left New York, Aug. 31, 2.5 P. M.; arrived Queenstown, September 6, 10:4 P. M.	6	3	*a*
28	Left Queenstown, September 15, 1:55 P. M.; arrived New York, September 21, about 8 A. M., (Fire Island, 6 A. M.)	5	23	5*a*
Ten voyages averaging		6	2	3

TEUTONIC.

33	Left New York, May 11, 6 P. M.; arrived Queenstown, May 18, 1:19 A. M.	6	2	19*a*
34	Left Queenstown, May 26, 2:25 P. M.; arrived New York, June 1, 10:30 A. M.	6	1	5*a*
	Left New York, June 8, 6 P. M.; arrived Queenstown, June 15, 5:2 A. M.	6	6	2*a*
35	Left Queenstown, June 23, 2.5 P. M.; arrived New York, June 29, 12:30 P. M.	6	3	25*a*
	Left New York, July 6, 6:15 P. M.; arrived Queenstown, July 13, 5 A. M.	6	5	45*a*
36	Left Queenstown, July 28, 2 P. M.; arrived New York, August 3, 3:16 A. M.	5	18	46
	Left New York, August 10, 7 P. M.; arrived Queenstown, August 17, 2 P. M.	6	14	0*a*
37	Left Queenstown, August 27, 2.5 P. M.; arrived New York, August 31, 8 A. M.	5	22	55*a*
	Left New York, Sept. 7, 6 P. M.; arrived Queenstown, Sept. 14, 12:35 A. M.	6	1	35*a*
38	Left Queenstown, Sept. 22, 2.5 P. M.; arrived New York, Sept. 28, 6:30 A. M.	5	21	25*a*
Ten voyages averaging		6	2	42

N. B.—This vessel had an exceptionally long voyage, increasing the duration of the mean passage of 6 days 14 hours—a very stormy passage.

MAJESTIC.

Voyage.		Passage. D.	H.	M.
27	Left Queenstown, May 12, 2:15 P. M.; arrived New York, May 18, 1:30 P. M.	6	4	15*a*
	Left New York, May 25, 5:30 P. M.; arrived Queenstown, June 1, 5:30 A. M.	6	7	0*a*
28	Left Queenstown, June 9, 2:5 P. M.; arrived New York, June 15, 9 A. M.	5	23	55
	Left New York, June 22, 5:30 P. M.; arrived Queenstown, June 29, 4 5 A. M.	6	5	35*a*
29	Left Queenstown, July 14, 2.15 P. M.; arrived New York, July 20, 7:30 A. M.	5	21	42
	Left New York, July 27, 10 A. M.; arrived Queenstown, Aug. 2, 5 P. M.	6	2	0*a*
30	Left Queenstown, August 11, 2:15 P. M.; arrived at New York, August 17, 7:30 A. M.	5	22	9
	Left New York, August 24, 6:30 P. M.; arrived Queenstown, August 31, 5:50 A. M.	6	6	20*a*
31	Left Queenstown Sept. 8, 2:20 P. M.; arrived New York, Sept. 14, 4:7 A. M.	5	18	47
	Left New York, Sept. 21, 6:5 P. M.; arrived Queenstown, Sept. 28, 1:38 A. M.	6	2	33
Ten voyages averaging		6	1	49

a These passages calculated from time of departure and arrival given. The other passages as in official log.

WONG FUN'S GUN.

It Was a "Dandy," and a Very Loud One, at That.

Wong Fun made lots of noise last night, about 10 o'clock, in the vicinity of Fourth and L streets. He discharged a mammoth 44-caliber "gun" in the alley in the rear of Weinstock, Lubin & Co.'s store, and then started on a run, yelling and cursing as he went.

The shot attracted a big crowd of people, and some of them pursued the Chinaman. Two young fellows grabbed him, and just then a light wagon came along and knocked them all down. The young men held on to their prisoner, however, and when the mob reached the spot some of them wanted to hang the Chinaman on general principles.

Finally Officer Warner came along and rescued him and took him to the police station, followed by a crowd so big that the jail corridor couldn't hold them.

The Chinaman was looked on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon. He said he was on his way to the Bing Kong Tong (highbinder) settlement on M street, and was going down Fourth street when three white men came out of the alley, knocked him down and robbed him of all his money and his hat, and then fled; that as soon as he got upon his feet he drew his gun, turned it loose on the fleeing footpads and then ran.

This may all be true, but when Mr. Fun was taken to the jail he was holding in his hand a paper bag half-filled with nuts, and if he had received as rough handling as he claimed he did it is quite likely he would have dropped the nuts. It is also a little strange that the alleged footpads could have robbed him of everything he had without finding the big horse-pistol referred to.

One person who was in the vicinity of the alleged robbery partly corroborates Wong Fun's story. He says he saw a man "duck" into the alley just before the shot was fired by the Chinaman. Others think the whole thing was the outcome of some highbinder row, but the public are at liberty to do their own guessing.

STATE SCHOOL BOOKS.

Resolutions of Indorsement Adopted by Sacramento Grange.

At a meeting of the Sacramento Pomona Grange on Saturday afternoon, in this city (Mrs. H. S. Jones, Secretary), the following forcible preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of this body that interested parties are seeking through Teachers' Institutes and through paid articles which appear in newspapers under the guise of voluntary contributions, and in other ways, to undermine and break down the present system of school books in this State; and whereas, we deprecate a return to the system formerly in vogue, with its train of corrupting influences; and whereas, notwithstanding specious and seductive influences to the contrary, it is evident to us that the present system possesses large economic advantages; and whereas, we have confidence in the integrity and ability of the State Board of Education, and in the administration of the State Printing Office; therefore,

Resolved, That we request our State Legislature and our State Administration to discountenance all attempts to abolish the present system and to do all in their power for its maintenance, perfection and efficiency.

BRIEF NOTES.

The case of S. Getchell, who is charged with battering his wife, has been continued until November 2d in the Police Court.

Burns H. Dever of Murdock, Ill., is anxious to learn the whereabouts of John Dever, who lived in Sacramento from 1865 to 1870.

The cases of John Fletcher, Ed. Rand and Pete Meegan, all charged with vagrancy, have been continued in the Police Court until Tuesday.

Officer Talbot has sworn to a complaint charging John Mullen and Fred. Davis, the self-confessed assailants of P. H. Wall, with assault to murder.

The Directors of the Natural Gas Company report that their gas-well at Fifth and R streets has reached a depth of 660 feet, and that there is a steady increase in the flow of gas.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Thomas V. Ingersoll of San Jose is in the city for a few days' stay.

Hon. W. Williams of Los Angeles has been spending a few days here.

Robert Murray, an ex-member of the Oregon Legislature, is visiting Sacramento.

Hon. A. Caminetti came to the city last evening from Grass Valley, where he spoke on Saturday night.

S. P. Lionberger, who has been stopping at May, Amador County, for several months, is in the city.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: W. H. Selbuhern, J. W. Merriam, Chicago; D. C. Chambers, and wife, Denver; E. E. McFarlin, M. Distem, New York; W. Williams, Los Angeles; A. E. Bolton, Santa Rosa; Robert Poppe, Sonoma; C. E. Guyeas, L. J. Rottgers, W. D. Nelson, San Francisco.

McCord's Sunny Knoll Sale.

On Wednesday next, November 2d, will be commenced the auction sale of some fifty head of fine stock from J. L. McCord's Sunny Knoll Stock Farm on the Cosumnes River, at Killip & Co.'s salesyard, corner of Van Ness avenue and Market street, San Francisco.

The list includes the great brood mare Brown Jennie, whose get have the greatest amount of speed in the 2:20 list—Ned Winslow 2:15, Shylock 2:16½ and Mary Lou 2:19½—an average of 2:17. This beats the world. Among the others to be sold are:

Shylock, 2:16½, ch. g., by Tom Benton 15,705, dam Brown Jennie, by David Hill, Jr., 17,139.

Mary Lou, ch. m., by Tom Benton 15,705, dam Brown Jennie, by David Hill, Jr., 17,139.

Cleopatra, ch. f., yearling, by Tom Bonton 15,705, dam Brown Jennie, by David Hill, Jr., 17,139.

Alice Benton, trial 2:26½, blk. m., by Tom Benton 15,705, dam Young Jennie, full sister to Brown Jennie.

Fanny Benton, ch. m., by Tom Benton 15,705, dam Fannie, by David Hill, Jr., 17,139.

Royal Baking Powder.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SPANISH WOMEN.

High State of Cultivation Among Them in Past Centuries.

When we speak of Spanish women there is instinctively presented to our mind's eye a beauty with raven tresses, eyes of sparkling blackness, olive complexion and movements the personification of grace. But this ideal will not serve in connection with one of Spain's noblest women, Queen Isabella, who possessed auburn hair, blue eyes and a clear complexion, though this type of beauty is exceedingly rare in Spain. And it seems most fortunate that there is something black to contrast with the all pervading flood of yellow, which according to some travelers, has inundated the land and bathed everything, rocks, earth, flowers, fruits, fields, even sky in its jaundiced light.

The life of the Spanish women in general is a life of ease, but ease without luxury, for Spain is poor—except in romance, history and beautiful women—though poverty sits upon a Spaniard's brow with as little weight and concern as doth a feather upon the gentle zephyr that bears it along.

The educational advantages of the kingdom are limited, and the feminine portion of the inhabitants are slow to avail themselves of such opportunities as are offered, because of a general prejudice of long standing to educational advancement especially strong in regard to women; then in Andalusia and the northern and northwestern provinces, the inertness of the people, produced by the languor of the climate peculiar to these portions of the country, no doubt aids the above stated prejudice. But Spain has sadly deteriorated in this, as in almost every other respect. Consult the histories and there is presented a staking contrast between the Spain of to-day and the Spain that rejoiced in the discovery of America. To-day she possesses ten universities; four centuries ago fifty were dotted in the vega of Granada alone.

During the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella women pursued the study of the sciences, and attained to great knowledge and brilliancy therein. They delivered lectures from the chairs of the universities and took part in public exercises of the gymnasium. In the ancient languages their education was especially extensive and far surpassed that of the women of to-day. Dona Lucia de Mendrano lectured on the Latin classics in the University of Salamanca; the duties of the chair of rhetoric in the far-famed university at Alcala were performed with great honor by Dona Francisca de Lebrija.

During the sixteenth century Isabella Losa was appointed Doctor of Theology, which gives rise to the thought that Spain in that day would have had little difficulty in settling the "Woman Question," as it relates to the Methodist General Conference.

During the seventeenth century Spain possessed not a few women who were renowned for ability in the different arts. "Every city in the south of Spain seemed to be able to boast of a female artist," says one writer. In Valencia resided Dona Isabella Coello, who acquired fame both as a musician and an artist. Granada possessed both a celebrated artist and an engraver inc opper.

Seville was proud to number among her inhabitants Luisa Roldan, a renowned sculptress, working both in wood and clay. This lady seems also to have been celebrated for her domestic qualities from the fact that it has been recorded by historians that she managed with greatest success her house with its servants, her studio and her father's pupils. She was appointed sculptress in ordinary to the King, Charles II., and has left beautiful specimens of her rare talent.

A miniature wrought by Maria and Luisa de Valdes, two gifted sisters, was a treasure highly prized by its fortunate possessor.

Donna Maria de Abarco had an enviable reputation for "taking likenesses." Many a city and palace is rendered more interesting to the traveler by a bit of history or legend, the point of interest in which is frequently centered in a woman's name.

Segovians are pleased to show you the exact spot in their city where Isabella was crowned Queen of Castile. Sante Fe rejoices in having been built under her supervision. Isabella is one of the greatest adornments of history. Her natural grace and dignity, that reserve without coldness, her stanchness as a friend, her comprehensive mind, firmness and tact, her aversion to anything little or selfish, or that involved base or unscrupulous methods made her a fit subject for a Queen. Surely a crown became her well, and yet in studying her character we find another illustration of that time-worn, but ever true aphorism, "No rose without a thorn." We read with pity and regret that she gave her sanction to the establishment of the inquisition and the proscription of the Jews, which constitute the great blemish upon her name and history. But her bigotry, her strong desire for the dispensation of justice, and the spirit of the age in which she lived combine into a cause for her action in respect to those evils.

The one act of her life that above all others has endeared her to the heart of every true American, and which forms the highest pinnacle in the temple of noble deeds, which she reared during her life and left as a bequest to history, is the part she took in the discovery of our country. And those words: "I will assume the undertaking for my own crown of Castile, and am ready to pawn my jewels to defray the expenses of it if the funds in the treasury shall be found inadequate," will continue to resound through future ages as they have in the four centuries that have elapsed since their utterance. The coming celebration at Chicago will honor not only the name of Columbus, but the name of Isabella as well.

San Juan de Luz is of principal interest to the tourist because of the marriage of Maria Theresa, daughter of Philip IV. of Spain, to Louis XIV. of France, which occurred within its walls in 1660, and it is said the little town has never awakened from the dream that came over it upon that eventful day.

Not the least among the interesting associations connected with Alcala is its having been the birthplace of Catharine of Aragon, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, who shed honor upon her own and her adopted country, as well as upon feminine administration, for it was during her regency in England that the English gained the battle of Flodden Field, which was one of the greatest victories ever won against the Scots.

When, gazing upon the church-book containing the record of the baptism of Cervantes, our eyes fall upon his mother's name, we think of that pretty act of her devotion to her son, the gift of all her earthly possessions for his ransom from captivity in Algiers.

The Alhambra is festooned with legends and romances of the beautiful women who breathed its fragrant atmosphere. Lindaraxa, who bestowed her name upon one of the palace gardens, was careful to give us just a few facts about her pretty self and arouse our curiosity, and then leave the rest for future generations to guess.

The tower of Comares has an additional interest in the fact that from it Ayxa lowered her son Boabdil with a rope made by tying together the scarfs of her waiting women to save him from his plotting father.

The literary glory of Seville twenty years ago was a lady, Cecilia Bohl, whose entertaining novels under the nom de plume "Fernan Caballero" have won for her a justly deserved fame, and have been translated into nearly all languages of Europe. And so one might wander on through histories and legends galore.

In habits and manners the inhabitants of one province differ a good deal from those of another, just as a daughter of the South differs from the robust New England girl—one possessing idiosyncrasies, the other does not. As a rule, however, they are modest, of low stature, possess intense passions and inherit gracefulness.

Drape upon a senorita's head a mantilla, place in her hand a fan and she will endow these articles with a mysterious charm and poetry which is utterly dissolved when they are transferred to the head and hand of another woman.—Florence Kinney, in Womankind.

"A LOST GIRL."

Philanthropy That Is Worthy of All Encouragement.

It is impossible for language to recite a more pathetic story than is epitomized in these three short words—"A girl lost." The very suggestion is sickening. They admit of but one interpretation, and that is one from which virtue recoils, from which fathers turn with slaughter in their hearts, from which mothers shrink with a feeling of desolation that the childless can never know, and toward which all that is degrading in human nature turns, gloating in the downfall of purity, the debasement of innocence, the degradation of a human body, the despair of a human soul. The history of "a lost girl" does not need to be written. Blotted and blistered by a mother's tears, darkened by a father's sorrow, blackened perchance by his curse—such of it as can be written has long been recorded, and it daily repeats itself with unvarying precision.

For a condition for which a remedy is far to seek and is seldom found, a preventive should be zealously sought. It may be conceded that the road to this lies in judicious parental restraint and watchfulness, and, above all, in the careful instruction of young girls in lines of modesty, dignity and of self-control, and of young men in the principles of honor and personal decency. Self-respect and self-restraint are trusty sentinels at the gateway of virtue. These are qualities that have not been developed in the "lost girl" or her companion in guilt, and her reformation—for philanthropists do not despair of her—depends entirely upon the success of the effort to awaken them.

It is easy to enter a protest against society, in the name of justice and humanity, for the verdict which it has rendered in her case, but it is quite another thing to change its attitude. The position of humane and charitable people toward her has, it is true, greatly improved since the time the customs of which are so powerfully portrayed in the "Scarlet Letter," but the great mass of the self-righteous still maintain an uncompromising demeanor toward the offending one, which causes her first act of inconsiderate folly, if it was such, to be followed by a deliberate persistence in sin from which a father's entreaties and a mother's tears are powerless to turn her.

Nevertheless, systematized effort in behalf of "the lost girl" is now a feature of every large community, and true philanthropy finds it worthy of all encouragement. Theorize as we may, propound preventive remedies as we may, deplore as we may the weakness of woman and the wickedness of man, and arraign as we may society for its monstrous injustice toward her, philanthropy will yet find plenty of material to work upon in this task to which it has set a willing hand and a noble purpose, fortunate if through its efforts "a lost girl" is occasionally restored to her home and to the world.

Woman has been justly arraigned for her uncompromising attitude toward the fallen of her sex, yet among the intelligent, cultivated women of to-day the aversion to the sin does not extend to the sinner if the latter is a young girl who has sinned against her own soul through blind affection for an object unworthy of her devotion. Nor, indeed, does it extend to any woman who is possessed of an earnest desire to be reclaimed from a life of shame. A true woman may, indeed, pity the most brazen victim of ungoverned passion, in that the latter has degenerated from a "lost girl" into an abandoned woman. The difference between the one and the other is vast, but the steps that lead to this lowest estate of womanhood, of humanity, are swiftly downward, and if the "lost girl" is rescued from the slimy path that leads to moral death, the hand of the rescuer must be prompt and his or her purpose clothed with the garb of kindness.—Portland Oregonian.

Drawing it Fine.

Here is an authentic anecdote illustrative of the enlightened tolerance which distinguishes a considerable section of the established clergy at the end of the nineteenth century. A parson, lunching the other day at a small country house, praised his hostess' butter and cream and inquired where they came from. "From Farmer X's wife," replied the lady. The parson pulled a long face. "Surely you are not aware," he said gravely, "that X is a dissenter, and has married his deceased wife's sister." If it be the doctrine of this worthy cleric that no article can be lawfully used, in the production of which a nonconformist or a husband of a deceased wife's sister has had a hand, his life must be mainly occupied. I should imagine, in investigating the history of his daily domestic purchases.—London Truth.

WHAT does "Peculiar" mean? Applied to Hood's Sarsaparilla it means that this medicine is different from others and superior in merit and curative power. Try it and you will know.

"A very unhealthy occupation," remarked Brown, as he looked upon the brickmakers wading through the wet clay. "Yes," Black, "it is kilning work."—Boston Tranrcript.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

The Nonpareil.

"The Nonpareil."

THE CLOAK DEPARTMENT

Is showing wonderfully large sales. There are ten cloaks sold where we formerly sold one. There are twenty to select from where one was shown before. There is no store in Sacramento that has a license to sell goods cheaper than ourselves. Our whole display in our Cloak Department is excelled by none, and the general opinion is that they are superior to any shown in this city.

Cloaks and Wraps.

LADIES' RUSSIAN COAT, made of diagonal mixed cheviot, in gray only, has double Watteau pleat back, with short strap at waist line, full box front, large storm collar. Price, $12.

LADIES' REEFER COAT, made from fine black chevron, full rever collar, trimmed with black French coney fur. This is not pasted hair fur, but genuine skin, and the greatest bargain ever offered in Sacramento, finished with four cord ornaments. Price, $5.

LADIES' REEFER JACKET, material of fine Scotch cheviot, in black only, has large shawl collar, faced with fine black astrakhan fur, also face down front, four loop ornaments to match. Price, $7 50.

LADIES' REEFER, made of diagonal cheviot, full shawl collar, faced with Baltic seal fur and natural opossum fur, double-breasted front, three-seam French back, side lap, finished with seal ornaments to match. Price, $10.

LADIES' REEFER JACKET, made from dark tan and black chevron cloaking, double-breasted, notched collar, finished with large buttons, three-seam French back, slashes on sides. Price, $5 50.

LADIES' REEFER JACKET, made from extra-heavy beaver cloaking, in tan, 32 inches long, notched collar, coat back with side lap, finished with mosaic buttons. Price, $6 50.

LADIES' TOP COAT, material of a fine mixed cheviot, faced with rhadamas, shawl collar faced with brown velvet. This is a perfect gem of a Jacket. In tans only. Price, $10 50.

LADIES' REEFER JACKET, made from mixed cheviot cloaking, in tans and gray, box coat front, with Watteau pleat back, English storm collar, finished with pearl buttons. Price, $10.

LADIES' REEFER COATS, made from an extra quality of plain cheviot, in black, box-coat back, with lap seams, half lined with silk serge, revers of black astrakhan, fastened down the front with small furhead ornaments. Price, $15.

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

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DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Fits, Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of Brain, causing insanity, misery, decay, death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Impotency, Leucorrhœa and all Female Weaknesses, Involuntary Losses, Spermatorrhœa caused by over exertion of brain, Self-abuse, Over-indulgence. A month's treatment, $1; 6 for $5, by mail. We guarantee six boxes to cure. Each order for six boxes with $5 will send written guarantee to refund if not cured. Guarantees issued only by CLARK & WEIHE, DRUGGISTS, Sole Agents, 640 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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A RARE OPPORTUNITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY, Nineteenth and I Streets.

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Carnations, Roses, Chrysanthemums and Cut Flowers.

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THE OLDEST SAVINGS BANK IN THE city, corner Fifth and J streets, Sacramento. Guaranteed capital, $500,000; paid up capital, gold coin, $350,000. Reserve fund, $50,000. Term and ordinary deposits, $3,263,945. Loans on real estate January 1, 1892, $3,359,618. Term and ordinary deposits received. Dividends paid in January and July. Money loaned upon real estate only. Information furnished upon application to W. P. COLEMAN, President. ED. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

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No Stain. No Pain. Prevents Strictures. Free Springs. A Quick Cure for GONORRHŒA, GLEET, LEUCORRHŒA, and all Unnatural Discharges of either sex. At Druggists or sent to any address for $1.00. "Injection Malydor is THE BEST of all similar remedies." Dr. HENRY BENT, Biddeford, Me.

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Meeting Notices.

FUNERAL NOTICE.—A SPECIAL meeting of Sacramento Lodge, No. 40, F. and A. M., will be held THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 9:30 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, MARTIN LUTHER HAMMER. Sojourning brethren respectfully invited to attend. By order of W. D. KNIGHTS, W. M. JOHN T. GRIFFITTS, Secretary. 1t

STATED ASSEMBLY OF SACRAmento Council, No. 1, R. & S. Masters, THIS (Monday) EVENING at 7 o'clock. Visiting companions cordially invited. 1t RICHARD VAUGHAN, T. I. M.

General Notices.

DAILY EASTERN PAPERS AND LATEST periodicals a specialty at FUCHS' BOOKSTORE, 525 J street. 1t

STYLISH DRESSMAKING; PERFECT FIT guaranteed; every tenth dress free. 719 M street. 031-1w*

USHER—FRED IS DEAD, AND WE ARE alone. M. A. B. 027-6t*

ORANGE MANNA—A DELICIOUS Candy Cure; an entirely new method, not known in any other treatment, by a physician of 40 years' experience in chronic diseases; a cure that will surprise you by its wonderful influence; the worst cases solicited. Agents: J. C. Moore's store, Twelfth and J street; Kilgore & Tracy, Eighth and J street; A. C. Store, Eighth and K street; L. L. Goddard, agent for Sacramento and Placer Counties. Agents wanted in all towns. Address L. L. GODDARD, Sacramento. 027-1m*

GOOD ALFALFA PASTURE, 70 ACRES, and 130 tons of hay in stack, will be leased for pasturage for a term of three months. For further particulars address J. STOUT, Perkins, Cal. 025-6t*

DR. BALDWIN HAS MOVED HIS RESIdence to 1100 H street. Telephone No. 59.

MARRIED LADIES—SEND 10 CENTS for "Infallible