# SACRAMENTO'S EARLY DAYS.

## The First Barley and Wheat Ever Raised in the County.

### Some of Charles Pettit's Interesting Reminiscences of '51—A Morman Island Wedding, Etc.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: In looking over the history of Sacramento County, and of this State also, I find mention made of many first events which took place after the conquest of the Territory of California by the United States, among which are: The first to find gold; the first State and county officers; the first public buildings erected; the first to raise fruit—and many other first things. But I fail to see any mention of the first crop of barley and wheat grown in Sacramento County, or in Northern California for that matter. I will therefore relate my own experience in that line.

When I arrived in California across the plains in July, 1850, I spent a few months mining upon Spanish Bar, on the middle fork of the American River. As the preceding winter of '49 was very severe, it was the general belief among the miners that mining could not be carried on during the rainy season. I therefore began to look about for

SOMETHING TO DO.

During that time, and having been born and brought up on a farm, it naturally occurred to me that farming might pay better than gold-digging during the expected wet winter.

I mentioned the subject to a number of my fellow-miners, all of whom, with one exception, shook their heads and assured me that our California climate during the summer months was too dry to mature a crop of any kind without irrigation, except in low places near the streams. The exception mentioned was Alpheus Kip, whose claim was near mine. Kip said he believed our genial climate and rich soil was capable of producing a crop of anything we might choose to plant, and if I wished to try farming he would join me, and together we would make the experiment.

It so happened we had worked out our claims about the time we expected the rainy season would set in, and the other miners on the bar, with one or two exceptions, had already left the diggings. All things being ready, Kip and I, accompanied by his brother and a brother-in-law named Briggs, who had

"MADE THEIR PILES"

And were starting for their homes in the State of New York, early one morning rolled our blankets and, putting our gold-dust inside, started on foot for the valley, a distance of fifty miles or more, leaving our mining tools, camp-kettles, frying-pans, tin plates and tin cups behind.

On the third day we reached our destination on the south Bank of the American River, near Brighton, having previously made arrangements with the parties claiming under the Sutter title, through E. Clough, the agent, to settle upon a tract of land adjoining the Brighton race course on the east. There was a vacant house on the land, that stood on the river bank near the road, in front of which it was said the last battle of the squatter war had taken place, and where Sheriff McKinney was killed three months before by James Allen, a former occupant of the house, who had fled the country. There were many bullet holes to be seen about the premises; some were through the counter in the bar-room, and others through the partitions and sides of the building, going to show there had been

A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER.

There were also a number of graves beneath a large oak tree on the river bank near by, which were pointed out to us as the graves of those of the Allen party who were killed in the conflict. Sheriff McKinney's remains were interred in New Helvetia Cemetery on the outer edge of this city. Allen's wife, who died of fever soon after the shooting, was also buried under the tree. This little burying-place was enlarged from time to time, while I lived in Brighton, by other graves, one of which was that of a young man named House, who crossed the plains with me and died at our place in the spring of '51.

About the year 1867 or 1868, a number of years after I left Brighton, I learned that the river was cutting away its banks so as to expose to view the remains of the dead. I therefore had them removed to the New Helvetia Cemetery, where they now lie.

When we had been on the ranch a few days Edward Suffron made arrangements with us and fitted up the house for a hotel, which he named

THE AMERICAN GARDENS.

By the time we had built a barn, bought our teams, feed and other necessaries, the rainy season commenced. We had the greatest difficulty to find a plow. We could find none in the city, nor anywhere else, nor could we see any sign of a plow ever having been used anywhere.

We again went to the city to see if we could find a blacksmith who could make a plow; and finally, after visiting a number of shops in vain, we found a colored man who kept a shop on J street (between Tenth and Eleventh, I believe), who said he could make us one; and he did, at a good round price. This was probably

THE FIRST AMERICAN PLOW

Ever made in Sacramento County. It worked well, and we were all ready to begin plowing.

During the time we were waiting for our plow to be made we crossed the river one day to see Sam Norris, who owned a large Spanish grant on the opposite side, to learn if he knew anything about grain-growing in California. But Norris was not at home, nor did we see any signs of grain ever having been grown upon the ranch. We returned no wiser than we went. I did the plowing and seeding, while Kip, with the assistance of some hired men, dug ditches to protect our prospective crops. The road to the mines ran through our land, and every day passers-by would stop to inquire what we were doing. When told we were putting in a crop of barley, the unvaried reply was: "You can't raise grain in this country—it is too dry!"

This discouraging talk continued from day to day while we were putting in our crop of about forty acres. Our seed came from Chile. In those days all of our grain and flour came from Chile and the Pacific islands. Suffron also put in about

TWENTY ACRES OF BARLEY,

But he became discouraged along in February, when there was a dry spell, and we bought his crop, which gave us about sixty acres in all. We also planted five or six acres of potatoes, paying five cents a pound for the seed, but they grew all to tops, and were a complete failure.

During the dry spell in February John Bigler, who was then a member of the Legislature, and afterward Governor, and Vincent E. Geiger, a journalist and politician, drove out from the city to Brighton one day for a ride, and probably to learn something about politics also. They stopped at our place and we treated them as well as we could. Some time afterward, when our venture had proven a success, the Governor said that when he and Mr. Geiger were returning to the city that day Geiger remarked: "Those men back where we stopped appear to be very clever fellows, and no doubt are good Democrats and all that, but I think they show very poor judgment in attempting to farm in this dry country. They will surely lose their labor and money also." In which opinion the Governor said he concurred.

Kip, about this time, received a letter from Doctor Heard, an old friend of his when they lived back in the State of New York, and who came with him around the Horn in '49. The Doctor was then mining in El Dorado County. He stated in his letter, among other things, that he always thought

KIP WAS A DEVILISH FOOL,

And now he knew it, for no man of sense would think of attempting to farm upon that dry ash-heap on the American river. The doctor came to see us just before harvest, in 1852, and he found our grain nearly as high as his head. He was much astonished, and so delighted with the place that he remained until I started for the States in October, and I don't know how much longer.

When the March rains set in the barley commenced growing, and continued growing until it reached a hight of about five feet, and made as good a crop as one would wish to see. There were no threshing-machines in this country then, so we cut our barley just before it was ripe for hay, and baled it in a hand-power press which was made upon the ranch. We sold the hay to teamsters on the road for three cents a pound. After this everybody said: "Oh, yes, we see you can grow barley, but you

CAN'T RAISE WHEAT."

So, in order to test the matter, we in the winter of 1851 sent to San Francisco and bought a sack of beardless Chile wheat, which weighed 153 pounds, and sowed it upon two or three acres of new ground. The next harvest we threshed 175 bushels of wheat from this sack of seed. Many of the heads measured seven inches in length.

Governor Bigler procured a sheaf of this wheat to exhibit at the World's Fair in New York in '53. This no doubt was the first agricultural product which California ever exhibited at a world's fair. We also set out an apple orchard in the spring of 1852, but the grasshoppers destroyed it the following summer. The foregoing is what the writer knows about farming in California in early days.

Kip was elected to the Legislature in September, 1851, and took his seat on the 8th of January following, when John Bigler was inaugurated Governor. Kip was on the ranch but little after this. When I returned with my wife from the States, on the 8th of January, 1853, I found the crops upon the ranch mostly in and growing nicely.

THE TOWN OF HOBOKEN

Was then just starting, and by the time I recovered from the Panama fever, which I had contracted on shipboard, the flood had subsided so much that it was possible to reach Front street in the city with a good team. So I bought hay from schooners on the Sacramento River and started a hay-yard in Brighton. I had the bulk of the hay trade during the remainder of those stirring Hoboken times, and was in the swim along with the rest.

In the summer of 1854 I harvested a large crop of wheat, and in company with William Hodgkins built and operated a steam flouring mill on the ranch. We ran the mill about two years, off and on. It proved unprofitable, on account of the sharp competition with which we had to contend in the city, and also with Edward Stockton's mill in Folsom, which was started on the completion of the railroad to that place, in 1856. Hodgkins sold his interest in the mill about this time, and it changed hands a number of times, and was finally bought by William Jones in 1858 or '59, and we removed the mill to the Sacramento Valley Railroad, a short distance east of what is now known as Brighton Junction. We operated the mill one or two years with success, when it was burned.

A MORMON ISLAND WEDDING.

Edward Suffron, mentioned above, spent the winter of '49 at Mormon Island. He had written an account of a wedding that took place there that winter, which probably was the first marriage ever solemnized in Sacramento County. Suffron was master of ceremonies, and the wedding was written up in good shape, covering three or four pages of foolscap paper. I heard him read it a number of times, and will relate what little I remember. The bride was the landlady at one of the hotels in Mormon Island, and everybody was invited to the wedding. The house was packed with wedding guests. When the bride and groom had taken their places upon the floor, the officiating clergyman made the usual announcement.

"If there is anyone present who knows of any legal reason why these parties should not be joined in wedlock, to now make it known, or ever after hold their peace."

A tall, red-shirted miner in the farther corner of the room arose and said:

"There hasn't none of us got a d—d word to say; Elder, go on!"

And the Elder proceeded with the ceremony, at the conclusion of which the whole party sat down to a bountiful supper of bacon and beans, with all the "delicacies" which the country then afforded.

There were no canned fruits nor vegetables in those days. The first that I recollect seeing of the kind were some boiled canned potatoes, which we bought in the spring of 1851. Suffron, who was a civil engineer, was elected or appointed City Surveyor of Sacramento in the winter of '51, and held the office for a year or more, at the expiration of which time he returned to his home in Elmira, N. Y.

BRIGHTON'S LIVELY DAYS.

When I first settled in Brighton it was a lively little town. Teaming was very brisk on the road. There were four hotels, including Captain Paxton's China cottage, within a distance of less than one mile, and all were doing a good business. The Pavilion Hotel, which stood about midway between the others, was a large, three-story frame building, containing over sixty rooms. It was built in '49 to accommodate the visitors to the race course, and was burned down in the fall of '52, while I was absent in the States. So rapidly did it burn that there was nothing saved—not even the change in the till—and there was no insurance upon the property. It belonged, at the time of the fire, to Kip & Pettit and G. W. Colby, we having bought it only a few weeks before it burned.

The fire started from a can of lard igniting, which the colored cook had placed upon a hot kitchen stove. The other hotels closed in the latter part of 1850, when the travel shifted to the back-road.

The first structure of any kind ever erected on the Jackson, or "back-road," as it was then called, known as

THE MAGNOLIA,

Was a tent put up by Edward Green, or "Uncle Ned," as his friends called him, in the winter of 1851, and kept as a saloon and refreshment-stand upon land then claimed by A. B. Hawkins. It stood some rods west of the hotel now known as the Magnolia, or Five-mile House. When Uncle Ned had kept the Magnolia a year or more he fell sick and was taken to the city, where he soon after died. After his death the tent was removed and a frame building erected by Chas Wright, who named it the Magnolia.

THE FIRST PLANK ROAD.

Colonel Kip was one of the projectors of the celebrated Brighton plank-road. It was the first plank road ever built in California. Kip was a stockholder, and also superintended the construction of the road. The road was built in 1853, and extended from the city limits through Brighton to Patterson's American Fork House, a distance of nine miles, and it was used until worn out by travel. John M. Rhodes, a pioneer Sacramento banker, was treasurer and cashier of the Plank Road Company. Mr. Rhodes now resides in Lassen County, and is hale and hearty, enjoying the fruits of a busy and well-spent life, and reads the RECORD-UNION regularly.

In 1855 Colonel Kip secured a contract to grade the railroad form Sacramento to Folsom, a distance of twenty-two miles, the first railroad ever constructed in California. I also had a sub-contract under Kip, and graded about two miles of the road. I also secured a contract from the railroad company to haul 200 cords of wood from across the American River, near Folsom, to the railroad track, for $5 a cord, and I hauled the first fuel after the completion of the road that was ever used on any railroad in California. The first two conductors on the road were George T. Bromley and a Mr. Osgood, who are both still living—at least, Bromley is. Kip returned to the mines near Dutch Flat about 1858, and from there he went to his home in New York, after the close of the war.

GILBERT WARREN COLBY

Was born in New Hampshire, where he received a collegiate education. He came to California, around Cape Horn, in '49. When I first knew him, in the fall of 1850, he was keeping a store of miners' supplies at Red Bank, near Mormon Island. He hauled his goods for the store from Sacramento in a wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen, being his own teamster, and making weekly trips to the city. He sold out his store at Red Bank in the fall of '51 and went to Brighton and engaged in farming on the American River, just above where the town of Hoboken afterward stood. Colby was elected to the State Senate the same fall, and took his seat on the 8th of January following. He was afterward elected once or twice to the same office. Colby was the original owner of the Sargent ranch, on the upper Stockton road, near this city.

WHERE THE OLD FORT WENT.

At the time of the flood of 1861-62 Colby secured a franchise from the city and county, under the Consolidation Act, to build a toll bridge across Burns Slough, on K street, in Sacramento, just north of Sutter's Fort, and the adobe walls of the old fort were used for the purpose of filling in the slough and building approaches to the bridge. He soon after sold the bridge to the city and county. Colby was elected Surveyor of Sacramento County in 1862, and served two years, at the expiration of which time he removed to Butte County, where he engaged extensively in farming. He also established a ferry across the Sacramento River at Colby's Landing, where he resided and kept a store until the completion of the railroad to Nord, in 1871, when he removed the store to that place. The Government established a Postoffice at Nord at the same time and appointed G. W. Colby Postmaster, which office he held until the time of his death.

In 1870 he received a contract from the Government and sectionized the public lands in the greater portion of what is now Glenn County. He afterward served one term as Director of the State Agricultural Society; also two terms as President of the Grangers' Bank of San Francisco. Colby removed with his family from Butte County to Benicia in 1878, and died in San Francisco in 1881.

HOBOKEN'S RISE AND FALL.

In January, 1853, when this city was flooded, the merchants, in order to supply their customers in the mining districts, were obliged to remove their stores to higher ground, which they found five miles east of the flooded city, on the south bank of the American River just below the town of Brighton, thus forming an extension to that village. The new town was named Hoboken, and so rapidly did it grow that in a few days it promised to rival the city itself, there being by that time nearly fifty business houses and tents in the town and a population of about 1,800.

The American River was then navigable to the towns of both Hoboken and Brighton. Two or three steamboats made daily trips between the city and these points. Trade was rushing in both places for about three months. By this time the water had subsided, the city was once more dry, the merchants and business men returned to Sacramento, and Hoboken went down as rapidly as it had sprung up.

CHARLES PETTIT.

## TO-NIGHT.

### Best Methods of Encouraging Trade—Tigner to Business Men.

It is a trite saying that "There is nothing new under the sun." While that may be so, still there are a great many things that are entirely new to a great many, and none should deem themselves too old to learn.

Everyone who has a dollar invested in an enterprise should be anxious for its success as a money-maker. Money was never made by the man who was indifferent to his business, and at this particular time every person in Sacramento should be fully alive to this fact.

This evening, at Pythian Castle, corner Ninth and I streets, at 8 o'clock, Mr. Tigner of New York will deliver his address on "The Best Methods of Encouraging Trade," and he asks all wide-awake business men to come and hear him, averring that they will certainly be benefited by considering this address, particularly the young man, who hopes to some day have a business of his own.

The following is what a few leading papers of this coast say of the lecturer, who has given some years of study, he says, to the subject:

The *Examiner* said: "Representative business men were present in Metropolitan Hall last night when Professor Tigner of New York delivered his talk on 'The Best Methods of Encouraging Trade.' Great interest was manifested in the address. The speaker was frequently applauded."

The San Francisco *Chronicle* said: "Professor J. H. Tigner delivered a very interesting address last night in Metropolitan Hall on 'The Best Methods of Encouraging Trade.' The audience was attentive and appreciative, and many valuable suggestions relative to extending the sale of goods were assimilated by the business men present."

The Oakland *Enquirer* thus spoke: "'The Best Methods of Encouraging Trade' was the subject of Professor J. H. Tigner's address at Hamilton Hall last evening, and those who attended were well entertained by the gentleman, who proved to be a very interesting talker. His subject, which on the first thought might be looked upon as dry, was handled with such skill, ability and cleverness that the address from first to last was listened to with the deepest interest."

The Oakland *Tribune* said: "Professor J. H. Tigner last night addressed a large and appreciative audience in Hamilton Hall upon 'The Best Methods of Encouraging Trade.' The address was a very interesting exposition of the subject and was invaluable from the information it contained to the business men."

### Petition to Administer.

George F. Bronner has filed a petition in the Superior Court for his appointment as administrator of the estate of Mary L. Gibson, deceased. The estate consists of the west half of lot 3 in the block bounded by Q and R, Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, and is valued at $900. The petition will be heard April 7th.

### The Best System of Fortification

Is that adopted by people in precarious health who wisely fortify their systems against disease with that acceptable and effectual barrier against its inroads—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Precautionary measures, when the health is but slightly impaired is, as physicians well know, worth any amount of medication afterward. A premonitory malarial chill, a fit of indigestion, increasing irregularity of the bowels, a warning rheumatic twinge, inactivity of the kidneys, slight at first, bilious sallowness accompanied with furred tongue—these are appeals to the sense of self-protection which no person of common judgment will disregard. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters preserves those who take it from malaria, dyspepsia, chronic constipation, rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble and liver complaint. Nervous invalids, persons troubled with the infirmities incident to advanced years, ladies in delicate health, and convalescents derive infinite benefit from the bitters.

### Notice to Water Takers.

All persons indebted to the City Water Works will please settle before April 1st, the end of fiscal year. M. Coffey, Clerk of Water Works.

## ARRESTED FOR MURDER

### Committed at Huntsville, Tennessee, Last October.

#### Mike Chambers, Employed on a Farm Near Brighton, Accused of the Crime.

Mike Chambers, 18 years of age, and employed as a farm hand by J. E. Camp, near Brighton, was arrested on Tuesday morning for a murder committed in Scott County, Tennessee.

The prisoner was very obstreperous, and resisted arrest with all his force. With the assistance of the Deputy Sheriff's brother-in-law, however, Chambers was forced to submit, and was heavily manacled to prevent his escape. He was taken to the County Jail, and will there remain until the Sheriff from Tennessee arrives armed with the requisite warrant and requisition papers.

Chambers, who has been traveling under the assumed name of Julian Potter, is charged with murdering one Fred Tetterman at Huntsville, Tenn., on the 8th of last November. He evaded arrest, and finally wended his way into California and to the farm of Mr. Camp, where he has been employed for the past six weeks.

The police authorities of Scott County finally heard of his appearance at the Camp ranch, and notified Sheriff O'Neil by letter, also furnishing him with a description of the alleged culprit and offering a reward of $50 for Chambers' capture.

When the officer addressed Chambers yesterday by his first name he quivered all over, but finally recovering himself he denied all knowledge of the crime, and said he was not the man wanted.

From the descriptions of him furnished by the Scott County officials, however, there can be no doubt but that he is the individual wanted. Another fact tending to show that he is the party is the sturdy resistance he offered to being arrested. It is thought he let his whereabouts be known by writing letters.

Mr. Camp, who gave Chambers employment, is said to believe him innocent.

Sheriff O'Neil was notified by telegram yesterday that the Sheriff of Scott County is en route here for the prisoner.

The particulars of the arrest were known to the RECORD-UNION on Wednesday, but a request was made at the Sheriff's office that no publicity be given to the matter until the Tennessee officer should arrive for the prisoner. The reason for this was said to be in order to prevent any friends of the prisoner from procuring his release on habeas corpus proceedings.

The details of the case were, however, made public by one of the deputies yesterday, and published, before the Tennessee Sheriff had time to start on his journey.

## JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.

### The Supreme Court Files a Decision in a Shasta County Case.

The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the Shasta County case of S. D. Dammon vs. J. S. Beecher and Peter Crumbaugh, sustaining the judgment and order of the lower court. The opinion is written by Justice Garoutte, and concurred in by Justices Harrison and Paterson.

The defendants were partners doing a general merchandise business. Beecher was the general manager thereof, Crumbaugh living at a distance. While the defendants were so engaged as partners on the 31st of July, 1886, plaintiff deposited with the firm $1,050. The money was handed to defendant Beecher, as a member of the firm, who deposited it with the firm funds, giving a receipt therefor in the name of the firm, and it was thereupon used in the business of Beecher & Crumbaugh, Beecher failing to inform Crumbaugh of the transaction. The action was brought to recover from the partnership the amount of money so deposited.

The court holds that the money being used for the purchase of partnership goods and the payment of partnership debts, Crumbaugh was equally liable with his partner Beecher. Beecher had full power to borrow money for the use of the firm and sign notes in the name of the firm, and thus bind his partner. The fact that one partner was not present at the moment the money passed from plaintiff into the safe of the firm is immaterial. The court further says that it may be conceded that the act of a partner, who, being a trustee, improperly employs the money of his *cestui que trust* in the partnership business, does not of itself create a liability in favor of the beneficiary against the firm; but the present case is much broader in its facts.

## POLICE COURT.

### Case of Lon Him for Assault to Murder Dismissed.

John Doe, who was arrested for getting drunk, appeared very repentant in the Police Court yesterday morning and Judge Buckley ordered him released from custody, on the promise that he would return to work on a farm five miles from town, where he has been employed for some time.

The case of James Searight and Archie Patrick, charged with battery on a Chinaman named Ah Charlie, was continued until this morning.

George Dudley, who pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a dictionary from the RECORD-UNION office, was sentenced to pay a fine of $30 or serve fifteen days in the County Jail.

W. J. Temple, arrested for complicity in the crime, was released from custody, there being insufficient evidence to convict.

The case of J. M. McCloud and A. S. Tibron, charged with misdemeanor, was continued until the 27th inst.

On motion of defendant's counsel, proceedings were dismissed in the case of Lon Him, charged with assault to murder Fong Dong. No complaint was filed, and as the Chinamen implicated in the affair refused to swear to one, there was no evidence to convict.

The case of Chin Ah Gow, alias Ah Ying and Ong Lee, charged with assault to murder, was continued until April 3d on consent of counsel.

## MALEY'S CAPTURE.

### His Long Quest Ends in Finding His Man.

An overcoat was stolen from the Young Men's Christian Association rooms on February 15th and sold the next day in this city. Officer Maley, who had obtained a description of the thief, has been on the lookout for him ever since. As the man, however, has been away from the city several times, the officer had been unable to get his eyes on him until yesterday, when he arrested and took him to the City Jail. The prisoner gave the name of Chester Sowle and was locked up.

Maley thinks he has made a good catch, as Sowle does not have the appearance of a thief, and on that account could more easily work without fear of detection. He thinks that this is not the only overcoat on the theft of which his prisoner could throw some light, and that some other mysterious disappearances of the kind may be traced to his door.


TWENTY YEARS THE LEADER!!!

Coughs, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago Back-Ache, and all External Ailments removed quickly by

BENSON'S

which is the only POROUS PLASTER that contains powerful and curative modern ingredients YET ABSOLUTELY SAFE and POSITIVE in its action.

Benson's Plasters Prevent Pneumonia.

It does not cure chronic ailments in a minute, nor does it create an electric battery or current in the system, nor will it cure by merely reading the label, all such claims are made by quacks and humbugs. BENSON'S is endorsed by 5,000 Physicians and Druggists.

CAUTION—Don't be duped by unscrupulous Druggists who offer cheap trash which they claim is just as good or better than BENSON'S. Get the Genuine, always reliable. Keep them at home for emergencies.


## A CHAMPAGNE SPRING.

### The Discovery Made by Two Festive Burglars Near Folsom.

Assistant District Attorney Jones went to Folsom yesterday to attend the examination of John Martin and James Spencer before Justice of the Peace Steele of that place. The prisoners were charged with burglary, in breaking into the cellar of Jacob Hyman at that place and stealing a large quantity of canned goods of all kinds and a case of champagne.

A skeleton-key was found where they had thrown it. They had been living in a deserted cabin at the old Lawson mine, and had evidently lived high while there, as only two bottles of champagne were left and one empty bottle which smelled strongly of champagne, although they declared they had filled it with water from a spring. A number of experts are now out with divining-rods, trying to locate that champagne spring. The men are known to have no occupation.

The Justice held them to answer and fixed their bail at $1,500 each.

### New Incorporations.

The following articles of incorporation were filed in the Secretary of State's office yesterday:

Yuba River Mining Company, Grass Valley. Capital stock, $1,000,000. Directors—J. P. Pollard, Thomas C. Bourne, James R. Vineyard, D. E. Matteson, S. J. Alderman.

Russian Whaling, Trading and Fishing Company, San Francisco. Capital stock, $1,000,000. Directors—E. H. Hanson, Wm. Matson, Chas. C. Bruce, A. G. Booth, D. Freidenrich, Ernest Adelsdorfer, Wm. Adelsdorfer.

United States Indicator Company, San Francisco. Capital stock, $1,000,000. Directors—Henry C. Kraskey, A. M. Lorvea, A. R. Otter, G. H. Lehman, A. B. Murray.

Lodi Improvement Company, Lodi, San Joaquin County. Capital stock, $500,000. Directors—J. R. Bothwell, C. F. Copeland, F. S. Chadbourne, S. D. Woods, B. F. Langford, C. T. Elliott, T. W. Newell.

### Suit on a Promissory Note.

George F. Wittenbrock has commenced suit in the Superior Court against Wm. H. Cass and others for judgment on a promissory note for $2,000 and interest, and foreclosure of a mortgage executed as security for it on lot 8 in the block bounded by I and J, Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, with costs and attorney's fees.


Berlin Cough Cure.

For coughs and colds and all lung and throat affections this article has superior merit. It is perfectly harmless, gives immediate relief, and cures the worst cases in from two to three days. Indorsed by our best physicians. Try a bottle and you will always keep it. Price, 50 cents a bottle.

C. C. Liniment, the best remedy for aches and pains.

Compound Sulphur Powder, the most perfect laxative and cathartic known. Gives instant relief in cases of constipation, indigestion, piles, biliousness, liver troubles, rheumatism, gravel, etc., etc. A great blood purifier and pleasant to the taste. The W. H. Bone Company, San Francisco, sole proprietors. Kirk, Geary & Co., Sacramento, sole agents.

Best of All

To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family, and costs only 50 cents; the large size, $1. Try it and be pleased. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company, only.

WRITE to Cooper for anything in the musical line.

Pimples

The old idea of 40 years ago was that facial eruptions were due to a "blood humor," for which they gave potash. Thus all the old sarsaparillas contain potash, a nauseating mineral, that instead of decreasing, actually creates more eruptions. You have noticed this when taking other Sarsaparillas than Joy's. It is however now known that the stomach, the blood creating power, is the seat of all vitiating or cleansing operations. A stomach clogged by indigestion or constipation, vitiates the blood, result pimples. A clean stomach and healthful digestion purifies it and they disappear. Thus Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla is compounded after the modern idea to regulate the bowels and stimulate the digestion. The effect is immediate and satisfactory. A short testimonia to contrast the action of the potash Sarsaparillas and Joy's modern vegetable preparation. Mrs. C. D. Stuart, of 400 Hayes St., S. F., writes: "I have for years had indigestion. I tried a popular Sarsaparilla but it actually caused more pimples to break out on my face. Hearing that Joy's was a later preparation and acted differently I tried it, and the pimples immediately disappeared."

JOY'S Vegetable Sarsaparilla

Largest bottle, most effective, same price.

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.

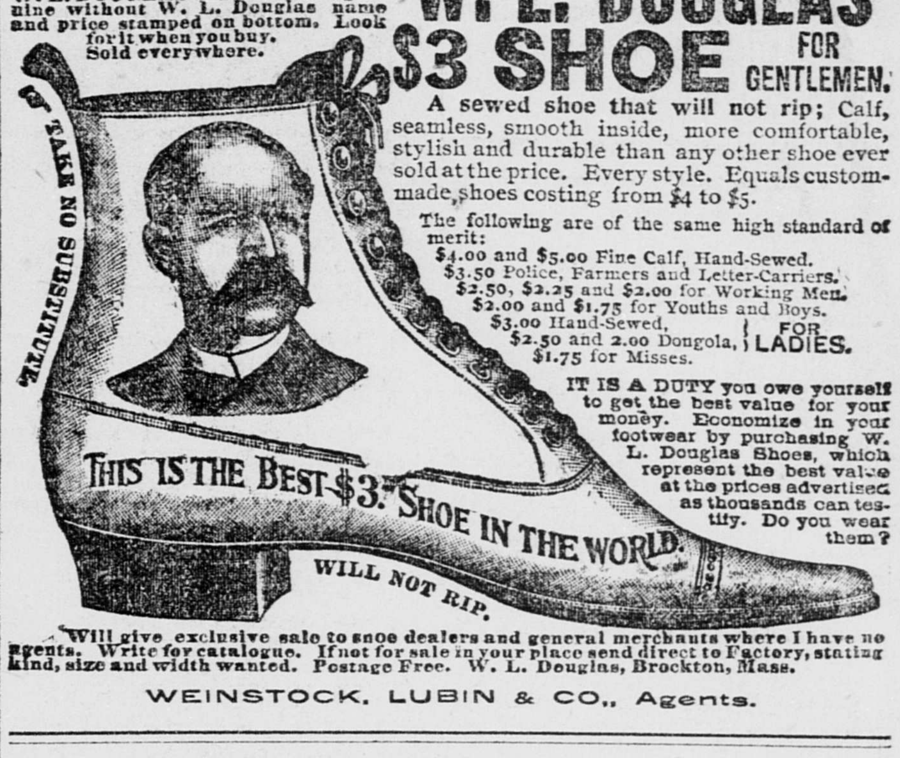
The assertion is frequently made that good lands, suitable for general farming, and especially adapted for fruit-growing, cannot be had in California for less than from $60 to $100 an acre. An examination of the land subject of this advertisement will prove to home-seekers that this is an opportunity 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.



Miscellaneous.

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$2.50 and 2.00 Dongola, } LADIES.
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IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised as thousands can testify. Do you wear them?

Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for catalogue. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage Free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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Business Cards.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HAVING SEVered his connection with the firm of Johnson, Johnson & Johnson, has removed his office to 918 Fifth street. Telephone 158.

CHAUNCEY H. DUNN. S. SOLON HOLL.
HOLL & DUNN,
LAWYERS.—OFFICES, 920 FIFTH ST., Sacramento. Telephone No. 14.

WILLIAM A. GETT, JR.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SUTTER BUILDing, southwest corner of Fifth and J. Telephone No 359.

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F. F. TEBBETS,
DENTIST, 914 SIXTH ST., between I and J, west side, opposite Congregational Church.

C. H. STEPHENSON,
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Dividend Notice—People's Savings Bank.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE People's Savings Bank have declared a dividend for the semi-annual term ending December 31, 1892, at the rate of five and one-third (5 1-3) per cent. per annum on term deposits and four (4) per cent. per annum on ordinary deposits, payable on and after January 4, 1893. WM. BECKMAN, President.
GEO. W. LORENZ, Secretary.

AGENTS FOR THE GENUINE OLIVER

SCHAW, INGRAM, BATCHER & CO., HARDWARE MERCHANTS, 217 and 219 J street. - Sacramento.

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