NATIONAL OATHS.

Never a Nation Without a Solemn Oath.

God's Compact With Noah—Burmese Drink the Water of Truth—The Roman Soldiers Swore by Their Ensigns and Mohammed by the Stars.

There has never been a nation without an oath, just as there never has been a people without a religion.

A close study of the manners and customs of the most ancient tribes has rarely failed to disclose some form of affirmation, and in numerous instances they have proven of inestimable value in gaining a knowledge of their religion—for there is an unmistakable affinity between oaths and Christianity. The ceremony of the past ages was a very impressive one, especially among the uncivilized people, who frequently consumed a whole day in administering the oath, from which nothing was omitted that would terrify the "swearer" into a faithful observance of his vow. Not marked by this official ostentation, there never failed to be something so revolting in the ceremony that it must have required great courage and an absolute confidence in the benefit to be derived in order to get the mind in a proper condition to go through the ordeal. Thus, a Tunguzian form of oath was to thrust a dagger into the throat of a live dog and suck its blood as long as it would flow; the ancient Medes made an incision in the arm and tasted of each other's blood, and though these were both administered with much ceremony, there is no reason to believe that they were a bit more effective than that of the savage of a tropical isle, who looks at the sun and swears by the eye of the Great Father, or the Bedouin Arab who avows by the middle pole of the tent and the life of its owner.

THE OATHS OF TO-DAY.

The oaths of this age are not regarded with that degree of reverence so characteristic of the ancient times. This may be owing to the trivial punishment inflicted on perjurers, or the common usage into which it has fallen, but it is a fact nevertheless. To-day there is not a man in any official capacity, no matter how humble, but is required to take an oath before entering upon his duties. From the President to the obscure backwoods Constable, from the Judge of the Supreme Court to the village Justice, all take an oath. Even the witness in the Police Court holds up his right hand and is sworn, and much of the disregard for the oath might be traced to the courtroom where the clerk mumbles over a form in an unintelligible tone of voice ending in the words "S'help yo' God" run together and pronounced in a breath. Few who take the oath ever stop to think of the import of those four words, "So help me God." They are assented to by the witness without the realization of the awful penalty they have asked should be theirs should they vary from the truth. "May God so help me in this life, and the next as I speak the truth; if I speak a lie may He withdraw His mercy from me"—this is what it means—this is what the witness asked when he so carelessly nodded his head.

THE FIRST OATH RECORDED.

Ancient histories all lay great stress on oath-making, and when one studies the notional or ruler's oath a partial estimate can be made of the civilization and power of the country and the intellectuality of its people, as the wording rarely fails to convey the ruling sentiment or superstition, and establishes the weight the nation gives to veracity. The first instance of an oath, if it can be called one, dates back as far as Noah—when the Almighty made a covenant that the earth should not again be destroyed by a deluge, and placed a rainbow in the heavens as a sign of good faith.

Biblical history cites many instances of the solemnity and awful significance of an oath as held by the Hebrews, and of the punishment of perjury by death in the most horrible manner. So seriously was the oath regarded that no circumstance or influence was deemed sufficient reason for not fulfilling a vow, and perhaps no more telling illustration of this can be cited than that of Jephtha, who, at the turning point of a great battle, made an oath, the keeping of which resulted in the sacrifice of his only child; or, take the fate of John the Baptist, Herod's word was passed, there was no retreat. In this age a Jewish jury would have convicted Herod of willful murder, or pronounced him insane, and Herodias and her mother would have probably been imprisoned as accessories. These rash oaths were not infrequent, and were confined to no one nation.

SWORE BY GOD'S TOOTH.

The laws or customs of all countries, civilized or savage, require the security of an oath for evidence given in a court of justice or for allegiance to the Government or rulers, and according to the state of civilization are the vows superstitious and amusing, or impressive and eloquent. Formerly upon the coronation of a new King or Queen the wording of their personal oath became the national vow during their reign. Thus, William Rufus swore by St. Luke's face; John by God's tooth; Harold by his scepter, and these at once became the oath of the people, to be administered on all occasions.

James I. was a most profane and irreverent man, and his reign is a black spot on the pages of history. Oaths in this time were both rash and impious, and became so common that during the twenty-one years he ruled it became necessary to pass an Act for the suppression of nonjudicial oaths. From that time every nation had an established form, which their Parliament or ruler officially announced, not only for the crowning of their sovereign, but for persons who assumed official responsibility and less important trusts.

It was not until A. D. 600 that the judicial or national oath was introduced into England, and the account given by historians of the coronation of Harold, who ascended the throne in troubled times, gives the first authentic information concerning it. The new crowned King stood before the assembled people repeating in a loud voice: "Having been raised from the ground, and having been chosen by the Bishops and people, before God and all the people I promise to observe the rules enjoined on me; solemnly promise to treat the English people as well as the best of your kings have done—the saints help me."

THE OATH TAKEN BY ELIZABETH.

Elizabeth's oath was a most impious and irreverent one, and no history has ever given the correct wording of it.

The Archbishop in the preparatory sermon to Elizabeth, said: "As all your predecessors were at their coronation, so you also are sworn before all the nobility and Bishops present, in the presence of God and in his stead to rule wisely and mercifully the English people." Then followed the reading from a parchment roll of a declaration containing an abjuration of the leading doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, renouncing all Catholic pretenders to the crown, and promising to maintain the government of kings, lords, and commons, the church of England, and toleration of Protestants and Dissenters. Rising, Elizabeth affixed her signature, and with her hand upon the gospels, swore in God's name to keep her vow and was annointed.

As was a common usage among knights, Edward I. took oath upon two swans. Dr. Lingard says that in the fourteenth century the vows of chivalry were not taken on the gospels, but on a peacock, pheasant, or other bird of beautiful plumage. The vow of the peacock originated from a custom in the middle ages of serving at the table a peacock, on which the knights swore to perform deeds of prowess, or chivalry. At a feast given by Phillip, Duke of Burgundy, at Lille, soon after the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, a herald advanced bearing on his fist a live pheasant, which according to the rites of chivalry he presented to the Duke. At this extraordinary summons, he took an oath to engage in the holy war against the Turks, and his example was followed by the Knights, amid the wildest scene of revelry.

BY THE LOVE OF THEIR CHILDREN.

An oath at once thrilling yet sad, was one common to all foot soldiers, and like all other oaths renewed each campaign. It was sworn upon the love of their children, the affection of their wives and mothers, and in the name of their safe return, which vow, if broken by disloyalty or cowardice, subjected the victim to the forfeiture of his family ties by imprisonment or death at the pleasure of his sovereign.

Both in Burmah and Siam the taking of the oath of fealty on entering the royal service is a very ceremonious observance. In Burmah, Europeans as well as natives are forced to drink the "Thissa-Yay," "the water of truth." All the Frenchmen and Italians and miscellaneous adventurers now at Burmah Court have taken the oath of allegiance, and are considered Burmese subjects. Whenever a warlike expedition is sent out or when an official leaves the capital or takes charge of a district, and at other times when it strikes the King's fancy, this water of the oath must be drunk and there are regular officials, called the Thessa-daw-Sayay, "royal truth secretaries," to administer it and record the fact. The words of the oaths are as follows: "I, most puissant and glorious Lord of the Celestial Elephant and of many white elephants, Lord of the Heavenly Weapon, and sovereign of the whole world, declare that if you Mor N (Nga Pyoo is the typical Burmese name) obey and follow my commands you will be free from all the ninety-six diseases and the eight accidents under the aid of the five thousand nats (spirits) that guard religion, the tree, the earth, the skies, the hills, the five great rivers and the five hundred little rivers. But if you infringe your oath that you have ratified in drinking this water in which swords and spears have been dipped, may you die by these weapons and be afflicted by all the evils above mentioned."

DRINKING THE TRUTH WATER.

This is written on paper and the oath recorder, with the candidate, proceeds to a pagoda. There the formula is read over before an image of the Buddha-Gaudema, the candidate repeating the whole, word for word, as it is read to him. The paper is then burned and the ashes are put into a bowl of water; this is stirred up by a small bundle, in which the five kinds of weapons used by the Burmese are tied. Finally, the person taking the oath drinks the cup of water to the dregs. The five weapons nowadays are the bow, spear, sword, musket and cannon. The club and the dagger used to take the place of these two latter in early times. It is unnecessary to say that miniature weapons are used to stir the water. All dependent chiefs, as well as newly appointed and important officials, have to take this Thissa-yay, and it is frequently offered before and after the "beg pardon days," when all persons of consequence come to thank the King for forgiving their sins and mercifully allowing them to live. The same ceremony is carried out, only in a far more systematic and regular way in Siam.

The Romans of lower empire thought it vastly better to break an oath to God than to the Emperor, besause the former might forgive, while the latter would not, and as a most natural result this soon tended to change the common vow sworn to God to that sworn to the Emperor. Perjury was a criminal offense, and most severe laws were enacted for punishing the offender. Usually he was imprisoned, ostracized from society, and any property he might possess confiscated by the crown.

Of all the Roman oaths the military vows were the most sacred and were taken upon the ensigns. Soldiers took it voluntarily, and promised, with imprecations, that they would not desert from the army and not leave the ranks unless to fight against the enemy to save a Roman citizen. During the administration of these vows a most solemn and impressive silence was observed, and religious awe held in thraldom the unruly masses, that at the conclusion broke forth like a mighty sea into waves of the most extravagant excesses and flagrant dissipations, which were continued for three days. The peculiar custom of taking the oath of allegiance by holding a hand full of the national coin heavenward and swearing in the monarch's name to maintain the Government and revere the King was not confined to the Byzantine nation, but was the German custom as well until the Christian era. This was not more curious than the oath of Spain: "If I first designedly fail of this oath, on that day ye powers above torment me—my body in this life, and my soul in the next, with horrid tortures. Make my strength and my words fail. In battle let my horse and arms and spurs and subjects fail me when need is sorest," and which was confirmed by the parties sharing between them the consecrated water.

MOHAMMED'S VOW.

No more impressive, yet equally characteristic of the people and their doctrine, is the oath of Mohammed II. After repeating the words of the law, he swore: "And I swear by the great God, the creator of heaven and earth; by the seven books; by the great prophets; by the 124,000 prophets and by the saber which I wear, that no one shall act counter to these commands so long as these mortals do my bidding and remain obedient to my service; may the splendor of the stars help me."

The first monarchy established, according to ancient historians, wherein hereditary claims were proclaimed, was during the rain of Gustavus Vasa, of Sweden, who assembled the States and decided that monarchy should be hereditary. In solemn conclave assembled he stated his reasons, and drawing his sword and extending it before him, said: "In the name of the Holy Trinity, and by power of Almighty God, who hath bestowed on us our children, and hath caused them to be heirs to the Swedish Empire, we stretch over you the sword of justice, as a testimony from us and our heirs, to you and all our subjects, faithfully to guide and guard and rule you, and for confirmation stand forth each one of you, and touching the sword with your corporeal fingers thus repeat the oath of truth and fidelity that to us and ours you have freely offered, and in the name of God I swear you my kingly faith." Hearing this the States approached—Senators, nobles, citizens and peasants all laid their hands on the royal sword and took the oath of allegiance and fidelity, the little flaxen haired children staring with wondering eyes at the crowd of solemn-faced people who surrounded them. Thus the first monarchy was born.

BY GODS AND GODDESSES.

Of all nations ancient and modern perhaps the Grecians were the most strict in their inaugural ceremonies, and the official oath was a serious affair. Its violation was punishable by death, and a firm conviction that the crime was requited after death offered sufficient terror to the rulers for honesty and strict veracity. The people swore by their gods and goddesses, the men generally by the former, the women by the latter. On official occasions the oaths were accompanied by sacrifices, on which the new rulers reverently laid their hands, promising to observe the national customs and religious rites.

With the inauguration of Washington at New York on April 30th was born what might be termed the first national oath of America. At 9 o'clock the church bells rang out a merry peal which summoned the pious to church, where each pastor implored heaven's blessing on the new nation and the first President. The inaugural ceremony was held at Federal Hall, and when it is remembered that there was no precedent in history for such proceedings, one cannot but admire the striking dignity which characterized the whole affair. The oath was administered, and General Washington bowed down, lifted the Bible on which he had laid his hand, and, kissing it audibly, exclaimed with closed eyes, "I swear so help me God."—Eckert in Inter-Ocean.

Touched.

Dingley—What was the most touching play you ever saw?

Caraway—"Lend Me Five Shillings."—Truth.

CLERICAL CHOLER AROUSED.

He Slipped on a Banana Skin and Lost His Temper.

Justice of the poetic variety overtook a banana-peel fiend on lower Broadway the other afternoon, says the *Sun*. He was a puffy, red-faced, bloated-looking man, with bleary eyes, a pink necktie and other evidences of total depravity. The bananas which furnished him with ammunition he had purchased of a perambulating peddler at the corner of Park place and Broadway about 4 o'clock. Munching them one by one, he walked along by City Hall Park and scattered destruction as he went.

Just behind him walked a nervous-looking little man whose black hat and white choker indicated that he was a clergyman, an indication which was borne out by subsequent events. Presently the little man stepped on one of the fiend's banana peels. His feet soared heavenward and he landed with a force that fairly shook the ground. With an air of Christian resignation he arose and made a feeble endeavor to remove some of the mud which he had collected in his fall. Then he proceeded, with the expression of one who would rub himself if there weren't a crowd around. He had walked but a few rods when another banana peel loomed before him. The little man picked it up gingerly and looked about him. Just then the fiend in front dropped a third peel. Without a moment's hesitation the minister hurried forward until he caught up with him. Holding up the deadly skin before him he said in a carefully modulated tone:

"I believe you dropped something, sir."

"Humph," replied the fiend. "From the way you look, you dropped something, too."

The little man's face fairly bristled with violently repressed profanity.

"Look you, sir," he cried. "I am a minister of the gospel, sir; a clergyman, sir, and I don't want to say anything unbefitting one of my cloth, sir, but I want to ask you, sir, what in darnation you mean by throwing your confounded banana peels under my feet, sir." He waved the aforesaid peel violently about his head as he spoke.

The red-faced man glanced contemptuously over the minister's slight figure.

"W'ot you goin' to do about it?" he sneered. "P'r'aps you'd take a contract to do me up."

By this time a few people had gathered about, and the little man, noting this, lowered his voice, but there was an ominously set expression about his face as he said: "I want you to make an apology, here and now."

"Apology be damned," was the reply.

"Well, sir, I will not strike you," said the clergyman, his voice unsteady with anger, "because I do—"

"Because you ain't man enough," sneered the bigger man. "Because you don't——Spt-t-t. Phe-e-e-e-w. Pr-r-r-r-t. Pht!"

With rapid movement the little man had jammed the banana peel into the big man's mouth and rubbed it vigorously in.

"How do you like that?" he inquired, with evident and unministerial satisfaction in his performance. The only answer was a vicious lunge, which the little man dodged. Then and their his conscientious scruples vanished and he struck out with the vigor and accuracy of a champion. The blow took the banana-peel fiend under the chin and over he went, as the minister had gone only a few moments before. There was no more fight left in him, and when he arose it was only to slink around a corner.

The crowd, which was not large, for the whole affair had taken less than a minute, expressed emphatic approval of the clergyman's performance. He looked rather shamefaced, however, as he proceeded up Broadway.

"Really," said he in a meditative tone, "really, I'm afraid I lost my temper."

DREADFUL PSORIASIS

Covering Entire Body with White Scales. Suffering Fearful. Cured by Cuticura.

My disease (psoriasis) first broke out on my left cheek, spreading across my nose, and almost covering my face. It ran into my eyes, and the physician was afraid I'd lose my eyesight altogether. It spread all over my head, and my hair all fell out, until I was entirely bald-headed; it then broke out on my arms and shoulders, until my arms were just one sore. It covered my entire body, my face, head and shoulders being the worst. The white scabs fell constantly from my head, shoulders and arms; the skin would thicken and be red and very itchy, and would crack and bleed if scratched. After spending many hundreds of dollars, I was pronounced incurable. I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using two bottles CUTICURA RESOLVENT, I could see a change; and after I had taken four bottles, I was almost cured; and when I had used six bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, one box of CUTICURA and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, I was cured of the dreadful disease from which I had suffered for five years. I cannot express with a pen what I suffered before using the REMEDIES. They saved my life, and I feel it my duty to recommend them. My hair is restored as good as ever, and so is my eyesight.

MRS. ROSA KELLY, Rockwell City, Iowa.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood Purifier, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), have cured thousands of cases where the shedding of scales measured a quart daily, the skin cracked, bleeding, burning, and itching almost beyond endurance, hair lifeless or all gone, suffering terrible. What other remedies have made such cures?

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

IT STOPS THE PAIN. Back ache, kidney pains, weakness, rheumatism and muscular pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. 25c.

- THE -

Corner Stone

Of the success of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry was laid over fifty years ago. It never fails to cure severe Coughs and all Throat and Lung Troubles. No competitors, but thousands of imitators, including the drug store "cough cure," which you will be told is "just as good," etc. Men emulate success, but never failure. See that you get the genuine when you ask for it. See that the name of "I. Butts" is on the wrapper.

50c. and $1 per bottle. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, Mass. Sold by all druggists.

This Tag attached to every Bag.

A second generation of smokers to-day agree with their fathers in declaring

Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco

by long odds the best in the world. Sold and smoked everywhere.

NAPOLEON ON RECIPROCITY.

War With England for Demanding It.

Napoleon was in very good spirits, and seemed very desirous to show that, though he had ambition, England was not without her share also. He said that ever since the time of Cromwell we had set up extraordinary pretensions, and arrogated to ourselves the domination of the sea; after the peace of Amiens Lord Sidmouth wished to renew the former treaty of commerce, which had been made by Vergennes after the American war; but that he, anxious to encourage the industry of France, had expresssed his readiness to enter into a treaty, not like the former, which it was clear, from the portfolio of Versailles, must be injurious to the interests of France, but on terms of perfect reciprocity—viz. that if France took so many millions of English goods, England should take so many millions of French produce in return. Lord Sidmouth said:

"This is totally new. I can not make a treaty on these conditions."

"Very well. I can not force you into a treaty of commerce any more than you can force me, and we must remain as we are, without commercial intercourse."

"Then," said Lord Sidmouth, "there will be war; for unless the people of England have the advantages of commerce secured to them which they have been accustomed to, they will force me to declare war."

"As you please. It is my duty to study the just interests of France, and I shall not enter into any treaty of commerce on other principles than those I have stated."

He stated that although England made Malta the pretext, all the world knew that was not the real cause of the rupture; that he was sincere in his desire for peace, as a proof of which he sent his expedition to San Domingo. When it was remarked by Colonel Campbell that England did not think him sincre, from his refusing a treaty of commerce, and sending consuls to Ireland, with engineers to examine the harbors, he laughed and said that was not necessary, for every harbor in England and Ireland was well known to him. Bertrand remarked that every Embassador was a spy.

Napoleon said that the Americans admitted the justness of his principles of commerce. Formerly they brought over some millions of tobacco and cotton, took specie in return, and then went empty to England, where they furnished themselves with British manufactures. He refused to admit their tobacco and cotton unless they took an equivalent in French produce; they yielded to his system as being just. He added that now England had it all her own way, that there was no power to oppose her system, and that she might now impose on France any treaty she pleased. "The Bourbons, poor devils (here he checked himself), are great lords who are contented with having back their estates and castles; but if the French people become dissatisfied with that (the treaty), and find that there is not the encouragement for their manufactures in the interior of the country that there should be, they (the Bourbons) will be driven out in six months. Marseilles, Nantes, Bordeaux and the coast are not troubled by that, for they have the same commerce; but in the interior it is another thing. I well know what the feeling is for me at Terrare (?), Lyons and those places which have manufactures, and which I have encouraged."—Century.

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116-118 K Street, Front and Second, Sacramento.
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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

JUST ARRIVED
EX. SHIP EDEN BALLYMORE, FROM Antwerp, twenty-five barrels of re-imported Bourbon Nutwood Whisky, to be had at Capital Ale Vaults, only mercantile Lunch House in city. NAGELE & SVENSSON, Proprietors, 302 J street. Telephone 38.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
1023 Third Street,
FINEST WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS. Cool, sharp and refreshing Beer on draught. A. J. SENATZ, Proprietor.

Only the Choicest Viands Dispensed by
JIM & HARRY,
1009 THIRD ST., BET. J AND K. PABST Milwaukee, Ruhstaller's Steam. White labor goods.

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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TO-DAY!

OUR REGULAR SATURDAY SALE!

All Special Lines will be Offered.

LOT 1.

Men's Light Gray All-wool $10 Sack Suits, medium weight, sizes 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40. To-day for $5.

LOT 2.

A mixed lot of Extra Quality Men's Fine Cassimere and Silk-mixed Worsted Dress Pants, heavy and medium weight, $3 45.

LOT 3.

A special lot of Boys' Extra-fine Quality of $5 and $6 Knee-pant Suits, in cassimeres, cheviots and worsteds, in dark and medium colors. Sale price, $4. Ages, 5 to 13 years.

LOT 4.

An Extra-fine quality of Black Corkscrew Coats and Vests, square-cut, sizes 34 to 40. Sold regular for $15. To-day for $8 75.

LOT 5.

20 dozen Men's Fancy Outing Flannel Overshirts, in light, medium and dark colors, sizes 14½ to 16½. Sale price, 23c.

LOT 6.

One lot of Boys' Gray Shaker Socks, four pair for 25c.

One lot of Ivory Cuff Buttons, two pairs for 5c.

One lot of Gents' 40c Suspenders, patent wire buckle with drawer supporters, 18c.

LOT 7.

One lot Four-side Razor Strops, 20c each.

One lot B. B. B. Shoe Blacking—10c boxes, three for 10c to-day. Outside of boxes slightly soiled.

LOT 8.

Young Men's Extra-fine White Dress Shirts, pique bosom, open front and back, sizes 14 to 16½, 75c.

LOT 9.

Ladies' Good Quality Chemise and Drawers, 25c.

Ladies' and Misses' Gray-mixed Ribbed Hose, extra heavy and long. Price, 10c.

Normandy Valenciennes Laces, two inches wide, 8c; three inches wide, 12½c.

Normandy Valenciennes Laces, with loop holes for inserting baby ribbon; two inches wide, 12½c; five inches wide, 25c.

LOT 10.

36-inch Henrietta, in two shades of brown. Regular price, 60c. Saturday's price, 35c per yard.

Misses' and Children's Fast Black Cotton Hose, sizes 7 to 8½. Price, 12½c per pair.

Children's Gray-mixed Cotton Hose, sizes 5 to 8½. Saturday's price, four pair for 25c.

LOT 11.

Ladies' Black Sateen Skirts, with tucked ruffles, 75c.

Ladies' 50c Jersey Ribbed Vests, finished seams, 25c each.

It is worth your while to inspect our Remnant Table to-day. Bargains every one of them!!

MONDAY AND TUESDAY NEXT,

Our Spring Millinery Opening

Of Imported and Domestic Hats, Newest Parisian Novelties, Gorgeous Flowers and Elegant Hat Decorations of all kinds. Latest shades and styles of Silk Ribbon will be shown.

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Literature of the very highest standard, contributed by the best and most popular writers of the day.

Holds all its old friends, and is continually making hosts of new ones. Wherever it goes, it goes to stay—becomes a part of the home life and thought and conscience in every family.

"NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS," but in these days of sharp competition, there is no permanent success without merit. The HOME MAGAZINE has won its present enviable place in American literature, and in the homes and hearts of the people, by deserving it.

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NOTICE.

Redemption of State Funded Debt Bonds of 1873.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sacramento, March 2, 1893.

WHEREAS, THERE IS ON THIS DAY in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty-four thousand seven hundred sixty-five dollars ($254,765), which, under an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act to provide for the redemption and payment of certain funded debt bonds of said State, together with interest thereon, making an appropriation therefor, and authorizing the State Controller and State Treasurer to transfer the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars from the General Fund to the Interest and Sinking Fund to carry out the provisions of this Act," approved FEBRUARY 27TH, 1893. Notice is hereby given that I am prepared to pay, and will pay, upon presentation thereof at his office at the State Capitol, the following bonds of the State of California, issued under an Act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the funded indebtedness of the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April second, eighteen hundred and seventy, to wit: Bonds numbered two thousand one hundred and sixty; two thousand one hundred and sixty-two to two thousand one hundred and seventy-six, both inclusive; two thousand one hundred and eighty-four to two thousand one hundred and ninety-two, both inclusive; two thousand two hundred and two to two thousand two hundred and ten, both inclusive; two thousand two hundred and thirteen to two thousand two hundred and sixteen, both inclusive; two thousand two hundred and eighteen to two thousand two hundred and twenty-two, both inclusive; two thousand two hundred and twenty-three to two thousand two hundred and thirty-two, both inclusive; two thousand two hundred and thirty-eight to two thousand two hundred and thirty-nine, both inclusive; two thousand two hundred and forty-one; two thousand two hundred and forty-four to two thousand two hundred and fifty, both inclusive; two thousand two hundred and fifty-one to two thousand two hundred and sixty-one, both inclusive; two thousand two hundred and sixty-three to two thousand two hundred and sixty-five, both inclusive; two thousand two hundred and seventy-one to two thousand two hundred and ninety, both inclusive; two thousand two hundred and ninety-one to two thousand two hundred and ninety-three, both inclusive; two thousand three hundred and nineteen; two thousand three hundred and twenty-one to two thousand three hundred and twenty-six, both inclusive; two thousand three hundred and twenty-eight to two thousand three hundred and thirty, both inclusive; two thousand three hundred and thirty-two; two thousand three hundred and sixty-six to two thousand three hundred and seventy-four, both inclusive; two thousand three hundred and eighty-one to two thousand three hundred and eighty-three, both inclusive; two thousand three hundred and eighty-six; two thousand three hundred and eighty-eight; two thousand three hundred and ninety to two thousand three hundred and ninety-two, both inclusive; two thousand three hundred and ninety-four to two thousand three hundred and ninety-eight, both inclusive; two thousand four hundred and sixteen to two thousand four hundred and twenty, both inclusive; two thousand four hundred and fifty-four to two thousand four hundred and fifty-seven, both inclusive; two thousand four hundred and fifty-nine to two thousand four hundred and seventy-four, both inclusive; two thousand four hundred and seventy-six to two thousand four hundred and seventy-eight, both inclusive; two thousand four hundred and eighty-one to two thousand four hundred and eighty-three, both inclusive; two thousand four hundred and eighty-five to two thousand four hundred and eighty-eight, both inclusive; two thousand four hundred and ninety; two thousand four hundred and ninety-four to two thousand four hundred and ninety-eight, both inclusive; two thousand five hundred to two thousand five hundred and six, both inclusive; two thousand five hundred and eight to two thousand five hundred and twenty-two, both inclusive; two thousand five hundred and twenty-five; two thousand five hundred and twenty-eight to two thousand five hundred and thirty, both inclusive; two thousand five hundred and thirty-seven to two thousand five hundred and forty, both inclusive; two thousand five hundred and forty-two to two thousand five hundred and forty-six, both inclusive; two thousand five hundred and forty-nine to two thousand five hundred and fifty-seven, both inclusive; two thousand five hundred and sixty; two thousand five hundred and sixty-six; two thousand five hundred and seventy; two thousand five hundred and seventy-two; two thousand five hundred and seventy-six to two thousand six hundred, both inclusive; two thousand six hundred and three to two thousand six hundred and four, both inclusive; two thousand six hundred and five to two thousand six hundred and eight, both inclusive; two thousand six hundred and ten; two thousand six hundred and eleven; two thousand eight hundred and forty-seven to two thousand eight hundred and fifty, both inclusive.

And if such bonds so numbered above shall not be presented for payment and cancellation at the expiration of this publication, which expires on the

SECOND DAY OF APRIL, 1893,

Then such fund will remain in the State Treasury to pay and discharge such bonds whenever presented, and they will draw no interest after the second day of April, 1893.

J. R. McDONALD, State Treasurer.
mr2-30t.

S. TRYON,
Merchant Tailor,
822 J STREET.
HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE stock of James Parsons, I shall dispose of the same at greatly reduced prices.
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