

EVENTS ON THE TURF.

A CALIFORNIA HORSE WINS THE FUTURE AT LEXINGTON.

Fred S. Moody Has No Trouble in Defeating Wiggins and Electrophil— Races on Other Tracks.

LEXINGTON (Ky.), Oct. 11.—The gray mare Ophelia, who won two heats in the 2:16 pace last evening, stepped out to-day and settled the race in one heat by going a mile in 2:04. Joe Nelson made a strong bid down the homestretch to be first past the post, but lacked speed. Heirloom, a head winner last night, earned second money, Bessie B. third and Dyersburg fourth.

John Dickerson had the California gelding Fred S. Moody right on edge for the rich \$7,500 Futurity, and he had little trouble to pull off first money, \$7,500. Wiggins was out of form and met his first defeat, and the Texas colt Electrophil did not have sufficient speed.

Three heats were raced off in the 2:14 trot, when rain made a postponement necessary. Summaries:

- The Futurity for two-year-old trotters, value \$7,500: Fred S. Moody (Dickerson) 1 1 Electrophil (Martin) 2 2 Wiggins (Thomas) 3 3 Olivewood (Sullivan) 4 4 Time—2:20, 2:18.

Two-eloop pace, \$1,000, Ella T. won. Col. Thornton second, Spinetta third. Best time—2:30.

Two-furlong trot, purse \$1,000, Utility won. Pelerino second, Celerina third. Best time—2:13.

AT SHEFFIELD. SHEFFIELD, Oct. 11.—Results: Six furlongs, Jennie June won, Samson second, Garcon third. Time—1:41.

Five furlongs, Terry won, Legion second, Gembsok third. Time—1:40.

Seven furlongs, Mollie R. won, Ada May second, Nellie third. Time—1:41.

Seven furlongs, Florence P. won, Izaco second, Montepensio third. Time—1:41.

Six furlongs, Billy S. won, Wena second, Russell Gray third. Time—1:43.

AT LATONIA. LATONIA, Oct. 11.—Results: Seven furlongs, Resplendent won, Corduroy second, Cordelia third. Time—1:40.

One mile and seventy yards, Lobengula won, Yo Lamin second, Hidalgo third. Time—1:48.

Five and a half furlongs, Grace Girdle won, Schiller second, Cecil third. Time—1:40.

One mile, Belle won, Bessie Island second, Perthus third. Time—1:46.

Six furlongs, Can't Dance won, Old Center second, Martin third. Time—1:47.

One mile, Norman won, Sigurd second, Ondage third. Time—1:46.

AT AQUEDUCT. AQUEDUCT, Oct. 11.—Results: One mile, Thyrta won, King Michael second, Apprentice third. Time—1:44.

Six and a half furlongs, Drum Major won, Marshall second, Hamme third. Time—1:42.

One and eighth miles, Lucile Laronde won, Longbridge second, Little Mat third. Time—1:30.

Five furlongs, Oatler Joe won, Rosalind III. second, Little Dorrit third. Time—1:32.

Eleven-sixteenths of a mile, Dungenwon won, Inquire second, Shelly Tuttle third. Time—1:30.

AT SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—Weather fine, attendance good and track fast.

Five furlongs, Free Will won, Little Finch first second, Decision third. Time—1:42.

Six furlongs, Navy Blue won, Leonaville second, Elmer F. third. Time—1:44.

About six furlongs, Treachery won, Rose Clark second, Miss Pollard third. Time—1:42.

Six furlongs, Tamalpais won, Autuel second, Egotism third. Time—1:43.

One mile, Selling, Oakley won, Warago second, Little Bob third. Time—1:44.

AT DETROIT. DETROIT, Oct. 11.—Summaries: Half-mile, Devant won, Sobriquet second, Bessie Stebbins third. Time—0:53.

Five-eighths of a mile, Dutch Agate won, Joco second, Reputable third. Time—1:04.

Six and a half furlongs, Addie B. won, Rondau second, Virginia third. Time—1:55.

One mile, Mrs. Morgan won, Cherry-stone second, Ethel W. third. Time—1:48.

Five-eighths of a mile, Victoria won, Derelict second, Jubilee third. Time—1:04.

Sold Bogus Tickets. CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Special Officer O'Keefe of the Chicago City Railway Company to-night placed under arrest two men who have been systematically robbing the company for over six months by means of bogus tickets. The names of the men arrested are Robert E. Mather, who has been employed by the company as a conductor for almost ten years, and Earl Hollis, an electrician and jeweler. It is estimated the ticket forgers have secured \$9,000 from their work. The amount may be much larger, as it is known to them when and what size lots they disposed of the bogus tickets. A charge of conspiracy to defraud has been placed against the two men.

Demand for a Minister's Recall. COLON (Colombia), Oct. 10.—A telegram from Bogota, received here to-day, says a public demand has been made for the recall of Mr. Jimenez, the British Minister at Bogota, because of the stand taken by him in connection with the claim for \$253,000 damages of Messrs. Panchard, McLaggart and Lowther in the Antigua Railroad matter. The demand for the recall of the British Minister is supported by the Government, the dispatch further says, will order the retirement of Dr. Laurson, its representative at Bogota, from the Board of Arbitration having the claim of Panchard, McLaggart and Lowther under consideration.

Minister Tripp Calls on the Pope. ROME, Oct. 10.—The Pope to-day gave a lengthy and cordial audience to the Hon. Bartlett Tripp, the American Minister to Austria, who is visiting this city. His holiness congratulated the Minister on the freedom enjoyed by Catholics in the United States, and referred to the elevation to the cardinalate of Mgr. Sattoli, the Papal delegate to the United States, as a known fact. He inquired also as to the health of President Cleveland, to whom he referred with such sympathy. Mr. Tripp was impressed by the Pope's physical and mental vigor.

Must Respect the Reform Law. CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 10.—The announcement is made by the authorities at Guadalupe that Catholics and Protestants alike will be compelled to respect the reform laws. Pilgrims will not be allowed to carry religious banners nor wear insignia in processions. Ministers desiring to worship the Virgin of Guadalupe by means of the circulation of literature will be protected, but neither Protestants nor Catholics will be permitted to make a religious demonstration in the public streets.

China's Indemnity to Japan. ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 10.—It is stated here that Japan has agreed that the supplementary indemnity to be paid to her by China for the Japanese evacuation of Liao Tung Peninsula shall be reduced to 20,000,000 taels, the evacuation to take place within three months of the payment of the indemnity. China has agreed to pay very shortly to the Japanese Minister in London 50,000,000 taels, the first installment of the war indemnity. The payment will be made in bonds.

Ohio's Wheat Crop. COLUMBUS, Oct. 10.—The State Board of Agriculture's bulletin issued to-day

shows that the wheat crop of Ohio for this year will give a total of 14,000,000 bushels short of an average crop in the State, and 21,000,000 bushels less than that of last year, which was the largest in the history of the State.

A Swindler Arrested. BUFFALO (N. Y.), Oct. 10.—Andrew J. Sterling, a swindler and confidence man, was arrested here to-day for swindling girls by holding them in positions in Pasadena, Cal., hotel, and requiring them to make a deposit.

VOICES OF THE PRESS. Expressions from Some of the Interior Newspapers.

[Reading Free Press.] The outlook for the success of the National Republican party goes better as the time for the calling of the convention draws nigh.

[Bakersfield Californian.] Congressmen Johnson, it is said, will introduce a bill in the coming Congress providing for the restriction of immigration from foreign lands. In doing this, they will be strictly in line with the preponderance of popular sentiment on the subject. The old theory that America is the God-given refuge for the oppressed of all nations is a very pretty theory. It has afforded texts for innumerable speeches and sermons, and oceans of eloquence have been wasted upon it. But the fact is that America is not a refuge from the standpoint of the mere theorist, it is eminently a fact from a practical standpoint. America has for years past been the dumping ground for the paupers, the criminals, the undesirable class—the "oppressed" if you will—of not only European but Oriental nations. The eyes of hard-headed, practical men have gradually been opened to the evils of unrestricted immigration, and attempts have been made toward the adoption and enforcement of laws for the restriction of immigration.

[Santa Rosa Democrat.] There will be nothing but commendation of the action of President Cleveland in appointing Major-General Nelson A. Miles as the successor of General Schofield in command of the United States army. General Miles not only deserves this promotion because of the rule of honor that he has followed in the course of distinguished service. Whether or not the rank of Lieutenant-General shall be bestowed on General Miles depends upon Congress. He is a Republican in politics, and this may dispose the next Congress favorably.

[Bakersfield Californian.] It is evident that many people will have to be taken into consideration with regard to Texas. The prompt and almost unanimous action of the Legislature of that State making prize-fighting a felony shows that the people of that State are keenly alive to the necessity of putting a stop to such brutal displays. No longer can Texas be considered the "wild and woolly region." All honor to the Lone Star State!

[San Jose Mercury.] THE RECENT FIESTA IN SAN BERNARDINO meted out \$200,000, which with regard to the promoters of the enterprise will have to pay out of their own pockets. The situation would not be so aggravating if the community had got any benefit from the money that went in that case they could go out with a subscription and confidently ask that the public should make up the deficiency. But the fiesta was a sort of a fighting entertainment that attracted a class of people that are no advantage as visitors to any community. They were, generally, persons who had little or no money, and who were not especially desirous as permanent residents. Brutal exhibitions of that character are no more profitable financially than morally. They contribute nothing to the prosperity of the community, inasmuch as they do not attract the class of people that the community needs. The Venetian Carnival at Santa Cruz did not take in as much money as was expended in preparing and managing it, but it made a profit, nevertheless, in the advertisement that it placed before the people whom it is desirable to have as regular visitors. The managers of the Corbett-Fitzsimons prize-fight may make some money out of the exhibit, but the community will get no permanent benefit. San Jose has had some experience, in a small way, in this direction, in the gamblers, thieves and toughs that have been brought to this city on the occasion of race meetings. No crowd that requires constant surveillance of the police is worth a cent to any place.

[Los Angeles Times.] England, France and Italy are pressing Brazil for "satisfaction" in certain matters of dispute, the precise nature of which is not clearly stated in the article. Your Uncle Samuel isn't saying much, but he is doing considerable thinking, and it is of a kind which is not at all favorable to the constant meddling of European powers with affairs in the Western Hemisphere. By and by, just as likely as not, he will quietly but firmly give notice to the world that this sort of officiousness has gone far enough, and must stop forthwith. Then it will stop, but probably not before then.

[Fresno Republican.] Some authorities would divide convicts into two classes—those naturally criminal and vicious by reason of hereditary or other deep-seated influence and those who are the victims of unfortunate circumstance and have no moral tendency to crime. Certainly two such classes exist, though it may be difficult to classify the criminal. Certain, also, that these two classes require different methods of treatment. This is one of the problems confronting us. As it is now in most prisons, no distinction is recognized.

[Riverside Reflector.] At last general farming is to have its day in Southern California. The cow, the pig, the hen, the alfalfa, fodor, corn, pumpkins, cantaloupes and potatoes, a small variety of fruits, and a few other things to combine in the employment and support of the family.

There has been quite a marked tendency in California for some time past, and it is destined to assume still greater importance. But the tendency of the future is the small irrigated farm intensively cultivated.

Last, but not least to recognize this fact is the fact that the people of California are not only better off, but they don't go all the way. There are some people—and they make most excellent citizens—who don't want to pay \$200 and \$300 for land and water for the growing of citrus fruits, even if they could, and there are many who cannot do so.

[Los Angeles Times.] GOMPER'S REPORT. Samuel Gomper, who has just returned from a "tour" of Europe, tells the American workmen that they "are vastly better off than are the workmen of Europe"—a fact which every well-informed American workman knows already. Although Gomper did not say it, it is a fact, nevertheless, that the condition of American laboring men is not nearly so good as it would have been if Gomper, Debs, Howard, McBride and some scores of other labor agitators had never been born.

[Marysville Democrat.] It never was intended to place in the hands of three men the power to destroy property by an arbitrary use of authority. Yet we find in the recent action of the Railroad Commission not in fact the fixing of rates, but a sliding reduction along the entire line of routes of transportation companies. We venture the statement that there is not yet an instance on record where a commission or a legislative committee have taken such action embracing the entire system of a State. And it can truthfully be said that this is the first time in the history of the State that such action has been taken, and we believe it will be the last. If a sliding reduction of 25 per cent can be made the commission can make it fifty. To do this would simply mean the operating of a majority of the lines at a loss, the taking

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report. Baking Powder. ABSOLUTELY PURE. CHILDREN'S REPUBLIC.

from stockholders rights that are guaranteed by the Constitution. It also would mean that in the transportation lines now in course of construction would cease to be.

Homeless Animals Should Never be Killed. "I wouldn't kill them, that is all," said Mr. Scott.

An Officer of Thirteen Cleverly Proved a Thief's Guilt and Brought Back a Band of Fugitives.

One of the most interesting experiments in self-government ever made has just been concluded. It was the George Industrial Camp, more descriptively called the Children's Republic. It will undoubtedly be repeated another year.

For the first time, it is believed, in history a republic of children has been created, and it was a great success. It must not be regarded, however, merely as a curiosity in political science, for it has done much to solve one of the most difficult problems with which workers in the slums have to deal.

Children who could not be governed by the most amiable of teachers and attendants have been made to govern themselves in the most severe and orderly manner. They had been the despair of fresh-air funds, and now they are the rising hope of the East Side. Boys whose highest ambition in life had been to be some kind of a lawyer or doctor, or a criminal, those with whom the fresh-air funds and other philanthropic institutions would have nothing to do. Then he had on the street boys who were allowing the children to settle the question for themselves under favorable conditions.

The originator of this remarkable scheme was W. B. George, a young man and a former member of the Second Regiment. He has been in the habit of giving much time to work among the children of the slums and had been puzzled by the question of how to bring the incorrigibles, those with whom the fresh-air funds and other philanthropic institutions would have nothing to do. Then he had on the street boys who were allowing the children to settle the question for themselves under favorable conditions.

This summer he rented a fine farm of forty-three acres near Fresno in Fresno County, N. Y. On July 15th he took 200 of the very worst boys and girls he could find in the slums of New York. They were the only boys described in their own language as "lead toughs." Twenty-three young women and seventeen college men accompanied them as attendants and teachers. They were thoroughly trained in the theory and practice of governing the children to govern themselves.

On July 6th the Children's Republic came into existence. A Congress and President were elected or appointed. Judges, policemen and all other necessary officers were elected or appointed in due course. Everything was done by the free choice of the children, grown citizens, including stump speaking, registration and voting at the polls.

From the time the political system was set on foot, the children were busy with keeping the boys carpentering, farming, landscape gardening and hostelry. No child was compelled to attend, in accordance with the fundamental idea of giving them all the liberty possible, but for doing so he or she received at first 50 cents a day. When they became more efficient they received from 70 to 90 cents a day.

They were paid in the current coin of the Children's Republic, and not in that of the United States. This currency was made up of paper made of bread and water, and was made to sleep on straw in a cask. The system necessitated a tax of three cents a day on the industrious members of the community, and they quickly revolted. It will be seen that the Children's Republic was at once repealed.

Thereafter the motto of the republic was "If it is not worth doing, it shall not be done." As in all communities, there were some incorrigible idle members who would rather go without food than work. In some cases these boys took to begging and were promptly arrested by the police and fined fifty cents or imprisonment for one day in the lockup. Mr. Roosevelt was so happy if he could secure a police force as vigilant and efficient as this. The boys thoroughly enjoyed the sensation of being policemen.

Admission to the police force was only possible after a rigid civil service examination. Thirteen boys and two girl clerks made up the force. They were unfurling in the discharge of their duties, and their lowly law of the offender.

One boy was tried by a jury of his peers and sentenced to five days' imprisonment for stealing money. Prisoners were kept in a striped suit of bed ticking and live on bread and water. There was an impression in this case that the boy was innocent, and the question of pardoning him was under consideration, when the officer—a red-headed boy of 13—who arrested him appeared and announced that he had watched the prisoner through a hole in his cell and see him take the money from his hat and count it in his hands.

Another boy was tried by a jury of his peers and sentenced to five days' imprisonment for stealing money. Prisoners were kept in a striped suit of bed ticking and live on bread and water. There was an impression in this case that the boy was innocent, and the question of pardoning him was under consideration, when the officer—a red-headed boy of 13—who arrested him appeared and announced that he had watched the prisoner through a hole in his cell and see him take the money from his hat and count it in his hands.

After a few days there were distinct classes in the community, the prosperous and well-dressed and the shabby and poverty-stricken. Some of the boys showed exceptional genius of a high order. Two of them made Mr. George an offer of \$4 a day rent for a barn, which they proposed to turn into a summer hotel. The enterprise was a success. The lesses christened their barn the Waldorf, whitewashed it, put in cots, divided it into rooms with stoves, and did a thriving business as a cheap place for board and lodging. Other boys being compelled for the barn they were eventually compelled to pay \$7 20 a week rent.

A public school was organized. A Senator's \$1 50 a day, a Congressman's \$1 20 and a policeman's 90 cents.

Congress adopted the principle of protection in consequence of the following incident. A large quantity of apples was given to the camp and auctioned off to the highest bidder. The bidder then retailed the fruit. At the same time some fruit was given by outsiders to some of the boys, who were thus enabled to undersell their competitors who had bought at auction. Thereupon a law was passed imposing a duty of 25 per cent upon all stuff brought into the camp for sale.—N. Y. World.

Abolition of Private Saloons. By far the most important evidence of this trend of European public opinion is to be found in the action that Russia has now taken. In all the history of the modern temperance movement, no public law or decree has ever attempted any task so gigantic or of so far-reaching importance as that which Russia's new law has undertaken. For Russia has determined upon nothing less than a complete government monopoly of the manufacture and sale of the liquor supply for the entire empire.

Somehow more than two years ago to be allowed for the system to attain completeness. It is to be put in force in eight provinces on the last day of July, 1896, in seven other provinces on the last day of July, 1897, and throughout all the rest of the empire on the last day of January, 1898. Saloon keeping as a private business will be altogether abolished.

The French attempt at a monopoly of wholesale supply has been based very largely upon considerations of public revenue. It does not appear that the new Russian policy rests so much upon financial motives as upon a desire to rid the Russian people, once and for all, of the demoralizing influences of the liquor traffic as privately conducted.—Review of Reviews.

New Ten Commandments. 1. Thou shalt have no other food than at meal time. 2. Thou shalt not make unto thee any pies, or put into the pastry the likeness of anything that is in the heavens above or in the earth below. Thou shalt not fail to chew or digest it, for dyspepsia shall be visited upon the children to the third generation of them that eat pie, and long life and vigor upon those that live prudently and keep the laws of health.

3. Remember thy bread to bake it well, for he will not be kept sound that eateth his bread as dough. 4. Thou shalt not indulge sorrow or sorrow anxiety in vain. 5. Six days thou shalt wash and keep thyself clean, and the seventh day thou shalt take a great bath, thou and thy son, thy daughter and thy maid servant, and the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days man sweats and gathers filth and bacteria enough for disease; whereas the Lord hath blessed the bath-tub and hallowed it.

6. Remember thy sitting-room and thy bed-chamber to keep them well ventilated, that thy days may be long in the land. 7. Thou shalt not eat hot biscuit—wait. 8. Thou shalt not eat meat fried. 9. Thou shalt not eat thy food unchewed or highly spiced before work or just after it. 10. Thou shalt not keep late hours in thy neighbor's house, nor with thy neighbor's wife, nor man servant, nor his maid servant, nor his carter, nor his glass, nor with anything that is thy neighbor's.—Medical Brief.

No More Material. Gates—The only time I ever use whisky is when I am getting a tooth pulled. My wife will not allow me to touch it under any other circumstances. Barnes—Had any pulled lately? Gates—No. Haven't any left.—Indianapolis Journal.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair. DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER.

Clean in all departments, and therefore pre-eminently THE FAMILY JOURNAL. The best paper for the Home-seeker, for the Merchant, Farmer, Mechanic and all who desire the full news of the day presented in a cleanly manner.

ADDRESS: Sacramento Publishing Company, SACRAMENTO.

The Nonpareil TO-DAY'S SPECIALS.

KID GLOVES. \$1 a Pair. A special purchase enables us to offer them at this price. There is a big lot of them, but they will go quickly at this price, for every pair is worth \$1.50. They come in the shades that are much in demand—white, yellow and paper color—with broad black stitching and large pearl buttons. They are perfect fitting gloves, and are made of soft, pliable kid. Every pair warranted and fitted to the hand.

COLORED SILK LACE, 25c a Yard. Ten inches wide, and in handsome patterns. Used largely for lamp shades, toilet sets and fancy work. These laces come in a splendid assortment of colors, such as pink, light blue, red, Nile green, yellow, old rose, cream and black.

SILK BELTS, 25c Each. A large assortment of Black, Navy Blue and Cream-colored Silk Belts, with neat metal buckles and slides. Many in this lot have been reduced from 50c and 75c each.

DRAPERY SILKS, 50c a Yard. Your choice of 20 pieces of Fancy Drapery Silks, 27 inches wide, all new designs in scroll and Persian patterns in new colorings. Suitable for drapes, cushion covers and mantel draperies.

DRESSING COMBS, 15c Each. A large lot, comprising Natural Horn, Black Rubber and Celluloid Combs. Several different sizes. Value, 25c each.

CHAIR RESTS, 25c Each. Fancy Double Cushions, used for backs of chairs; neatly covered with Japanese material. These are quite attractive and certainly very low in price.

WHITE EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, 12c Each. One hundred dozen Ladies' White Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs with scalloped edges; made from good sheer cloth that will wear well. Value, 20c.

ALL-WOOL DRESS CHEVIOTS, 39c a Yard. Over 50 pieces in all the newest combinations for fall wear to select from. They are 30 inches wide; 8 yards required for a full suit.

SILK TRIMMING BRAID, 10c a Yard. Suitable for trimming wool suits; 1 1/2 inches wide and comes in fancy patterns. This lot has been taken from regular stock, their former prices having been 25c, 35c and 50c a yard. All go at 10c a yard.

PILLOW SHAMS, 90c a Pair. Something new. Irish Point Pillow Shams in very pretty openwork designs; will wash and laundry well. We also have a large variety of better grades at \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 a pair.

WINDSOR TIES, 10c Each. Twenty dozen, all plain colors, made from Japanese silk, in cardinal, light blue, pink, lemon, navy and black.

EXTRA LARGE WHITE APRONS, 25c Each. Fifteen dozen Ladies' Large-size White Aprons, made from good quality white lawn, with 3-inch hemstitch; wide strings.

Wasserman, Davis & Co.

as was that which Russia's new law has undertaken. For Russia has determined upon nothing less than a complete government monopoly of the manufacture and sale of the liquor supply for the entire empire.

Somehow more than two years ago to be allowed for the system to attain completeness. It is to be put in force in eight provinces on the last day of July, 1896, in seven other provinces on the last day of July, 1897, and throughout all the rest of the empire on the last day of January, 1898.

The French attempt at a monopoly of wholesale supply has been based very largely upon considerations of public revenue. It does not appear that the new Russian policy rests so much upon financial motives as upon a desire to rid the Russian people, once and for all, of the demoralizing influences of the liquor traffic as privately conducted.—Review of Reviews.

New Ten Commandments. 1. Thou shalt have no other food than at meal time. 2. Thou shalt not make unto thee any pies, or put into the pastry the likeness of anything that is in the heavens above or in the earth below.

3. Remember thy bread to bake it well, for he will not be kept sound that eateth his bread as dough. 4. Thou shalt not indulge sorrow or sorrow anxiety in vain. 5. Six days thou shalt wash and keep thyself clean, and the seventh day thou shalt take a great bath, thou and thy son, thy daughter and thy maid servant, and the stranger that is within thy gates.

6. Remember thy sitting-room and thy bed-chamber to keep them well ventilated, that thy days may be long in the land. 7. Thou shalt not eat hot biscuit—wait. 8. Thou shalt not eat meat fried. 9. Thou shalt not eat thy food unchewed or highly spiced before work or just after it. 10. Thou shalt not keep late hours in thy neighbor's house, nor with thy neighbor's wife, nor man servant, nor his maid servant, nor his carter, nor his glass, nor with anything that is thy neighbor's.—Medical Brief.

No More Material. Gates—The only time I ever use whisky is when I am getting a tooth pulled. My wife will not allow me to touch it under any other circumstances. Barnes—Had any pulled lately? Gates—No. Haven't any left.—Indianapolis Journal.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair. DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER.

Clean in all departments, and therefore pre-eminently THE FAMILY JOURNAL. The best paper for the Home-seeker, for the Merchant, Farmer, Mechanic and all who desire the full news of the day presented in a cleanly manner.

ADDRESS: Sacramento Publishing Company, SACRAMENTO.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION THE WEEKLY UNION

The Leading Paper of the Interior of California.

Containing all the news of the Record-Union, has the largest circulation of any paper on the Pacific Slope, its readers being found in every town and hamlet, with a constantly increasing list in the Eastern States and Europe. Special attention paid to the publication of truthful statements of the resources of California and the entire coast, best methods of agriculture, fruit and vine growing.

IN ALL RESPECTS The Best Advertising Medium ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

TERMS: Daily Record-Union, \$6 00 ONE YEAR. Weekly Union, - \$1 50 ONE YEAR.

Clean in all departments, and therefore pre-eminently THE FAMILY JOURNAL. The best paper for the Home-seeker, for the Merchant, Farmer, Mechanic and all who desire the full news of the day presented in a cleanly manner.