# VON MOLTKE'S EQUAL.

## Great Praise for the Generalship of Count Waldersee.

### WILL LIKELY GUIDE THE GERMAN ARMIES IN CASE OF WAR.

**Said to Be Quite the Equal as a Tactician of the Late Field Marshal, and in Respect of Dash and Energy, Is Second to No General That Germany Has Ever Had—Favorable Comment on All Sides as to the Fighting Qualities of Troops.**

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—The military experts who have just returned from participation in the annual maneuvers at Stettin are unanimous in their praise of the masterly generalship of Count Von Waldersee, who reversed the whole programme and snatched unforeseen advantages from the Kaiser himself. The manner in which he conducted his part of the operation has confirmed the opinion that he will be the one to guide the German armies in the next European war in which Germany shall be a combatant. As a tactician, he is almost if not quite the equal of the late Field Marshal Von Moltke, and in respect of dash and energy is second to no General that Germany has ever had.

In regard to the fighting qualities of the German troops, the notions formed by the various experts and correspondents differ somewhat, but in the main are favorable. One correspondent says the reserve men during the heat of the movements lay about on the ground, making it look like a battlefield strewn with wounded. During the climbing of the slopes for an assault, the men dropped from the effects of the heat as though they had been shot, and the army doctors rode around among them and administered reviving cordials to them. The sanitary corps unfastened the heavy knapsacks from the fallen men and assisted them to rise to their feet. The men were always full of grit, and moved forward as soon as they were able after they had recovered their strength.

Your correspondent, who was present throughout the maneuvers, contends that the men stood the hardships imposed upon them with wonderful fortitude without showing fatigue worth mentioning. It is true that many of them broke down and lay by the roadside, but these men comprised only a few hundred out of 120,000.

Of much more serious importance was the failure of horse material. The cavalry became completely played out, and the horses of the balloon detachment were so overworked that sometimes not even the severest whipping sufficed to get them up hill. The weight of the gas reservoir also proved too great a strain for the horses, and this shows the necessity for a radical reform of the military material.

Another reform affecting the lances introduced throughout the German cavalry of late years seems imperatively necessary. The lances do good work for a single man sent out to scout in opening doors and windows, giving the natives of an occupied country a wholesome scare and a degree of respect for invading forces during a clearing-up expedition, but as soon as the men work in squadrons the lance becomes an incumbrance and a source of danger to both man and horse. Your correspondent, after collecting the views of military experts, and comparing them with his own experience during the maneuvers, holds that the uhlans may continue to use lances, but the hussars, dragoons and cuirassiers must be relieved of this hindrance.

The infantry tried their new bayonets, which are of triangular shape, instead of being shaped like yataghans, and it is conceded the later style proves to be the most useful of any.

The new portable tents were a great success. The men like them, as they can be erected without the slightest trouble. There was a great deal of dissatisfaction, however, with the management of the commissariat. Numbers of men complained that they had nothing to eat for a whole day except a slice of bread. Officers and men alike were sometimes so fatigued that they preferred to go to sleep rather than to remain awake and await the arrival of food. The Chief Commissary received a decoration at which he was highly elated, but the other officers of the commissariat were left to indulge in volumes of bad language provoked by the manners of the hungry men. The officers contend, however, that the men are themselves to blame for not getting more food than they did, and ascribe all their privations in that respect to their perversity.

The facilities afforded to the members of the press throughout the maneuvers through the Captain of the General Staff Bureau were unexceptionable. Every scrap of information asked for by the correspondents was given promptly and cheerfully and with pleasant words. No restrictions of any sort were imposed upon the representatives of the press. Colonel Von Loewenfield had the care of the foreign attaches, to whom every attention was shown.

Before the Kaiser and Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria parted the new Austrian Cabinet was exhaustively discussed by them. The change in the Ministry does not in the least concern the political situation or affect the Dreibund, but the fact that it practically submerges the Austro-German group has given a twinge in Berlin, especially to the Conservatives. Practically Count Badeni enters office without a programme. Austrian Poles with anti-Democratic leaning constitute a majority of the Cabinet, so that there is not the slightest chance of a popular extension of the franchise, nor indeed of any popular reforms. There is no reason, therefore, why the German Conservatives should not welcome the Badeni Ministry, and probably the Austro-German group will so decide to accept Badeni.

The appointment of Sir Frank Laseller as British Embassador to Germany is taken as a forecast of Lord Salisbury's intention to enter into a closer friendship with the Dreibund. The new Embassador is widely known to have German sympathies. He is a cousin of Lord Salisbury and through marriage is related to the Duke of Devonshire. Berlin society is in expectation of witnessing a brilliant period of receptions under the auspices of the new Embassador, the gaiety of the British Embassy having been rather dampened under Sir Edward Malet's increasing disposition to curtail the Embassy's hospitalities.

King Alexander of Servia has approached the family of the Grand Duke of Hesse upon the subject of arranging for his marriage to Princess Sybillo of Hesse, and it is understood that his representations have been declined, and he has applied to the Princess Dolgorouki, the morganatic widow of Czar Alexander III of Russia, who has two young unmarried daughters, the Princesses Olga and Catherine, aged respectively 21 and 17 years.

The Spanish Government has ordered 30,000 Mauser rifles for the use of the Government troops in Cuba. The arms have been ordered at the Lowe gun works in England.

The *Tageblatt* and other Berlin papers are making an attack upon the supposed intrigue designated to oust Prince Von Hohenlohe from the Chancellorship in favor of Count Von Eulenburg. These journals make reference to Poultney Bigelow as endeavoring to work court influences against Prince Von Hohenlohe, and declare that his tactless interference based upon his acquaintance with the Emperor is not approved in the court circle. Though nobody regards Mr. Bigelow as of the slightest consequence, the papers aver the matter is worth mentioning as showing to what extent persons may go in meddling with affairs in which they have no concern.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

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

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### DEAFENED BY ELECTRICITY.

**A Broken Wire Strikes Allen L. Clare on the Ear.**

On Saturday morning an electric wire, which had become broken, fell on the store near Tenth and K streets, occupied by T. Lauder.

Allen L. Clare, an employe of Lauder's, was running a buggy at the time, and in its descent the wire just touched his ear, making him deaf on that side. The physician who was called to attend him fears that the drum of the ear is destroyed.

The water pipe that descends from the roof of the building became charged with electricity, and men and boys who gathered there amused themselves by touching it, some of them receiving pretty severe shocks. The pavement finally became so charged that a dog that ran across it howled with pain, and left the vicinity as speedily as possible. One of the employes of the electric company soon appeared, however, and took care of the broken wire, not, however, until a horse had been severely shocked.

### Held for Grand Larceny.

William Irving, who was charged with having taken a small sum of money from the pocket of H. W. Garrett a week ago, has been held to answer by Justice Davis for grand larceny. His bail was fixed at $1,000.

### The Time Is Short.

To-day the tramps and vagrants in Washington must leave or the Citizens' Vigilance Committee will be after them. The police department of this city should place a quarantine guard at the brtdge.

### A False Alarm.

The fire department was called out last night by an alarm from the Corporation House on Fifth street, near K, but a diligent search of the neighborhood failed to discover any fire.

### PROSPEROUS WAGE-EARNERS.

**To Have Them There Must Be Prosperous Wage-Payers.**

[From the Colusa Sun.]

It may be that twenty-five per cent. can be cut off the gross earnings of the railroad company without forcing the company to cut down the wages of its employes, or it may be entire justice to so reduce the charges without regard to effects, but the mode of arriving at it is not business-like or proper. Politicians, with no more information of the subject matter than a Hottentot, write a platform demanding thus and so, and candidates swallow the pledge. Then come certain newspapers and cram the pledges down the throats of the successful candidates. First all the Commissioners were caricatured and held up to scorn and one proposed a reduction; then the other two had a siege of abuse for weeks. They were caricatured in every possible way, and all the choicest English was leveled at them, not in argument, but in ridicule and abuse. Under such pressure the commission had to consider the matter. The *Sun* hopes that the reduction can be made and without a jar on the business interests of the State, but it can never indorse the methods no matter how it works. If an officer is honest and a reduction is necessary, he will make it without all the abuse that was heaped upon the members of the commission; if the abuse influenced him it was just as dishonest as though he had been influenced by money. The only influence should be the merits of the case.

May it not be possible that the platform makers and the caricaturists of officers may be hoisted by their own petard? It is a matter of fact that the railroad company sets the rate of wages in this State, and it is a fact that rates can be so cut as that the company cannot afford to pay wages. It will become apparent to the employes of the company that such could be the case. Now suppose these employes should, in a body, conclude that the reductions proposed by the commission would do just that thing? What would become of the political aspirations of those who bank on getting into office by war on the company? Acting in concert, the railroad employes have the power to carry any election. They can carry every laboring man with them, and of course if they make an appeal for the company they can sustain it by such reasons as to carry a majority of men, of whatever calling, with them.

The men and papers who have made the demands on the commission have gloated over the idea of forcing the Southern Pacific into the hands of a receiver, and it is evident that that would be disastrous to the best interests of the State. None of the roads in the hands of receivers have made prompt payment of wages; none have made prompt payment of interest. Such a condition for the largest employer of labor in the State cannot be good. There can be no prosperous wage-earners without prosperous wage-payers. The one condition must precede the other. There can be no prosperity in any business without a healthy adjustment of business relations, and an ignorant meddling with these relations is as dangerous as an ignorant meddling with the affairs around a powder mill. Now the *Sun* is not maintaining that the action of the commission is not just right; it does not profess to know, but it will be a great miracle if it is right, because it comes of as great a mass of ignorance as was ever brought to bear on any question. It is to be hoped that it will all come around right. There is something in an overruling Providence in the affairs of nations, and it may be that Providence chooses to work with ignorance as a tool.

### Shade Trees.

The fashion of setting shade trees is becoming almost universal, and it is one that should be encouraged, for they are both picturesque and useful, and add much to the appearance of a home. When this is being done, though, care should be taken not to set the trees where they will be in the way at some future time. When setting trees try to imagine how they will look when full grown, and then you can easily determine where they should stand. The primary object of a shade tree is of course the cool shade they provide, but this is something that can be easily overdone. We know of more than one house that is shaded until it is gloomy, and that is not the object of shade about a house. As sunshine is the greatest and best disinfectant and deodorizer, the trees should be set so as to allow the sun to strike every part of the house and shine in every window that it could reach if the trees were not here. Again the trees should be set in places where they will never interfere with views from the windows of the houses unless there may be some that it is desirable to use the trees as a screen to hide. In such cases evergreen trees make the best living screens, for they are there the year through. Too many trees in a yard is not as bad as none, but they spoil the effect.

We have many natural trees that make perfect shade trees, and the nurseries furnish many ornamental sorts that look well in a yard.

Set shade trees by all means, but do not set them so as to keep sunshine from the house and spoil your outlook.

A Madrid paper says a Spanish squadron will be sent to urge the claims of Spain against the United States in the Alliance affair, but no such claims have been presented.

### VOICE OF THE PRESS.

**Expressions From Newspapers of Interior California.**

[Marysville Appeal.]

The cereal yield of the United States this year will be the greatest on record: Nearly all the grain will have passed the danger point in a few days, and calculations can now safely be made as to the extent of the crop. Prices will be low, but the aggregate money value of the crop will be great.

A PROSPEROUS CITY.

[Solano Republican.]

The press is a unit in extolling the enterprise of Sacramento's citizens in so successfully carrying out the wonderful electrical exposition, which has already advertised the city far and wide. The thirty thousand visitors who poured into the Capital City last Monday will cherish favorable impressions of the great reform that has been effected. The construction of the great transcontinental railroad was first begun in Sacramento, and it is the first city having successfully directed transmission of electricity over a long distance. We join in the admiration everywhere expressed for the city and her progressive citizens.

WILL IT COME.

[Oakland Times.]

Will it come? That is, the convention. Colonel Isaac Trumbo of Utah says that it will. He expresses the belief that San Francisco can secure the Republican National Convention if the people of that city will but work for it. But then, San Francisco is not noted for working together to any great extent. But now is the time to put their united shoulders to the wheel and for once manifest a little Chicago spirit of union and enterprise. It would be a great thing for this State to capture both the national conventions.

A HOPEFUL INDICATION.

[Oroville Mercury.]

There is a great and growing revival of the mining industry in California. There is no disputing of this fact. Reports are continually coming in from the mining districts of new discoveries and the increased development of old mines. Many new stamp mills are being erected and the old ones are being put in good repair. Mining towns that had almost been deserted for years have taken another lease of life, and they are booming again or will soon be quite prosperous once more. It begins to appear as if mining will soon again rank as one of the first industries of the State.

SYMPATHY MAY BE COSTLY.

[San Diego Union.]

It would not be surprising if the United States were to be compelled to pay handsomely for the aid and comfort furnished by the people in this country to the Cuban insurgents. It is no longer a matter of dispute that large quantities of munitions of war have been shipped from eastern ports and successfully landed at points on the island where they would do the most good. In some instances probably the arms and ammunition have been taken to sea, ostensibly destined for some other country than Cuba, only to be transferred on the ocean highway to a vessel bound for the island. Just how far this maneuver will relieve this country from liability remains to be seen. But there can be no doubt that in several instances munitions of war have been forwarded directly to the scene of the insurrection. The United States compelled England to pay some $15,000,000 for letting the cruiser Alabama get to sea to aid the Confederate cause. It is difficult to see why for this country to aid the Cuban insurgents through failure to prevent filibustering is any the less a violation of the neutrality laws. Unfortunately the influence of a very considerable portion of the press of the United States has not been exerted in favor of a strict observance of treaty rights.

CODE COMMISSION.

[Stockton Independent.]

The Code Commission will, undoubtedly, do a good work in compiling and condensing the mass of legislation now lumbering the statute books, and weeding out the rubbish that further burdens those tomes. It is an uncomfortable reflection, however, that after the commission comes the Legislature to make more legal litter and mar the good work that is being done. A member of the commission says that body does not want to make any radical changes. That would be a good motto for legislators to adopt. It would save much vexation and uncertainty that now attends all legal procedures, not in California alone, but in every State.

MANY KINDS OF CROPS.

[Fresno Expositor.]

When the agriculturists of Fresno County get into the way of planting many kinds of crops and raising their own barley and hay, and growing those crops that produce a maximum quantity of the best flesh-producing feed for hogs and milch cows, raising pigs and poultry, beans and potatoes and the unnumbered other things that everybody here consumes and almost no one now produces, this county will be one of the richest in the State, and its people the happiest and most contented.

SIMPLE LOGIC.

[Willows Journal.]

When an acre of ground with usual cultivation produces ten sacks of wheat and the grain brings $1 50 per sack, it amounts to $15 per acre; and when that grain is reduced to seventy-five cents per sack no sane man can figure so, no matter by what rule of arithmetic, that wages can be the same in both instances. A reduction in the article produced must bring a corresponding reduction in the price of the labor that produces the article of commerce. The same rule must and does apply to the carrying of freight. When the rates of transportation are lowered the expenses must be lowered to correspond. Any person not an idiot can figure that on his finger-tips.

NEW SACRAMENTO.

[Grass Valley Union.]

Sacramento's electric carnival was a glorious success. This fact cannot be disputed. The day, September 9, 1895, will long be remembered by Sacramentans as the birth of a new Sacramento. But there were many obstacles to be overcome before this event was brought to a successful termination, which the outside world has little idea of. The struggle to obtain electric power in Sacramento from the Folsom dam and canal was a long and bitter one, and now that the power has been obtained Sacramento has taken hold of the matter of advertising its advantages with commendable enterprise and rare energy.

PREVENT CROWDING.

[El Dorado Republican.]

Study human beings and not laws. Don't try to mold men and change their natures to fit laws and social rules of all kinds, but get at the rules and make them conform to the real ideas and aspirations of the human beings. Above all, try to prevent crowding, and see that one man does not stand on another fellow's toes, for if he persistently does so all the laws and religions and moral codes ever promulgated will not prevent a riot.

WELL PUT.

[Alameda Telegram.]

The Central and Northern Californian is furnished a lesson by his brother in the southern part of the State. No man in that part of the State is heard to run down the town he lives in or any other town in the southern part of the State. In fact, he is always praising Southern California on car or boat or stage, wherever he may be whereas the other damns his own town with faint praise and for all others has nothing but contempt. As the *Gazette* of Berkeley puts it tersely: "Good-natured rivalry is all right, but we always want to have a good word for all parts of the State. We want to tell the stranger that comes here for investment that California is an empire of its own; that no matter what portion of the State he settles in, he will prosper. We should point with pride to Los Angeles, Riverside and other counties that raise citrus fruits; Napa and Sonoma for fine wines; to Solano, Sacramento, Alameda, Contra Costa and others for fine deciduous fruits; to Fresno, Kern and others for raisins; to Calaveras, Butte, Mokelumne, Amador, El Dorado and others for gold; to the San Joaquin for wheat; to Contra Costa and Alameda for coal; to Los Angeles, Ventura and Santa Barbara for oil. In fact, we can present to the stranger such an array of facts as will dazzle him."

WHAT HE LEARNS.

[Sebastopol Times.]

The man who runs a local paper learns in due season that he must not expect even briefly expressed thanks for any of the pleasant things he may say about people, but he knows to a moral certainty that the slightest error will call down maledictions upon his head. He may give a man or a woman complimentary notices in his paper hundreds of times and never hear of it, but let him just hint at something not quite complimentary and that same man or woman will scalp him sure within twelve hours.

SEPTEMBER RAINS.

[Oroville Register.]

Many recall other years when rains fell in September, although as a rule the month here is a rainless one. In 1866, according to that prince of chronologists James Fox, a hard rain fell on the 26th and 27th of September, and in 1884 a severe rain fell on the 7th of that month. E. P. Farnham tells us that one year so much rain fell in September that they had to discontinue logging at the Lumpkin Mill, although later in the fall, after the teams had all been sent to the valley, the weather was fine for a long time. These early rains do considerable damage, they injure grapes, spoil figs, wet hay, hurt dry feed, and do damage in various other ways.

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THE NONPAREIL.

"The Nonpareil"

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

This morning we will place on our counters over one hundred pieces of Fancy Black Dress Goods. These are the newest and most desirable styles for fall wear. The lot includes mohair and wool mixtures and fancy Jacquard effects. Judging from the scarcity of this class of goods in the market this season they promise to be in greater demand than ever. Prices, 65c, 75c and $1 a Yard.

You never saw such values as these.

BLACK SATIN SOLEIL
At 50c a Yard.

These are Plain Satin-faced Goods, 38 inches wide and all-wool. A stylish material and an excellent cloth for service. Previous to this season we have never been able to buy Satin Soleils to sell for less than $1 a yard. This lot that we offer at 50c is a special purchase and will go quickly at the price.

FUR and PLUSH CAPES.

A large part of our purchase is here and ready for your inspection. We would suggest that if you intend purchasing a fall garment you have a greater number of styles to select from now than you will have a month or two later.

Wasserman, Davis & Co.
AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK PATTERNS,
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Men's $2 Dress Shoes.

We have them in all styles, razor or square toe, with neat tip, congress or lace. Nothing shoddy about them. They will look as well as any $3 shoe on the foot. All sizes and widths. Our price, $2.

TO-DAY

We received another lot of those Ladies' Fine Kid Dress Button Shoes, kid or cloth tops, razor or square toes, neat patent leather tips, that we have been selling at $2. You know that other dealers have been charging you $3 for a shoe not as stylish or good in any way, but our price still remains at $2. All widths and sizes.

Boys' Good, Strong Everyday Shoes, $1 and up.

GEISER & KAUFMAN,
Leading Shoe Dealers,
603 J STREET, - SACRAMENTO.

### CHARM OF GROUSE-SHOOTING.

**The Delightful Effect of the Exhilarating Exercise.**

What, then, is the charm of grouse-shooting over dogs on a mountain or moor, where there is plenty of cover? There is, first, the charm of watching the working of the dogs, the intelligence, the interest in the sport which makes skilled canine co-operation so fascinating to a lover of animals, as every sportsman must be. Then there is the pleasure of using one's knowledge of the habits of birds, of the grounds they will frequent, deep heather or bracken cover in the hot middle of the August day, short heather on which they feed, in the early morning or in the evening; of using one's knowledge of the moor in order that the ground may be so worked as to force the birds from all directions into strong holding cover, where they will be likely to lie well; the pleasure, in short, of using the stored-up experience that makes up what may, perhaps, be called moor-craft.

Then there is the walking which soon gets into hard condition the man who shoot over dogs and perseveres resolutely when, for the first two or three days, he feels the weakening effects of the sedentary life of towns. It is only by the sportsman who does the necessary hard walking that the exhilarating effects of the mountain air are felt in full. This exhilaration has been compared to that of champagne, but is more like the new sense of the mere joy of living that comes from a plunge in the sea after a long hot walk, when one comes out light, vigorous and feeling as though by some magic the tireless activity of youth has been regained. The result of a few days' hard mountain-walking after grouse is felt not only in lungs renewed and limbs made hard and vigorous, but in a brighter and healthier attitude of the mind towards life, which makes it possible to draw into the inmost being the joy of the broad earth, and is as invigorating to the moral and mental as to the physical nature. The charm of the mountains is always there, but the marksman who keeps to the butts has not gained, as the fixed price of hard exercise, the state of the body and mind in which to feel it. The keenness of the eye to see, the freshness and strength of the nerves to receive and enjoy, can be got only from active exercise made possible by the excitement of sport, which stimulates a man to exert himself as he could never do without it.—Saturday Review.

### A Fight With a Shark.

A terrible fight with a shark took place at Vado, on the Ligurian coast, the other day. The bathers were alarmed by the appearance of this "wolf of the sea" swimming about sixty feet from the shore, and a naval officer who was superintending the demolition of a steamer got a gun from a custom-house officer and shot at the shark, wounding it in the head. Believing it to be hors de combat, a sailor from a torpedo boat jumped into the sea to finish it and drag it to land. But the fish was quite capable, and tried to seize the sailor. Seeing the man's peril the naval officer, Lieutenant Elio, jumped into the sea in his turn to assist the sailor. The two brave fellows succeeded in killing the shark, amid the applause of the spectators, who had anxiously watched the fight. The fish turned out to be about five feet long, and weighed a little over 1¼ cwt.—London Daily News.

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THE OLDEST SAVINGS BANK IN THE city, corner Fifth and J streets, Sacramento. Guaranteed capital, $500,000; paid up capital, gold coin, $400,000. Reserve fund, $51,000. Term and ordinary deposits, $3,417,002. Loans on real estate July 1, 1895, $3,056,580. Term and ordinary deposits received. Dividends paid in January and July. Money loaned upon real estate only. Information furnished upon application to W. P. COLEMAN, President.
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THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S LAND DEPARTMENT has in charge and for sale, at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, the lands of the Capay Valley Land Company, the lands and townsites of the Pacific Improvement Company, the lands of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the lands of the Oregon & California Railroad Company, and the irrigated lands of the Crocker-Huffman Land & Water Company.

THE PACIFIC IMPROVEMENT COMPANY'S PROPERTIES, consisting of town property in 135 townsites, and all classes of fruit, agricultural and grazing land, will be sold on reasonable terms,—long time and low rate of interest.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY has agricultural, grazing and timber lands, which will be sold for twenty per cent of the purchase price paid in cash, with six per cent interest for five years, payable annually in advance.

THE CAPAY VALLEY LAND COMPANY'S LANDS are located in the rich, fertile valley in the western portion of Yolo County, California. They are splendid fruit lands, in one of the earliest localities of the State, and range in price from $25 an acre upward, and on terms of interest only, for five years; that is to say, for five years the purchaser pays interest only, at the end of which time the purchase price becomes due. The object of these terms is to give the purchaser an opportunity to pay the purchase price out of the proceeds of the land. Cultivation is required of all purchasers.

THE CROCKER-HUFFMAN LAND & WATER COMPANY'S irrigated lands at Merced, in the very heart of the State, under splendid climatic conditions, with the free use of water as an appurtenant to the land, for sale for interest only, for five or seven years, at the choice of the purchaser, eventual settlement on the land and cultivation, dating one year from date of purchase, being made incumbent upon the purchasers.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S LAND DEPARTMENT can supply any seeker of investment, or any home-seeker, with any variety of land desired, at lower prices and on more favorable terms than can be had of any other landed proprietor in California.

The list of land for sale in this Department embraces bodies of from ten to thirty thousand acres, or as small subdivisions as may be desired in the form of five, ten, twenty or forty acre tracts of irrigated land.

SUGAR PINE FORESTED LANDS IN OREGON AND CALIFORNIA, in large or small quantities, will be sold for interest only, for five years, the purchaser agreeing to protect the lands from all depredations. The forested lands of the Central Pacific Railroad Company and the Oregon & California Railroad Company embrace the best and most accessible timber land to be found on the Pacific Coast. They offer special inducements for speculative investment.

COLONY LANDS. Among the most attractive offerings are the following:

34,000 acres of oak forest, farming and fruit land in the heart of California. Irrigation practicable. Railroad operated to the center of the tract.

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