CYCLERANIA.

The Best Wheels and All About Riding.

Notes on the Craze of the Day—Wheeling Wit and Wisdom—Cost of Cycling.

"If it weren't for the expense, I think I should ride a wheel myself," said a young clubman.

"There's where you make the biggest mistake of your life," declared one of the listeners. "Why, that's the thing about bicycling—it's so cheap. You pay $100 for your machine, and that ends it."

There was a further discussion, and it wound up in the purchase of a bicycle by the man who wanted to economize. After all, $100 seemed very little for six months of fun, and so he was persuaded that it would be best to buy a special make of a wheel at a cost of $125. Of course he must have a bell, but that was only $2, and a lantern, and that was $5, and a cyclometer, which cost $2. Then came a stand, at $1 50, and toe clips, at $1, and lubricating oil (only 25 cents), and illuminating oil (only 40 cents), and graphite (a modest 25 cents), lock and chain ($1 50 was the figure for these), and a pump ($2 50).

A handsome suit cost $25 to make. It was so light in color that mud would ruin it, so the clubman bought a second one for rainy weather. This one was $15. Kangaroo bicycle shoes cost $4, two pairs of Scotch woolen stockings $8, two woolen shirts $7, and a sweater $3. The young man wanted to go touring, and $3 more went for road maps. A leather luggage carrier was $6 50. One of his tires sprang a leak and had to be sent to the factory, so he bought an extra one for $7 50. He had one collision, and the bill for repairs was only $6 50. It cost $1 to have two punctures mended. A watch to be fastened to the handle bar was $4. His first saddle didn't suit and a second one involved the expenditure of another $5.

"Well, how do you like bicycling?" some one asked the young economist.

"It's great. I hope to have a complete outfit of sundries by next spring, if they don't invent too many new appliances in the meantime. Expensive? Well, it isn't as cheap as it's cracked up to be."—New York Tribune.

HOW WOMAN SHOULD RIDE.

Woman has conquered the bicycle; the bicycle has conquered her. Woman and bicycle as a combination are permanent. Therefore there is no more important question pending at present than this: "How shall the bicycle woman dress?" She shall dress, first of all, modestly. Next in importance to modesty comes beauty. Woman's constant mission on earth is to be beautiful and to cheer her inferior—man. She must not interrupt this mission even while bicycling. Her dress must be convenient. It must not catch in the pedals or wheels. It must give full play to her legs and freedom to her feet. It must encourage the deepest sort of breathing. It must be a healthy dress. The skirt must not be too long or too short.

The boots, shoes, leggings, etc., must be well chosen. They must not be hot. They must not cramp the limbs they should protect. The hat must be a beautiful hat and a common-sense hat. It must tempt mankind without tempting the wind. The entire costume must not be dashing and "sporty." Nothing too coy or too demure will do for the bicycle. Bicycling is a sport, and the costume must go with the game.—N. Y. World.

ELECTRIC LAMPS FOR BICYCLES.

The electric lantern for the bicycle has not arrived. At least those that have been tried in France have not worked satisfactorily. Where storage batteries have been used there is the objection of weight, but more serious is the liability of the carbon films in the incandescent lamp to break under the vibration that cannot be avoided. A Harlem electrician has appeared on the road for a month with a magnetic light that works fairly well. It is generated by an apparatus that must be made smaller to become popular, and the light only burns when the machine is in motion. The faster the wheel is propelled the brighter the light.

BE SURE TO HAVE A LAMP.

Every bicycle rider should provide himself with a lamp for use at night. The city ordinance requires him to do so, but if it did not he should have one out of caution and to secure himself as far as possible from committing an irreparable injury. To run down a passer on the street is a dangerous affair to both parties, and the risk may be considerably lessened by the use of a lamp.—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE BEST WHEELS THE CHEAPEST.

As well might one try to economize on false teeth or a wooden leg as on a bicycle. The best is the cheapest in this case, if in no other, and when you find yourself on a lonely road, far from a car route or alleviation from the hot sun, the rain, the wind or a fierce thirst, with a broken pedal or a fractured handle bar or an unupblowable tire or any other cheap disqualification, you may give the $25 you saved on the wheel "to boot" for another make, or to the doctor for a cracked crown. There is no economy in a cheap wheel.

THE CARE OF THE BICYCLE.

After a trip on boulevard and park roads the machine should stand until the mud is thoroughly dry, and then can be wiped down with a dry, soft cloth. For an ordinary rider oiling after each hundred miles is sufficient.—Chicago Times-Herald.

CONDENSED CYCLING CHAT.

It is said that bicycles are driving the suburban electric roads into spasms.

In France and Germany no less than twenty varieties of motor cycles have appeared.

The men with "wheels in their heads," the manufacturers, are making money.

Bicycle lamps cost all the way from $1 50 up to $7 and will hold enough oil to burn about four hours.

It is estimated that there are 75,000 bicyclists within a radius of ten miles from the City Hall, New York.

In Chicago recently a plucky wheelman overtook a runaway horse drawing a buggy, grasped the bridle and stopped the frightened animal.

Even the dead are to ride with comfort to the grave, thanks to the pneumatic. An Atlanta undertaker has a hearse equipped with pneumatic tires.

The sum of 100,000 marks is included in the German army estimates the present year for the supply of bicycles to the army. Two wheels are assigned to each battalion.

WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE AWHEEL.

The British Embassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and his fair daughters are all expert riders.

Phil Sheridan, the fourteen-year-old son of the famous warrior, is a great wheelman, and is seen daily spinning about the fashionable avenues of Washington.

Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, known in a literary way as "Julien Gordon," is suffering from a sprained ankle and other injuries received from a bicycle mishap.

Mrs. Truxon Beale, who will be remembered as Miss Hattie Blaine, daughter of the late James G. Blaine, is a devoted cyclist and wears a most attractive and becoming costume of tan.

The Princess Adolphus of Teck, the last addition from English royalty to the bicycle brigade, wears a dainty costume of light tweed made with a short skirt which reaches to her gaiters.

WHEEL WIT AND WISDOM.

After all, what is breaking a record but "doing time?"

Money is the sprocket and speed the gear wheel of racing.

The proper thing in knickerbockers—a pretty wheelwoman.

Only action gives cycling strength; only moderation gives it a charm.

There is always room at the top—to get off and rest after you have ridden up the hill.

The rider who doesn't know all about how a wheel paper should be run would be a curiosity.

The Chicago Decoration Day road race is almost as hard to wind up as the old-fashioned Waterbury watch.

So long as there are tires to puncture and tongues are loose man will adhere to the theory of original sin.

Remember, even when scorching, there is nothing in cycling which should cause you to get your back up about it.

When you see a slippery spot on the road and a fat novice approaching it on a bicycle, the indications point to an early fall.

Mrs. Fairchild, President of the Woman's Cycling Club, Chicago, has ridden thirty centuries in a single year.

One notable thing about experienced riders is that they each and all advise against long runs for every woman rider.

Timid, nervous women find bicycle riding a tonic for nerves and a panacea for sleepless nights and torturing headaches.

The Knickerbocker Cycling Club of Chicago now has fifty members. The club emblem consists of two national flags crossed upon the cap.

Miss Eva L. Brice, Captain of the ladies' auxiliary to the Chicago Cycling Club, rides a wheel specially built for her—diamond frame, fifteen pounds in weight and 68-inch gear.

It takes the average woman about five lessons of one hour each to learn to mount and ride a bicycle. Mounting, although first in logical order, is the last branch of the gentle art of cycling to be mastered.

THROUGH AN ERROR.

How Catsup Was Discovered and Its Name Originated.

"The discovery of catsup and how the odd-sounding name came to be applied to that common and important table garniture was, curiously enough, due to a blunder by a preserve maker many years ago, when the canning industry was in its swaddling clothes." This statement was made by a veteran member of the Western Canners' and Packers' Association.

"It is only another illustration," he said, "how mistakes sometimes lead to important discoveries. In connection with this story I may add that when I was a boy tomatoes—from which catsup is made, or Adam's apples, as they were known in those days—were considered rank poison. They were looked upon only as beautiful and valuable additions to the flower garden as an ornament. No one dreamed what a delicious article of food they were.

"In the East many years ago a well-known preserve-maker, now dead, while boiling a huge caldron full of tomatoes for preserves one day, accidentally put the wrong spices and other ingredients into the boiling mass of vegetables. He did not discover his error until some time afterward, when, tasting the mixture to ascertain whether it had been boiled to the proper consistency, he saw that something was wrong. Tomato preserves never tasted like that. He smacked his lips, puckered his mouth, and made a very wry face as the bitter-sweet and new familiar pungent flavor of the mixture made itself felt.

"Shoving the caldron off the fire to prevent a possible scorching, he made a hurried investigation, quickly discovering that he had used articles strange to preserves, and that the result was that steaming, but not unpleasantly flavored, mess before him.

"'Well,' said he, with a rueful expression on his face, speaking to an attendant, 'the cat's up,' meaning by that slang term that the tomatoes had been spoiled.

"The whole mess was about to be thrown out, but, fortunately for catsup-loving mankind, a happy thought suggested itself to the author of the trouble. The taste of the new mixture still lingered on his palate, and he had to confess that it was very pleasant. 'I wonder how that will taste on a piece of roast meat?' he remarked, and the suggestion was immediately acted upon, with the result that the caldronful of boiled tomatoes was carefully bottled, and it soon became a popular table adjunct and a source of great profit to the discoverer. The name 'ketchings' was first used to designate the new condiment, and it is yet to be occasionally met with, but the proper name is 'catsup,' from the angry expletive of the cook when he exclaimed 'The cat's up!' in discovering what he had done."—Chicago Times.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

Good nature is the very air of a good mind, the sign of a large and generous soul, and the peculiar soil in which virtue prospers.—Goodman.

Despair makes a despicable figure and is descended from a mean original. It is the offspring of fear, laziness and impatience. It argues a defect of spirit and resolution, and often times of honesty, too. After all, the exercise of this passion is so troublesome that nothing but dint of evidence and demonstration should force it upon us. I would not despair unless I knew the irrevocable decree was passed, I saw my misfortune recorded in the book of fate, and signed and sealed by necessity.—Jeremy Collier.

Men would come into company with ten times the pleasure they do if they were sure of hearing nothing that would shock them, as well as expected what would please them. When we know every person who is spoken of is represented in its best light, the entertainment must be delicate, because the cook has nothing brought to his hand but what is the most excellent in its kind. Beautiful pictures are the entertainments of pure minds and deformities of the corrupted. It is a degree toward the life of angels when we enjoy conversation wherein there is nothing presented but in its excellence, and a degree toward that of demons, wherein nothing is shown but in its degeneracy.—Sir R. Steele.

Books, while they teach us to respect the interest of others, often make us unmindful of our own; while they instruct the youthful reader to grasp at social happiness he grows miserable in detail; and, attentive to universal harmony, often forgets that he himself has a part to sustain in the concert. I dislike, therefore, the philosopher who describes the inconveniences of life in such pleasing colors that the pupil grows enamored of distress, longs to try the charms of poverty, meets it without dread, nor fears its inconvenience till he severely feels them. A youth who has thus spent his life among books, new to the world, and unacquainted with man but by philosophic information, may be considered as a being whose mind is filled with the vulgar errors of the wise; utterly unqualified for a journey through life, yet confident of his own skill in the direction, he sets out with confidence, blunders on with vanity, and finds himself at last undone.—Goldsmith.

[For the RECORD-UNION.]

THE VALLEY OAK.

Scornful of the hight and rounded grace,
Of stately elms and of cottonwoods,
That in the wrinkles of the hills and down
The tearways of the valley, lift
Their heads to call thee neighbor, thou,
Oh valley oak, doth spread thy tent of green.
The poet, seeing thee, doth give thee love,
Thou mindeth him so gloriously of one
Whose unrhymed poetry came forth with all
The majesty of thy roughness, and
The beauty of thy sturdy form.
And artists love to sketch thee when uplifts
Thy bold and simple ruggedness against
The summer's trailing sky; or when
The autumn browns the circling hills and lays
Its solemn hand of prayer upon the woods.

ELWYN IRVING HOFFMAN.

For Tired Eyes.

Take a cup brimful of water and add sufficient salt to be just perceptible to the taste. Hold your eyes to the water so that your lashes touch it, then wink once, and the eyes will be suffused. Do not wipe them. This so refreshes the eyes that they feel like a new pair. Do not forget the good old rule. As soon as you "feel your eyes," stop using them. By following this treatment very little time will be wasted waiting for tired eyes.

Down at Seabright.

Marley—That girl has the light-weight bathing suit on record.

Dillson—What is it? Gold leaf?

Marley—No; blue indelible ink. She was tattooed with it.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Some Paragraphs That Are of Interest to Many.

Indigestion—Sandwiches—Photography—Earache—Shoe Leather—Finger Nails—Paint and Powder.

A physician to whom a woman wrote for advice for treatment of her skin gave her the following suggestions, as reported in the Philadelphia *Press*. They may prove of help to hundreds of others who are wondering why their skin is not good, and deter them from a general use of untried cosmetics:

"Much benefit will be derived from an occasional application of a simple nutrient emollient like cocoa butter, but an injudicious use of cocoa butter clogs the pores of the skin.

"No two skins can be blindly subjected to the same treatment. The skin is a living, breathing organ, richly supplied with nerves, blood-vessels and glands, and its functions of secretion and excretion play a most important part in the maintenance of the animal economy. A large proportion of complexion disfigurements and imperfections are directly due to external causes, hence I cannot too strongly deprecate the indiscriminate use of cosmetics.

"The wisest thing to do is to ask some one who knows something about skins in general, and your skin in particular, what is the best course for you to pursue, and then pursue it.

"The delicate nature of the formation and functions of the skin is such, and so intimately is it associated with the function of other internal organs, that the improvement and preservation of the complexion is largely dependent on the promotion and preservation of the health. Regularity of living, with a sufficiency of exercise, supplemented by plenty of God's air and sunshine, will do more for you than all the 'drugs and all the drops' on the market when it is merely a matter of sallow or a muddy skin.

"Where anomalies of secretion or other causes result in a diseased condition of the skin, characterized by eruptions or discoloration, it is time to seek the services of a skilled physician and specialist. Thanks to the wonderful progress that has been made in the last decade, the resources of modern dermatology are almost unlimited.

"Not only the cure of complexion diseases, but the correction of disfigurements and facial anomalies and deformities hitherto considered hopeless, is rendered comparatively easy by modern methods of treatment.

"The sensitive man or woman need no longer go about as an object of curiosity or sympathy; the worried mother no longer reproach herself for the child's inheritance of a bad skin, protruding ears, flattened nose, hare lip or other seemingly indelible birthmarks and scars. Modern science holds out skillful hands for relief.

"But modern science is never disguised as a penny-wise and pound-foolish, hasty 'cure-all,' at so much a box.

"Women eagerly scan the advertising columns of the daily newspapers in search of some cosmetic which the vender boldly proclaims to be a panacea for all the local ills which the skin is heir to. The advertisement sounds well, and the trusting reader, having obtained the coveted prize, proceeds to inflict upon herself a course of self-treatment with a satisfaction and perseverance worthy of a better cause. Imagination is a wonderful assistant in these cases—for unless a distinctly bad effect shows itself, the hopeful patient imagines she sees quite a good deal of improvement, and it is best not to use any of these remedies unless convinced that it will not harm, if it does not cure."

CARE OF THE NAILS.

Neatly kept finger nails are an evidence of innate refinement, just as well-dressed hair is, or the properly kept person. I have always made sure, says a writer in the *Jenness Miller Monthly*, that I could tell a man who bathes regularly or who does not by the most casual scrutiny, and if this phase of our physical exterior is so plain to the observer, what must be the effect produced by the sight of irregular, broken, dirty, or, what is even worse, sore-looking nails? I can not reconcile such a disagreeable condition with any preconceived ideas of men and women of refinement. I believe that where true personal neatness or even cleanliness exists the nails will receive a fair share of attention. The trouble with many persons is that they neglect the care of both finger and toe nails until the latter become sore, and the former so unsightly that their possessors are ashamed to appear anywhere without gloves. Now, if one only makes the care of the nails on both feet and hands a religious duty, he may keep them in the best of order by using only a few additional moments at his toilet every day. When the habit is once acquired, it is like the bad habit; you would not relinquish its results for anything, and you will soon find it no trouble to make time enough for the performance of this small but necessary task.

THE HOUSEKEEPER.

"Every lady her own housekeeper" ought to be the watchword of every house-proud woman. Of course, there are many exceptions, such as the demands of society in a very large and fashionable household, which makes it impossible for the mistress to undertake the onerous duties, but even in this case she should still be the queen, and the paid housekeeper could act as prime minister. Or, again, there are cases of illness when a substitute must be found for the invalid. But these are the exceptional cases, and in almost every well-ordered household the mistress does, or should, look after everything herself.

Half the complaints about bad servants would not exist if the lady of to-day were as good a housekeeper as her grandmother used to be. We are fond of putting down the failings of our servants to education, and bewailing the fact that the old-fashioned race who could neither read nor write are extinct, but may not the same be said of the old-fashioned mistress? It is a branch of a girl's education which seems to be absolutely neglected nowadays, more's the pity, for I am convinced that the woman who has a thorough knowledge of cooking, sewing, and all the kinds of household work will have a happier after life than she who is skilled in solving mathematical problems or is the mistress of the dead languages. I verily believe that a great many girls marry without knowing what the duties of a housekeeper are, beyond just ordering dinner every morning, and this they look upon as an irksome and difficult task, so I am going to give a few hints which I hope may be useful to them.

SANDWICHES.

When the Earl of Sandwich, Lord Commander of the King's Navies, laid his slice of meat between slices of bread—probably to save time, as he was a famous sticker of brevity—he little thought that on this simple action his greatest fame would rest rather than on his deeds of valor and statecraft. Yet the man is forgotten and the food is remembered.

The sandwich of to-day is a delicate dish, which must be made in the most perfect manner to be acceptable to a refined taste. The meat must be of some tender variety or pounded to a paste and thoroughly seasoned, and as carefully prepared as a French mayonnaise. There has been an immense improvement in bread, and only the very lighest and sweetest of home-made bread is fit for sandwiches. Brown bread and white bread are both used. The crust should be trimmed off and the bread cut in wafer-like slices—not even an eighth of an inch thick. For the familiar ham and tongue sandwiches the meat should be cut in thin slices and should be simply dressed with a thin layer of mustard, all suspicions of rind being removed. It is an improvement to pound chicken to a paste. Use only the breast meat and save the dark meat for croquettes, coquilles or some minced dish. The meat in chicken sandwiches may be appropriately dressed with a thin layer of mayonnaise. Wafer-like slices of the white meat of chicken, however, cut from a tender yearling, and simply seasoned with salt, make a delicious sandwich.

WORRY AND INDIGESTION.

Worry is a baneful curse and source of untold evils. It seams the face with lines and furrows, and has a most depressing effect upon the hypersensitive organ, the stomach, which at such times becomes a most unwilling and laggard servant. Indeed, it is safe to say that unless encouraged by a cheerful temper and bright or at least hopeful thoughts, the stomach will play truant, or sulk and do no work when it can shirk. The physiological explanation of this is the close alliance of the great sympathetic nerves, which are worse than the telegraph for carrying bad news; the worry and anxiety which depress the brain produces simultaneously a semi-paralysis of the nerves of the stomach, gastric juices will not flow, and presto! there is indigestion. One sign of mental health is serenity of temper and a self-control that enables us to bear with equanimity and unruffled the petty trials and jars of life, especially those arising from contact with scolding, irascible, irritating folks. It is well to remember at such times that these unfortunates are their own worst enemies, and a cultivation of the art of not hearing will help us very much. It is a very useful art all through life, and well worth some trouble to acquire.

THE EARACHE.

Many of the current cures for earache advise the dropping of various substances into the ear. One of the best specialists of the day pronounces this "usually an unadvisable procedure," and in the place of such remedies prefers the application of warmth to the region of the ear, either by dry heat in the form of heated flannel, cotton wool, bags of hops, bran or meal, or by clothes wrung out of hot water, steam, or poultices of flaxseed or roasted onions.

Cotton should not habitually be worm-wedged into the ear, for the reason that the air passage is thus closed, causing the secretions of the ear to flow more slowly or very little, and thus causing an unnatural and disagreeable and perhaps injurious dryness. As, however, many cases of acute aural trouble have resulted from bathing, and especially from diving and plunging into salt water, it is a wise precaution to plug the ears with cotton at such times.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Another advance in photography has been made by Dr. J. Joly, F. R. S., who showed a set of photographs in natural colors. These were projected on to a screen. Last year colored photographs were exhibitad in which three images were superimposed by projection. In these photographs there is only one image, and the colors are just as they registered themselves on the plate. They are taken just like ordinary photographs with a dry plate, except that a screen lined in particular colors is placed in the camera in front of the sensitive plate. The positive is subsequently viewed through a screen lined with three other colors.

SHOE LEATHER.

"For years," says a Maine manufacturer, "shoes of a cheap grade have been made of what is known as leather-board. It is a compressed paste. There is a factory in my State which turns out tons of it every month. Many of these shoes are sent to Central and South America, and, as a matter of fact, thousands are sold here.

"As long as the weather is dry they wear first rate, but when you strike a rain you're gone almost surely. Two wettings and you want to look out. When you invest in your summer shoes be sure they are what you want. Leather is expensive, and you can't cover your feet with it for a trifle."

DINING IN PALESTINE.

Knives and Forks Being Unknown, the Fingers Do Valiant Duty.

A very large circular tray of tinned copper, placed on a coarse wooden stool about a foot high, served as a table. In the center of this stood another big tray, with a mountain of pilaff, composed of rice boiled and buttered, with small pieces of meat strewn through and upon it. This was the chief dish, though there were other smaller dishes, both meat and vegetable. Ten persons sat around the table, or rather squatted on the carpet, with their knees drawn up close to their bodies. Each had before him a plate of tinned copper and a wooden spoon, which some used without the plate. Most, however, preferred to use the fingers of the left hand, several of them dipping their hands together into the dish, as the disciples did at the Last Supper.

As soon as anyone had finished, he rose and went into another room, to have water poured over his hands to wash them, and the vacant place at the table was instantly filled by a newcomer. The bread, I may say, was laid on the mat under the tray, so as to be easily reached; and a jar of water, the only beverage used during the meal, stood within reach. Beside rice, stews of beans or cracked wheat, with thick soup or sauce poured over them in the great central bowl, are also in fashion. Spoons, though sometimes provided, are often wanting—pieces of thin bread, doubled, serving instead. Knives and forks are unknown; and as there is no special dining-room, there is no furniture suited to one. Hence tables and chairs are never seen. The meat being always cut up into small pieces, there is no need for a knife, and chickens can easily be torn asunder with the hands. So far, indeed, are Orientals from thinking it strange to dip their fingers into the common dish, that it is a special act of politeness to grope in it for the visitor, and lay nice morsels before him, or even to insist on putting them into his mouth.—From Holy Land and the Bible.

Spain's Government of California.

England was a careless parent, her children, neglected by the mother country, forced to earn their living while yet young, though having thus a sorry youth, still early developed strength, energy and ambition to do for themselves and be free from parental rule. Spain, though she even fed and clothed her colonists, kept them strictly dependent upon her for the smallest as well as the greatest needs, discouraging freedom of thought as well as action, governing by a mass of rules to which was exacted implicit obedience. She thus kept a strong hold upon her most remote settlements, which rendered it difficult, almost impossible, for the colonists to develop into independent citizenhood. Spanish trade restrictions were deadly to the young colonies and at length almots suicidal to the parent land. No trade was allowed with other countries, and only with Spain herself through the one port of Seville, where it was rigidly inspected by the "House of Trade"—that board of regulators with the narrowest ideas and instructions. All commerce had to be carried in Spanish vessls, so why should the settlers build ships? Trade between sister colonies was forbidden, and no foreign vessel could enter a harbor of a Spanish possession or land a man without carrying a special permit. To prevent colonists trading with foreigners, death and forfeiture of property were the penalties. To strengthen further her peculiar trade policy, Spain forbade the cultivation in the colonies of such raw products as came into direct competition with home industries. The culture of hemp, tobacco, olives, grapes in vineyard, and many other articles, came under this list.—Helen Elliott Bandini in July Overland.

The Baby Bicycle Rider.

L. H. Bliss, the bicycle rider, hails from Bloomington, Ill., and is engaged by the year to go about from city to city and exhibit himself, and the wheel he rides. Baby Bliss is twenty-two years old, and weighs 487 pounds. He is 6 feet 5½ inches tall, measures 58 inches around the chest, waist 65 inches, hips 69 inches, thigh 40 inches, calf 26 inches, wears a No. 11 shoe, and rides a 23-pound wheel.

At Ocean Grove.

Harson—The Professor tells me that there are over two hundred varieties of snakes here in America.

Jimjams—I don't see how that can be when there are only one hundred kinds of mixed drinks.

COMMERCIAL.

Increased Activity in the Wheat Market.

Condition of the Retail Trade Fairly Good—Advance in Price of Turkeys and Chickens.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12th.

Considerable life was infused into the wheat market this morning and the tone of the market generally was better than for a few days past.

The condition of the retail trade generally is fairly good, with a possible exception of dairy produce, which at the moment might be called dull.

Square butter is plentiful, but roll is a little scarce. Prices show no change.

The fruit market has new features added as the season progresses. Watermelons have now come to stay for a while, as also crab apples. Cherries are becoming scarcer and will soon be out of market.

Chickens are scarce, and these, with turkeys, have advanced in price. Old ducks are slow of sale, but young ducks make a better showing.

Extra fancy ranch eggs will bring somewhat more than the quotation below, say 18c, but they must be well selected, fresh stock. Fancy dairy rolls, in some cases, bring as much as creamery squares.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Net cash prices for Family Extras, $3 50@$3 60; Bakers' Extras, $3 40@3 50; Superfine, $2 35@2 60 ⅌ bbl.

WHEAT—No. 1 Shipping Wheat is quotable at 88¾c ⅌ ctl for No. 1 and 90c for choice. Milling Wheat, 97½c@$1 ⅌ ctl.

BARLEY—Feed, fair to good, 60c; choice, 63¾c; Brewing, 67½@72½c.

OATS—Milling, $1@1 05 ⅌ ctl; Surprise, $1@1 10; Fancy Feed, 95c@$1; good to choice, 87½@90c; poor to fair, 80@82½c; Black, nominal; Gray, 80@85c ⅌ ctl.

CORN—Large Yellow, $1 10@1 15; Small Yellow, $1 15@1 20 ⅌ ctl; White, $1@1 10.

RYE—81¼c ⅌ ctl for New, and 90c for Old.

BUCKWHEAT—87½@90c ⅌ ctl.

BRAN—$12 50@13 50 ⅌ ton.

GROUND BARLEY—$14 ⅌ ton.

HAY—New Wild Oat selling at $6@8; Wheat, $8@10; Alfalfa, $6@8 ⅌ ton; Old Wheat, $7 50@10 50; Wheat and Oat, $7 50@9 50; Oat, $7@9 50; Alfalfa, $6@8; Barley, $7@8 50; Clover, $7@8; compressed, $7@9; Stock, $5@6 ⅌ ton.

STRAW—40@60c ⅌ bale.

HOPS—4@6c ⅌ ℔.

BEANS—Bayos, $1 40@1 50; Butter, $2@2 25 for small, $2 25@2 50 for large; Pink, $1 25@1 50; Red, $1@1 25; Lima, $5@5 25; Pea, $2 60@2 80; Small White, $2 80@2 95; Large White, $2 70@2 80; Blackeye, $3@3 50; Red Kidney, —@—; Horse, $1 15@1 40 @ ctl.

POTATOES—Early Rose, 55@65c ⅌ ctl in boxes and 50@65c ⅌ ctl in sacks; Burbanks, 65@90c ⅌ ctl in boxes and 60@90c ⅌ ctl in sacks.

GREEN CORN—50@75c ⅌ sack for Vacaville; Berkeley, small crates, 65@75c; Alameda large crates, $1 50@1 75.

ONIONS—50@65c ⅌ ctl for Red and 75@90c for Silver Skin.

VEGETABLES—Bay Squash, large box, 40@50c; Cucumbers, Bay, 60@70c; Asparagus, 50@75c ⅌ box for ordinary, and $1@2 for choice and fancy; Tomatoes, 75c@$1; Bay, large boxes, $1 75@2 50; String Beans, 2@5c ⅌ ℔; Green Peas, 2@2½c ⅌ ℔ for garden; Green Peppers, 25@35c ⅌ small box, and 50@75c for large boxes; Green Okra, $1@1 25 ⅌ box; Turnips, 50c ⅌ ctl; Beets, 50c ⅌ sack; Carrots, 50c; Cabbage, 75c ⅌ ctl; Garlic, new, 2@3c ⅌ ℔; Cauliflower, 50@75c ⅌ dozen; Dried Peppers, 13@15c ⅌ ℔.

FRESH FRUIT—Apples—25@40c ⅌ large box for Green and 35@75c ⅌ box for Red. Crab Apples—50@60c per box. Apricots—40@65c ⅌ box and 40@65c ⅌ basket for Royals. Berries—Strawberries, Sharpless, $2@3 ⅌ chest; Longworth, $4@5; Raspberries, $2 25@3 ⅌ chest; Blackberries, $2@3 ⅌ chest. Plums—25c@75c as to quality and variety; Pears—35@75c ⅌ basket and boxes; Bartletts, $1@1 25 ⅌ box. Canteloupes—$3@3 50 ⅌ crate; Cherries — 50@85c ⅌ box; Currants—$3 50@4 50 ⅌ chest. Figs—Black, single layers, 40c ⅌ box; double layers, 75c@$1 ⅌ box; white, single layers, 25@35c; double layers, 35@50c. Peaches—25@50c in boxes and 25@60c in baskets; Grapes—50c@$1 ⅌ box.

CITRUS FRUIT—California Navels, $1 25@2; Seedlings, 50@75c; Mexican Limes, $4@4 50 ⅌ box; California Lemons, $2@3 for common and $3@5 for good to choice.

TROPICAL FRUIT—Bananas, $1 25@2 ⅌ bunch; Pineapples, $1 for Wild Hawaiian red, $2 for Queen and $3@5 ⅌ doz. for Sugar Loaf.

DRIED FRUIT—Following are the prices furnished by the San Francisco Fruit Exchange. The figures presented represent carload lots, smaller parcels occasionally selling at slightly lower rates: Apricots — Fancy Moorparks, 8c; choice do, 7c; fancy, old, 7c; new, 8¼c; choice, old, 6c; new, 8¼c; standard, old, 5½c; new, 7½c; prime, old 5c; new, 7c. Apples—Evaporated, 4¾@5½c; sundried, 4@4½c. Peaches—Fancy, 6½c; choice, 5c; standard, 4½c; prime, 4c; peeled in boxes, 12@13c. Pears—Fancy, halves, 5c; quarters, 4½c; choice, 4c; standard, 3½c; prime 3c. Dried Grapes—1½c ⅌ ℔. Plums—Pitted, 3@4c; unpitted, 1@2c. Prunes—Four sizes, 4c; Nectarines—Fancy, 6c; choice, 5c; standard, 4½c; prime, 4c. Figs—White, choice, 3@5c. Black, —c. Raisins—In sacks (50-℔ boxes selling at ¼c ⅌ ℔ higher); 4-crown loose, 3½c; 3-crown, 2½c; 2-crown, 2c; seedless, Sultanas, 3c; seedless, Muscatels, 2c; 3-crown London Layers, $1 40 ⅌ box in 20-℔ boxes; Clusters, $2; Dehesa clusters, $2 50; Imperial clusters, $3; 4-crown loose, $1; 4-crown loose, faced, $1 15 ⅌ box.

BUTTER—Creamery—Fancy, 15@16c; seconds, 14@14½c ⅌ ℔. Dairy—Fancy, 13½@14½c; fair to choice, 11@12½c; store lots, nominal.

CHEESE—Choice to fancy, 5¼@6c; fair to good, 4@5c; Eastern, 11@12½c ⅌ ℔.

EGGS—12@13c ⅌ dozen for store and 16@17c for ranch; Eastern, 14@15½c.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys—Gobblers, 13@14c; Hens, 12@13c ⅌ ℔; Roosters, $5@5 50 for old and $5 50@8 for young; Broilers, $2@3 for small and $3 50@4 for large; Fryers, $4@4 50; Hens, $6@7; Ducks, $3@3 50 for old and $2 50@5 for young; Geese, 75c@$1 ⅌ pair; Goslings, $1@1 25; Pigeons, $1 12½@1 25 ⅌ dozen for old and young.

Meat Market.

Following are the rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—First quality, 5@5½c; second quality, 4½@5c; third quality, 3@4c ⅌ ℔.

VEAL—4@5c for large and 5@7c ⅌ ℔ for small.

MUTTON—4@5c ⅌ ℔.

LAMB—Spring, 5@6c ⅌ ℔.

PORK—Live Hogs, 4@4¼c ⅌ ℔ for hard, 3@3¼c for soft and 4c for feeders; dressed Hogs, 5@6½c ⅌ ℔.

Eastern Markets.

CHICAGO, July 12th.

WHEAT—July, 66⅝c; September, 68¼c; December, 70¼c.

NEW YORK, July 12th.

WHEAT—July, 71⅜c; August, 71¾c; September, 72½c; October, 72¾c; December, 74⅝c.

California Fruit Sales.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Porter Brothers Company sold at open auction to-day: Bartlett pears, $3 35@3 75; Washington plums, $2 30@3 35; Simonis, $2 65@3 30; mixed plums, $2 65; Burbanks, $1 80@2 65; Tragedy prunes, $1 10@2 35; Satsumas, $1 65@2 20; German prunes, $2; Purple Duane plums, $1 45@1 85; Peach plums, $1 45@1 85; Norman plums, $1 90; Royal Hatives, $1@1 65; St. John peaches, $1 55@2 15; Freestones, $1 45; Hale's Early, $1 05@1 45; figs, $1 25@1 45; Fontainbleau grapes, single crates, $1 25.

BOSTON, July 12.—The Porter Brothers Company sold at open auction to-day: Bartlett pears, $3 70; Barry prunes, $3; Tragedys, $1 80@2 80; Satsumas, $2 74; Burbanks, $2 60; Ogons, $2 12; Purple Duane plums, $1 55@2; Washingtons, $1 50@1 75; peach plums, $1 25@1 62; St. John peaches, $1 50@2; Hale's Early, $1 25@1 50; Figs, 55c@$1.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The Porter Brothers Company sold at open auction to-day: Bartlett pears, $1 70@2 45; half-boxes Bartletts, $1 05@1 25; half-boxes Clapp's Favorites, $1 05; peach plums, $1 30@1 85; Tragedy prunes, $1 20@1 75; Abundance, $1 15@$1 60; Burbanks, $1 30@1 55; Purple Duane plums, $1 25@1 50; Simonis, $1 40@1 50; Mikados, $1 35@1 45; Washington plums, $1 25@1 40; Royal Hatives, 70c@$1 25; St. Catherines, $1 05@1 20; Bulgarians, 90c; single crates grapes, $1 35; nectarines, $1 05; peaches, 60c@$1 10.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 12.—The Porter Brothers Company sold at open auction to-day: Bartlett pears, $2 55; Tragedy prunes, $2 05@2 20; peach plums, $1 80@1 90; Hale's Early peaches, 90c.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Earl Fruit Company sold California fruit at open auction (West Shore dock) to-day, realizing the following prices: Bartlett pears, $3 10@3 30; Tragedy prunes, $1 75@2 10; peach plums, $1 40@2 35; Purple Duane, $1 45@1 50.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The Earl Fruit Company sold California fruit at open auction to-day, realizing the following prices: Tragedy prunes, $1 70; plums, $1 54; peaches, $1 18; figs, 96c. Car sold for $1,500 gross.

BOSTON, July 12.—The Earl Fruit Company sold California fruit at open auction to-day, realizing prices as follows: Satsuma plums, $3; Burbanks, $2 87; peaches, $1 40@2 12; crates, $1 88@2 30; Tragedy prunes, $1 85@2 13; figs, $1.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The Earl Fruit Company sold California fruit at open auction to-day, realizing the following prices: Tragedy prunes, $1 40@1 80; peach plums, $1 40@1 85; Burbanks, $1 40@1 65; Abundance, $1 25@1 50; Royal Hatives, 90c@$1 25; Purple Duane, $1 15; Royal apricots, $1 30@1 55; Fontainbleau grapes, $1 45; Madeline, $1 45; St. John peaches, $1@1 25; Hale's Early, 65@80c; nectarines, $1 40.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The National Fruit Association sold California fruit at open auction to-day as follows: Royal apricots, $1 40@1 45; Silver prunes, $1 30; peaches, 50c@$1 20; pears, $1 10@1 60; Tragedy prunes, $1 15@1 75; Burbank plums, $1 35@1 40; Purple Duane plums, $1 10@1 70; other plums, $1 05@1 40.

ST. PAUL, July 12.—The National Fruit Association sold California fruit at open auction to-day as follows: Peaches, 85@90c; prunes, $2 15@2 30.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Stephens & Humphrey sold one car California fruit to-day at the following prices at Erie Pier: Hale's Early peaches, $1 30; peach plums, $1 50@1 35; Tragedy prunes, $1 90@1 80; Royal Hatives, $1 05@1 10. Car, $1,570.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

Trade Quiet in Local Produce Circles To-Day—Quotations Unchanged.

SACRAMENTO, July 12th.

Trade was quiet in local produce circles to day, prices remaining unchanged.

Following are the retail prices for the various articles mentioned:

FRUIT—Pineapples, 50c each; Bananas, 25c ⅌ dozen; Limes, 10c ⅌ dozen; Lemons, 20@30c; Riverside Oranges, 15@30c; Black Figs, 5c ⅌ ℔; White Figs, 6c; Apples, 3c; Pears, 5c; Peaches, 5c; Plums, 5c; Prunes, 5c; Apricots, 5c; Blackberries, 5c ⅌ box; Strawberries, 3 ℔s for 25c; Cantaloupes, 15@25c; Watermelons, 25c.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Butter—Valley, ⅌ roll, 35c; Petaluma, 40c; Fancy Creamery, 45c; Firkin, 25c; California Cheese, 12½c; Young America, 14c; Eastern Creamery, 20c; Limburger, 20c; genuine Swiss, 35c; American, 25c; Martin's Cream, 15c; Neufchatel, 10c each.

EGGS—California, 20c ⅌ dozen, or 2 dozen for 35c.

POULTRY—Turkeys—Live Hens and Gobblers, 14c ⅌ ℔; dressed, 16c; Chickens—Hens, 60c each, $6 50 ⅌ dozen; Roosters, 55c each, $5 50 ⅌ dozen; Broilers, 50c each, $5 ⅌ dozen; Tame Ducks, 75c each, $7 50 ⅌ dozen; Geese, $2 50 ⅌ pair.

VEGETABLES—Onions, 2c ⅌ ℔; Bunch Vegetables, 12½c; Horse Radish, 10c ⅌ ℔; Garlic, 6c ⅌ ℔; Artichokes, 60c ⅌ dozen; Cauliflower, 10c each; Green Peppers, 10c; Potatoes, local, 50@60c; new Potatoes, 1½c ⅌ ℔; Green Peas, 5c ⅌ ℔; Alameda Peas, 2 ℔s for 15c; Cucumbers, 10c ⅌ doz; String Beans, 5c ⅌ ℔; Summer Squash, 3c; Wax Beans, 5c; Shell Beans, 8c ⅌ ℔; Lettuce, 3 for 5c; Bay Lettuce, 3 for 10c; Green Corn, 25c ⅌ doz; Egg Plant, 8c ⅌ ℔; Yellow Squash, 5c ⅌ ℔; Okra, 25c ⅌ ℔; Tomatoes, 5c ⅌ ℔.

MEATS—Beef—Prime Rib Roast, 12½@15c; Loin Steak, 12½@15c; Rump Steak, 10c; Chuck Roast, 10c, Rump, 8c; Brisket, 8c; Chuck Steak, 10c. Veal—Loin and Rib Chops, 15c; Roast Veal, 12c. Mutton—Leg, 11@12½c; Loin and Rib Chops, 12½c; Mutton Stew, 8c; Shoulder Chops, 8c. Pork—Roast and Chops, 15c; Corned Pork, 15c; Sausage, 12½c; Vienna Sausage, 15c; Bacon, 14@15c; Ham, 16@20c.

HAY AND GRAIN—Oat Hay, 60c ⅌ cwt; Wheat, 60c; second quality, 50c; Alfalfa, new, first cutting, 50c; old, third cutting, 55c; Whole Barley, 80c; Ground Barley, 95c; Feed Oats, $1 15@1 35; Middlings, 80c; Bran, 70c; Straw, 65c.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12, 1895.

MORNING SESSION.

Alpha	9c	Lady Wash	1c
Alta	18c	Mexican	68@67c
Belcher	37c	Ophir	1 45
B. & B.	60c	Overman	21c
Bullion	10c	Potosi	41c
C. Point	41@40c	Savage	49c
Chollar	68c	S. B. & M.	11c
G. & C.	40c	S. Nevada	61c
H. & N	1 45	Y. Jacket	49c

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Ophir	1 45@1 50	Y. Jacket	45c
G. & C.	41c	Confidence	95c
B. & B.	61@63c	S. Nev.	61c
C. C. & V	2 80	Bullion	10c
Savage	50c	Seg. Belcher	11c
Scorpion	4c	Justice	11c
Chollar	69@68c	Union	35c
Potosi	42@41c	Occidental	20c
H. & N	1 45@1 50	Andes	31c

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Alta	18c	H. & N	1 45
Andes	31c	Justice	11c
Belcher	37c	Mexican	70c
B. & B.	61c	Mono	6c
Bodie Con	26c	Occidental Con	20c
Bullion	10c	Ophir	1 45
Challenge	34c	Overman	21c
Chollar	68c	Potosi	42c
Confidence	95c	Savage	50c
C. C. & Va	2 75	S. Nevada	61c
C. Point	40c	Union Con	35c
G. & C.	43c	Y. Jacket	45c

A Soldier's Answer.

Emperor Napoleon, after one of his great battles, gathered the remnant of his forces around him, and proceeded to compliment them in his characteristic manner, so endearing to the hearts of his soldiers. Finally Company D of the Guards, who had been in the thick of the fight, were ordered to present themselves, and to the astonishment of the Emperor a single soldier appeared. He was bound up in bandages and could barely walk.

"Where is the rest of your company?" asked the Emperor.

A tear welled in the old soldier's eye as he answered: "Your majesty, they lie on the field dead," and then sorrowfully added, "They fought better than I."—Harper's Round Table.

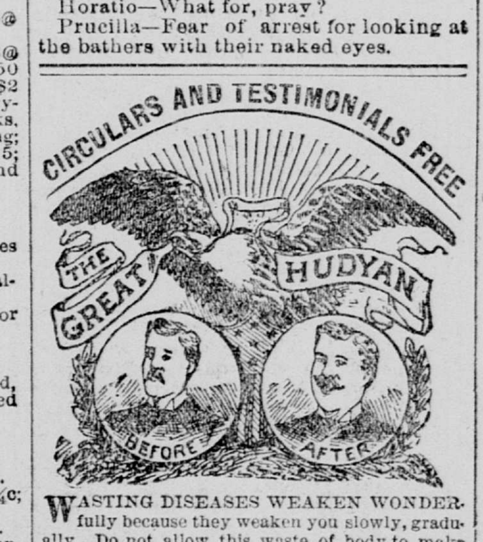
At Atlantic City.

Horatio—Are the police regulations very strict here on the beach?

Prucilla—Well now! Most of the women wear dark glasses.

Horatio—What for, pray?

Prucilla—Fear of arrest for looking at the bathers with their naked eyes.



WASTING DISEASES WEAKEN WONDERfully because they weaken you slowly, gradually. Do not allow this waste of body to make you a poor, flabby, immature man. Health, strength and vigor is for you whether you be rich or poor. The Great Hudyan is to be had only from the Hudson Medical Institute. This wonderful discovery was made by the specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest and most powerful vitalizer made. It is so powerful that it is simply wonderful how harmless it is. You can get it from nowhere but from the Hudson Medical Institute. Write for circulars and testimonials.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

HUDYAN is purely vegetable.

HUDYAN stops prematureness of the discharge in twenty days. Cures **LOST MANHOOD**, constipation, dizziness, falling sensations, nervous twitching of the eyes and other parts.

Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. It is as cheap as any other remedy.

HUDYAN cures debility, nervousness, emissions, and develops and restores weak organs. Pains in the back, losses by day or night stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private indorsements.

Prematureness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in twenty days by the use of Hudyan. Hudyan costs no more than any other remedy.

Send for circulars and testimonials.

TAINTED BLOOD—Impure blood due to serious private disorders carries myriads of sore-producing germs. Then comes sore throat, pimples, copper colored spots, ulcers in mouth, old sores and falling hair. You can save a trip to Hot Springs by writing for 'Blood Book' to the old physicians of the

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take **no other.** *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "**Relief for Ladies,**" *in letter*, by return **Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. *Name Paper.* **Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square,** Sold by all Local Druggists. Philada., Pa.

COTTOLENE.

"Oh, these Advertisements Tire me."

Some advertisements do have that tendency. So do some people, and some books. Nevertheless bright people understand that the advertising columns now-a-days carry valuable information about things new and good. Such is

Cottolene

The New Vegetable Shortening

Common sense teaches that a pure vegetable product must be more wholesome than hog's grease.

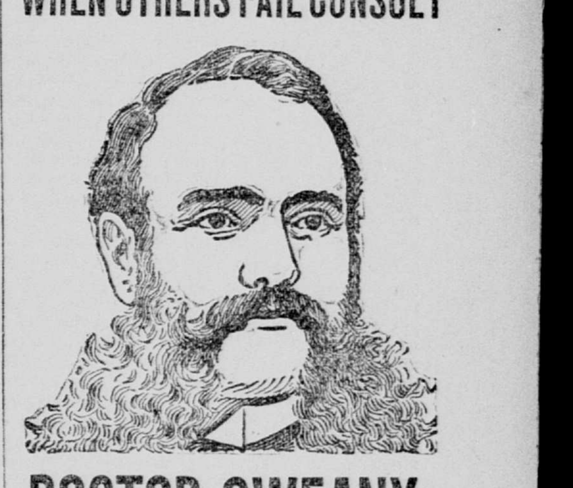
Cottolene

is part cotton seed oil and part beef suet, refined and purified by the most effective process known. It is more economical than lard for every use, and imparts a delicate, palatable flavor to food. Ask your grocer for the

Genuine COTTOlene.

MADE ONLY BY
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS and
Chicago, New York, Boston.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL CONSULT



DOCTOR SWEANY,

SPECIALIST,

Formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., who for a number of years has had permanent offices at San Francisco, Cal., where the sick and afflicted can receive treatment in the future as they have in the past from the ablest and most successful specialist of the age.

YOUNG MEN If you are troubled with night emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, aversion to society, stupidness, despondency, loss of energy, ambition, and self-confidence, which deprive you of your manhood and absolutely unfit you for study, business or marriage, you should take treatment from this noted specialist before it is too late.

MIDDLE AGED & OLD MEN—There are thousands of you troubled with weak aching backs and kidneys, frequent painful urinations and sediment in urine, impotency or weakness of sexual organs, and other unmistakable signs of nervous debility and premature decay. Many die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The most obstinate cases of this character treated with unfailing success. Delay is dangerous.

PRIVATE Diseases—Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Inflammations, Discharges, Strictures, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly cured without pain or detention from business.

CATARRH—Which poisons the breath, stomach and lungs and paves the way for Consumption. Throat, Liver, Heart, Kidney, Bladder and all constitutional and internal troubles; also Rupture, Piles, Fistula treated far in advance of any institution in the country.

BLOOD AND SKIN Diseases, Sores, Spots, Pimples, Scrofula, Syphilitic Taints, Tumors, Tetter, Eczema and Blood Poison, primary or secondary thoroughly eradicated, leaving the system in a strong, pure and healthful condition.

LADIES—If you are suffering from persistent Headaches, Painful Menstruation, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Intolerable Itching, Displacement of the Womb, or any other distressing ailments peculiar to your sex, you should consult Dr Sweany without delay. He cures when others fail.

WRITE Your troubles if living away from the city. Thousands cured at home by correspondence. Strictly confidential. Medicine sent secure from observation. Book entitled "GUIDE TO HEALTH" sent free to those describing their troubles.

Office hours—9 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sunday 10 a. m. to 12 m. only. Address

DR. F. L. SWEANY,
737 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

JAMES B. DEVINE, CHARLES T. HUGHES,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Rooms 2 and 4, - - - - 420 J street.

A. L. HART,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office, Southwest corner Fifth and J streets. Rooms 12, 13 and 14, Sutter building.

HIRAM W. JOHNSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
504 J Street.

W. P. HARLOW,
Attorney-at-Law,
916 Fifth street, between I and J, Sacramento, Cal.

CHARLES F. GARDNER,
Attorney-at-Law.
Receiver U. S. Land Office, Sacramento.

CHAUNCEY H. DUNN. S. SOLON HOLL.
HOLL & DUNN,
Lawyers.
Offices: 920 Fifth street, Sacramento. Telephone No. 14.

WILLIAM A. GETT, JR.,
Attorney-at-Law,
Sutter building, southwest corner of Fifth and J. Telephone No. 359.

ARTHUR M. SEYMOUR. CLINTON L. WHITE. JOS. W. HUGHES.
WHITE, HUGHES & SEYMOUR,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law.
Rooms 7, 9, 11 and 13. 420 J street, Sacramento. California.

8-FOOT STEEL WINDMILL,
$27 50.
GALVANIZED AFTER completion.
Simple, Strong and Good
WESLEY ROSE,
Agent for California.
STORE, 1031 K STREET.

Whole Wheat Bread
—MADE BY THE—
OLD HOMESTEAD BAKERY,
1012 J STREET AND BRANCH BAKERY 619 J STREET.

What is More Attractive
Than a pretty face with a fresh, bright complexion? For it, use Pozzoni's Powder.