PARIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Gay City Has a Model System of Education.

Many Points of Excellence Utterly Foreign to the American System.

Paris may be the wickedest city in the world and the most pleasure-loving, but the Paris school system is a model one. It has many points of excellence utterly foreign to American systems of education, and many wise regulations governing the scholars which will interest the parents of Young America as well as our school reformers.

It is not the fashion in France to send a well-born child to the public school, but that is his loss, for the system of education is the best of its kind in the world.

For the last fifteen years there has been a socialistic or radical majority in the Municipal Council of Paris, and all that could be done has been done to advance the interest of the people. The parent has only to send his child to school. The motherly State does the rest. With open arms it welcomes the toddler of two years of age, and if he shows special ability in any direction he may pursue his studies for twenty-two consecutive years and not spend a dollar.

Education is compulsory. Nothing but mental debility exempts the child. Even the little hospital patients and tiny cripples have their lessons and industrial toys. The small Francais may go to the Maternelle or mother schools between the ages of two and six years, but he must go to some school from six until thirteen years. The plea of poverty is not entertained, for the State stands ready to clothe, feed and amuse Little What's-his-name, and in addition give him a pension to pay for lodgings in his own house. The pension varies from $2 to $5 a month, according to the condition of the family.

CLOTHES FOR THE POOR.

Paris is divided into twenty arrondissements or wards. Each has its own Mayor and Common Council. If a parent is so ill-starred that he cannot clothe his child (I don't say children, for the French family only averages a child and a half) he has only to notify the Mayor of his arrondissement; if he doesn't, some officious neighbor will. In due time the child is sent for by the proper authority, who not only dresses him decently, but comfortably and often fashionably.

No second-hand goods are used. Every garment distributed is brand new and the proper fit. Boots and stockings, a blouse or apron of everlasting jeans to save the outfit, caps, hats, wraps and in the winter gloves are included. As might be supposed from the national love of uniforms, these free garments are neither cut from the same cloth nor made on the same plan.

If the child has been the butt of nature his defects are made as bearable as possible by skilled medical advice, accurately fitted glasses and surgical goods. In the eyes of the State every boy is a French soldier, and every girl is the mother of one, which has a great deal to do with the excellent quality of the clothing furnished, particularly that of the underwear and footwear.

There is a perfectly appointed kitchen and a capable cook and assistant in every school. A piping-hot meal is served at noon. If the pupil does not care to buy it he can bring his own chop, egg, fish or pot-pie, and the cuisinere will cook it for him. In the poorer sections a breakfast of hot soup is served at 8:30 o'clock in the morning and a lunch at 4 o'clock, in addition to the noonday repast.

VACATION TRIPS, TOO.

The school hours are from 8:30 to 11:30. and from 2 until 4 o'clock. Special classes are in session from 4 until 6, and all day Thursday, for the accommodation of the children whose parents are away from home all day. The school year lasts ten months, but during the vacation the State continues to look after the youngsters.

Vacation trips, varying from one to thirty days, are provided, the Directors in the Board of Education maintaining that the pupil will not profit by the instruction unless he has had a pleasant vacation. In the distribution of these fresh-air prizes the preference is given to the best-behaved, the poorest children being selected for the long trips.

Corporal punishment is not tolerated in the French schools. No child is ever jerked, pushed or shaken, and very rarely is a child scolded. Every class from the cradle element in the Maternelle School to the brightest has its roll of honor and its nickel medals, with bright ribbons and flattering inscriptions, and these, with the free scholarships, free holiday trips, prize books and honorable mention, are more than ample for perfect deportment and admirable discipline.

In addition to this paternal interest, the Government supplies books and all the other school requisites. The boys in the professional schools where physics and chemistry, cabinet work, printing and bookbinding, mechanical industries, practical drawing and the application of the fine arts are taught are not under one sou of expense; education in the girls' professional school is equally free Prize winners in the high schools are sent to college and the State pays the bill for three and often five years' study and living expenses.

FOR VERY LITTLE TOTS.

There are 141 maternelle schools in the city of Paris. The hours are from 8:30 a. m. until 4 p. m., but the mother is in residence, with a cook and bonne, and babies of the laboring classes are received as early as 7 a. m. and kept until 7 p. m. The instruction given in these maternelle schools is after the kindergarten system. The pupils are seated two at a desk, the top of which is marked off in a variety of squares, for bead, straw, paper and wood work.

It would amply repay the progressive American mother or infant-school teacher to go to Paris and make the round of these schools for babies. To be sure there are indifferent and inefficient principals and assistants, but the good ones are very, very good. The great thing is to create, to make something else with the material at hand, and so a child with an advertising bill will be aided in converting it into a doll for his sister or a little dish for his mother's pins, while a boy with a gingerbread lion carves out two or three cubs and is satisfied to eat the crumbs left over. Penholders, hairpins, buttonhooks and a host of other things are made with macaroni, and really clever caricatures are designed with a match, bread and bits of sugar and dried fruits.

A NEW TOY EACH DAY.

A source of never-ending delight is the cabinet of toys, to which manufacturers and dealers make frequent contributions. The teacher whose heart is in her work manages to have at least one new wonder in the case every morning.

In these schools-maternelle boys and girls work and play together. There are double seats, and Louis and Louise sit side by side. In all the other schools the sexes are separated.

Paris has 298 primary schools for boys and 254 for girls. The girls are instructed by women, and in all but sixteen of the male schools the teachers are men. After the completion of the primary course six high schools, six schools for manual training and six professional schools are open to the graduates, besides various lycees. At the high-normal college the girl who manages to pass the entrance examination gets her board, lodgings and education free of expense.

There are 16,432 boys and girls in the communale or free primary schools. This little army is expected to be in place and ready for orders at 8 o'clock every morning in the week, except Thursday. Gates are closed at 8:30 a. m., and the laggard must pass the scowling concierge who admits him, besides the reproof of the principal and teacher.

PLAY-GROUND AND GYMNASIUM.

Every school has an open yard and a covered play-ground, and nearly all a gymnasium with some calisthenic appliances. The noon hour is spent inside the school gate. Each day, regardless of the weather, the boys are drilled, and running, jumping and wrestling matches are contested under the direction of the master. He has a whistle in his mouth and every note is instantly heeded.

The principle of every school has a residence in the building. Beside the concierge and his wife, who keep the school premises in order, and the cook, there is a cantiniere, who gets a salary of $5 month and is responsible for the quality of the meal and the manner in which it is served. The pupil brings bread and wine or anything else he wishes to drink.

THE SCHOOL LUNCHEON.

Some idea of the luncheons served by the Board of Education for two cents may be gained by the following official menus in use on successive days during March.

First Arrondissement:
Monday—Ragout of mutton and potatoes.
Beef stew.
Roast veal and macaroni.
Mashed potatoes and sausage.
Mutton and beans.
Roast beef and lentils.

Second Arrondissement:
Rice and milk.
Sausage and potatoes.
Beef tea and boiled beef.
Maccaroni and hash.
Soup and steak.
Roast veal and green vegetables.

Fifteenth Arrondissement, the scholars of which are very poor:
Vegetable soup, boiled beef, mashed potatoes.
Beef soup and baked beans.
Vegetable soup, stewed mutton, hashed potatoes.
Veal stew and macaroni.
Bouillon, roast beef, lentils.
Vegetable soup, potato chips.

Eighteenth Arrondissement, having the very poorest scholars in Paris:
Vegetable soup, roast beef, macaroni.
Bouillon, pan roast, lentils.
Vegetable soup, roast beef, white beans.
Vegetable soup, cold beef, rice and milk.
Beef soup, roast veal, lentils.
Vegetable soup, roast beef, mashed potatoes.

The best quality of food is provided, the cooking is perfect, and as the supply is only for the day, the materials are fresh and sound. The parents pay for a month, often a term, and the pupil receives a brass check from the teacher on his way to the refectory; those who are unable to pay also receive a check, so that rich and poor stand on an equal footing during the luncheon hour. Those children who prefer to bring a chop or pate from home are under no expense to the cook for its preparation. These foods are brought in little enameled pans, and half an hour before noon they crowd the ovens and top of the range. That no mistake may be made the fastidious little Parisian glues a slip of paper to the dish, telling the cook whether the egg is to be poached or fried, the cutlet medium or well done, or the sole baked or broiled.

The luncheons which the children of the working people get for almost nothing cost the department a pretty penny. For example, in the populous Eighteenth Arrondissement, in 1892, the bill for hot dinners amounted to 138,697 francs, or $27,738; in 1893 the expense was 166,000 francs, or $33,200. In the Thirteenth Arrondissement the cost was $41,000 for the corresponding two years; in the Eighth Arrondissement, which is an exclusive part of the city, there was no expense.

WHAT THEY ARE TAUGHT.

The children do an astonishing amount of writing and ciphering, which no doubt diminishes the apparent necessity for comfortable and hygienic seats. Very little attention is given to the geography of the world; it is enough for the child to know France, and he does know it—railways, waterways, productions, manufactures and social as well as physical features. Besides knowing his own country, the pupil knows figures. Wherever there is manual or industrial training there is practical bookkeeping, and it is so well taught that the women are the bookkeepers and cashiers of the entire business world.

In the girls' professional schools, flower, dress and corset-making, tailoring, millinery work, washing and ironing, business methods, knitting, needle work and drawing are taught by professional experts. Every girl, no matter what course she pursues, must patch a ragged pair of pantaloons, darn a hard-used stocking, make a suit of infant's clothing and pass a good examination in the school kitchen. If she is clever she can do the required cooking in one week.

LEARNING TO COOK.

Eight girls are sent to the kitchen every Monday morning. They begin by cleaning the place—range, tables, brick floor, windows, pots, dishes, pans and all. When this is done they go to market and buy for cash the materials required to produce the printed menu. The outlay is not limited, but does not exceed $5 even for a fete. When the goods come home they must go back if the weight is short or the quality suspicious. Fish, game and poultry are anatomically and zoologically considered before going on the fire. The day of the World correspondent's visit at one of the best professional schools in France, the lesson consisted of croquettes de veaux, Civet de Lapin, Gateaux de Riz.

The girls ranged from thirteen to seventeen. They were mimic housewives, with their sleeves and hair done up. The dissection of the rabbit was an object lesson in physiology. The teacher had every vital organ examined and discussed. Then she cut it up and gave each girl a piece of bonnie-bunting to skin, bone, trim and prepare for the stewpan, reserving for herself the neck. It was illustrated economy to see the patience and perseverance bestowed in detaching the fragments of meat from the closely-knitted vertebrae. But that was what she was there for. As the work went on the little cooks talked rabbit—its habits, habitation, cost, food properties and gastronomic possibilities.

Each girl had her cook-book, and while the foods were stewing and baking it was posted—formula, cost, menu and observations. Then the table was set and seven pupils, with the principal of the school at the head and the cooking teacher at the foot, sat down, and were served by the eighth. There was wine—a pint bottle full—and with the help of four carafes of water it went round several times. The table talk included the general topics of the day—an omnibus strike and the pleasure trip of the President of the Republic.

Pupils in the dressmaking school work under professional teachers. The price for making a nice dress is $3, and the patronage supports the school. The customer comes to school and is fitted by an advanced pupil, in private or before the class, as she prefers. Models are bought from the grand couturieres and copied in cheap stuffs, with often charming effect. —Louise Bonheur, New York World.

The writers on chronology give the titles of over six hundred books written in German and French on that subject.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
Most Perfect Made.
40 Years the Standard.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

KOVALEV AS A RUSSIAN NIHILIST.

Arrested for Participating in an Attack on the Czar.

The Story Told by Nathan Baded of San Francisco When the Exiles Arrived.

Last evening's San Francisco Bulletin published an article on Ivan Kovalev, the Russian now on trial here for murder, which, while it has no real bearing on the case at issue, will be read with some interest at this time.

The Bulletin states that Nathan Babed of 546 Howard street, now absent from the State, noticed that a nihilist was among the Russian convicts brought to this coast by the whaling bark Cape Horn Pigeon in 1893, and referring to the matter of the escape of the prisoners, he at that time said:

"I am a Russian, and am aware that Russia is unjust, so I became interested in the fate of the prisoners." And later he said: "I notice that the press is publishing matter which endangers the lives of people who have been through much danger for freedom's sake. It is partly for that reason that I decided to interview the alleged convicts.

"On boarding the Cape Horn Pigeon with two persons interested, I singled out the nihilist. He would not speak until I had given him the sign of the nihilistic order. He was an intelligent fellow, and he gave me his true story.

"'My name is Ivan Kovolioff. I am 26 years of age. I was born in the city of Charkoff, in the southern part of Russia. Colleges are few in Russia, and Charkoff is a place that boasts of a university.

"'In 1888 when Czar Alexander III. was on his way to Charkoff, his train was wrecked by a nihilist's bomb. The students of the city to the number of about 2,000 engaged in a riot with the guards of the college, and I, Kovolioff, who was an honest shoemaker, was one of the crowd of rioters. The police were called out and many a student was shot and killed. The battle raged fiercely and the laborers came to the assistance of the students. Wholesale arrests were made. I was one of the men taken into custody.'"

The Russian was taken to prison, and for three years occupied a cell in one of the city bastiles. In August, 1891, he was transferred to the steamship Odessa, and with scores of manacled men, women and children, was sent away to Saghalein Island, there to serve a life sentence.

Babed here stated that the "Czar-God" of Saghalein at that time was a man named Levin, a brute of wide reputation.

In concluding his statement in the presence of the officers of the Cape Horn Pigeon and the interpreter, Kovolioff said that he hoped to find protection in America, and that he would commit suicide before he returned to Russia.

It seems a strange coincidence, says the Bulletin, that the name of one of the principal witnesses against the Nihilist is a man named Levin, and it is stranger still that during the voyage from the north the man who now stands accused of the Weber murder refused to have anything to do with the men with whom he is now charged with consorting. He held aloof from the Russian Jews and the other refugees, and told Babed that he considered them a dirty lot of scoundrels unfit to associate with.

Altogether, considering the testimony of the past with the story of the present, the narrative of Ivan Kovalev, or Kovolioff, is a most remarkable one.

THE REVIVAL.

Mrs. Van Cott Addressed Another Large Audience Last Night.

There was another large attendance last evening at the revival in progress at the Sixth-street M. E. Church and conducted by Mrs. Van Cott. Her appeals to the fathers and mothers present to watch closely their children and to bring them up in the right path, and her prophecy of what would result from their failure to do so, brought tears to the eyes of many in the audience.

The nightly attendance of a large number of people at the revival demonstrates that her lectures are appreciated and are given considerable thought and consideration.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Cower of Chicago are at the Golden Eagle.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Barnett of San Francisco are registered at the Golden Eagle.

This evening the Sans-Souci Club will give another of its parties at Turner Hall.

Superior Judge Hinkson went to Amador County on Wednesday, and will return to-morrow.

Carl Janson and Marie Jenson of Routier's Station were married yesterday at the home of Rev. Mr. Hoskinson in this city.

Sutter Club Officers.

At a meeting of the new directors of the Sutter Club the following officers were chosen: R. D. Stephens, President; George M. Mott, Vice-President; W. R. Ormsby, Secretary; Ira A. Robie, Treasurer.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

McKinley's Friends Will Not Oppose San Francisco as Place of Meeting.

COLUMBUS (O.), Nov. 14.—William M. Hahn, member of the National Republican Committee from this State, said to-day that it might be set down as a fact that the National Republican Convention of next year would be held soon after the 10th of June. "That," said he, "is indicated in the correspondence that I have had with the members of the committee."

It was agreed at the meeting of Governor McKinley's friends here last night that his chances for the Presidential nomination would not be weakened by the place at which the convention is held, except that a big railway fare might keep many people from Ohio at home who would attend the convention and cheer for McKinley. If the Pacific Railways pledge themselves to give a rate of $25 for the round trip from Chicago, as is reported, the McKinley Republicans will not oppose San Francisco as the place of the convention.

Baptist Congress.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.), Nov. 14.—The Baptists why have assembled in congress in this city for the past three days closed their thirteenth annual meeting this afternoon. The morning subject was "The Physiological Basis of Morality." At the afternoon session the "Baptism of the Holy Spirit" was presented by Rev. F. L. Chapel of Boston, and H. M. Sanders, D. D., of New York.

General Forsythe's Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The annual report of General James W. Forsythe, commanding the Department of California, has been received, and shows the condition of his department in respect to discipline to be excellent. The heavy artillery practice of batteries of the Fifth Artillery has been satisfactory.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

Expressions From Newspapers of Interior California.

Oroville Mercury: Those who insist upon calling the marriage of Miss Vanderbilt to the Duke of Marlborough "sacrilege" are away off in their virtuous indignation. If they were to have their own way they would not allow a poor Duke to marry a rich girl, but would originate a love match between a rich girl and her father's coachman.

A RAFT.

Tulare Times: In the demo-pop fusion for revenue only which took place in Kansas during the recent election quite a number of good offices fell to the Democratic part of the partnership, and all the Populists saved out of the combination was their Omaha platform. There are still some planks in that old platform which the Populists propose to preserve until something better has been obtained. These planks will probably serve for a sort of raft to get ashore on.

WHEN TO ADVERTISE.

Santa Ana Blade: The question is briefly answered: All the time. In dull times the temptation is to economize in advertising, to "skip" a day, or a week, and to argue one's self into a belief that nothing is lost thereby and money is saved, says the Keystone. It isn't the way to build up an enduring trade. A business requires to be fed as regularly as the man who runs it. The man who eats on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and "skips" Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, is bound to get thin and "run down," and his business will experience the same decline if similarly starved. It is asking too much of an advertisement that it pay for itself immediately by the profits of an increased business. The fact is, very few people act on the impulse. Humanity moves deliberately and declines to be hurried. A man needs to have his attention called to his wants again and again before that want is recognized in his own perceptions.

OF NO CONSEQUENCE.

Napa Register: Durrant has had his day in court. It was a long one and more trying to the patient populace than to the prisoner. What the felon now says or thinks is matter of little moment to people who glean the daily papers for news.

MILK INSPECTION.

San Jose Mercury: The proprietor of a dairy located near this city has shown good business sense by indorsing the official acts of Inspector Spencer, and by expressing a determination to sell only pure milk himself, and to support the Inspector in the latter's crusade against unscrupulous dealers. Since the public has been informed of the character of much of the stuff that dealers have been disposing of as milk, it has naturally become suspicious, and those who are really honest and supply only the pure article will find it profitable to guarantee their present patrons and the public in general against imposition so far as they themselves are concerned. This will increase their business and at the same time tend to bring about the reformation of dealers whose wares will not bear inspection.

NEWSPAPERS IN SCHOOLS.

Oakland Times: A movement is setting in in England to introduce as part of children's education, reading daily newspapers. Not those of a sensational character, but such as are recognized to be free from everything that could not be discussed in family circles, while the matter contained is written in a way to afford pleasure and instruction. The first institution of learning to introduce this innovation on old lines is Rugby, one of England's greatest public schools. It is believed that by it a two-fold educational advantage is gained in training the mind to apply the lessons of the past to the exigencies of the moment. Added interest is given to the men and deeds of other generations, while a healthy interest is fostered in the great movements of our own day.

IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

Oakland Times: The impression grows that Congress will take action this winter on immigration into the United States. That it is timely is admitted on all sides, but how far Congress should go is as yet a debatable proposition. While there is a very large and a steadily growing following favorable to the suspension for a term of years of the privileges now enjoyed by foreigners of all countries, except China, to immigrate to this country, there are others that favor more stringent laws than are now in force. But so far as can be ascertained through the press and expression of about every organization of the different olasses of citizens, there is only one opinion, and that is that the evil should be abated in some way.

The time has gone by when this country requires population from the surplus of other nations to develop its latent resources and promote its manufacturing industries. This opinion seems to be based on good substantial grounds. With a population of fully seventy millions the natural increase is sufficient of itself to supply the demands for help for all times to come.

THE SEASON SO FAR.

Santa Rosa Democrat: The rain of the past week has left the ground in fine condition for fall work upon the farms, and it has already begun. There is quite a demand for small farms, and the prices which now prevail. Sonoma County never had a better outlook, and it is largely due to the subdivision of large tracts of land, which it is no longer profitable to hold for speculation. Our climate is all that could be desired, our market facilities are firstrate, and the variety of crops which can be successfully grown here is not equaled in any county in this State. Improvement and progress is reported from all parts of the county. Harrison Barnes of Healdsburg tells us that that place and the surrounding country is in excellent condition and is undergoing a very healthy improvement. Supervisor Joost reports good times in and around Guerneville, and altogether the outlook for the future is as good as could be asked.

THE CHANGE OF PRODUCTS.

Chico Chronicle-Record: The most serious question which confronts the farmer who desires to change his system of farming is, "what shall I produce?" It is a well-established fact that the lands about Chico will produce most every variety of fruit. Peaches, apricots, cherries, prunes, olives, pears, apples, grapes, plums and almonds all thrive here and when properly handled and marketed pay big money. There is danger, however, of overdoing the market on some of these fruits, and the farmer who is branching out as an orchardist quite naturally considers it a serious question as to what to plant. He wants to produce a fruit for which there will be an increasing demand, and it seems to be a wise suggestion that olives will be the fruit. Olive trees are prolific bearers in Butte County, and when it is realized that the majority of the people of the United States have not learned to relish them, it must appear that the market for them will constantly increase. Prices for olives and the oil may decrease very materially and a fair profit be left for the producer, so that there seems to be an assurance of fair profits to all who engage in this feature of the fruit industry. Bartlett pears, peaches, prunes, almonds, cherries, all find ready markets at living prices, and there are other products which have not become common here, which promise to be good sellers.

THE NONPAREIL.

"The Nonpareil"

Special Sale
THIS MORNING
. . . At 9:30. . . .
—Domestic Department.

LOT 1—Fifty pieces Light and Dark Colored Flannelettes. Some in pink and blue stripes are suitable for children's gowns. This is the quality for which you usually pay 10 and 12½c a yard. Sale Price, 7c a Yard.

LOT 2—White Bedspreads, two different sizes; the smaller size is large enough for a full size bed. There is a splendid assortment of Marseilles patterns among them. Sale Price, 75c and 89c Each.

LOT 3—Two cases of good quality Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannel, with twilled back. Suitable for underwear. Sale Price, 7c a Yard.

LOT 4—Turkish Bath Towels. Heavy Unbleached Towels for the bathroom. Two sizes. Sale Price, 10c and 19c Each.

LOT 5—All-wool California Blankets. Just thirty-five pairs in the case. They are made from pure white wool and have handsome borders. Large 10-4 size. Value, $5. Sale Price, $3 90 a Pair.

LOT 6—Comforters of good quality, filled with pure white cotton and covering of good quality cotton cloth in fast colors. Value, $2 50. Sale Price, $1 65 Each.

LOT 7—Wool Eiderdowns, suitable for ladies' house sacques and wrappers and children's long coats. Come in a variety of fancy stripes and mottled effects. Sale Price, 29c a Yard.

LOT 8—An assorted lot of Heavy Wool Cloaking and Wool Plushes. Many of these will make desirable children's jackets and ulsters and ladies' capes. The regular prices of these have ranged from $1 to $1 75 a yard. Sale Price, 55c a Yard.

Wasserman, Davis & Co.
AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK PATTERNS,
Corner Fifth and J Streets, Sacramento.

B. K. BLOCH & CO.
THE NEW AND BEST EQUIPPED LIQUOR HOUSE ON THE COAST.
Come and See for Yourself.

TOPICS OF THE TURF.

Racing Events on Western and Eastern Tracks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—Weather fine, attendance good and track fast.

Five furlongs, Fly won, Miss Gentry second, Yeman third. Time—1:01.

Five furlongs, selling, Charlie Boots won, Encino second, St. Lee third. Time—1:01¼.

Six furlongs, selling, Eva S. H. gelding won, Bob Tucker second, Haymarket third. Time—1:15⅞.

One mile, selling, San Luis Rey won, Raindrop second, Faro third. Time—1:42.

One mile, selling, Happy Day won, Leonville second, Arundel third. Time—1:41¾.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—Results: Seven-eighths of a mile, Leonard B. won, Eli second, Senator Hill third. Time—1:36. Chicot finished first but was disqualified.

Six and a half furongs, La Salle won, Kirk second, Galley West third. Time—1:28.

Mile and seventy yards, Jack Bradley won, Cavespring second, Bayard third. Time—1:54.

Seven furlongs, Irish Chief won, Knapp second, Mitra third. Time—1:37⅞.

Six furlongs, Loudon won, Johnny McHale second, King Michael third. Time—1:19.

At Lexington.

LEXINGTON (Ky.), Nov. 14.—Results: One mile, Egbart won, Urania second, James Monroe third. Time—1:41.

Five furlongs, His Brother won, Cuticlene second, Naiad third. Time—1:01.

Seven-eighths of a mile, Momus won, Sligo second, Advocate third. Time—1:28⅞.

Five furlongs, Anna Lyle won, Ida Wagner second, La Wanda third. Time—1:02½.

At Pimlico.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—Results at Pimlico: Five furlongs, Chester won, Beatrice IV. second, Nestor third. Time—1:05¼.

One mile, McKee won, Candelabra second, Long Bridge third. Time—1:46.

One and one-eighth of a mile, Lake Shore won, Marshall second, Helen Nichols third. Time—1:58⅜.

Six furlongs, Pitfall won, Irish Reel second, George Dixon third. Time—1:17.

One mile, Salvor won, Fatal second, Margaret third. Time—1:48¾.

CURE BACKACHE
BY TAKING
DR. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills
Backache is generally a form of Kidney trouble. It is often accompanied by Nervousness, Hysteria, Headache, Sleeplessness, Pains in the Joints, Anaemia, etc.
It is easily cured with Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills.
A few doses will relieve. A few boxes will cure.
All druggists, or mailed prepaid for 50c. per box.
Write for pamphlet.
HOBB'S MEDICINE CO.,
Chicago. San Francisco.

SUPREME COURT.

(Department One.)

WEDNESDAY, November 13, 1895.

15,959—Bowman vs. White—Judgment and order reversed and cause remanded. Garoutte, J. We concur: Harrison, J.; Van Fleet, J.

(Department Two.)

WEDNESDAY, November 13, 1895.

Crim. 25—The People vs. Thomas—Judgment and order reversed and a new trial granted. Commissioners. McFarland, J.; Henshaw, J.; Temple, J.

18,409—The First National Bank of Fresno vs. Dusy et al.—Ordered cause be remanded to the court below with directions to modify the judgment so as to include said water stock in the order of sale, and as so modified the judgment be affirmed, appellant to recover his costs on this appeal. Commissioners. McFarland, J.; Temple, J.; Henshaw, J.

(In Bank.)

THURSDAY, November 14, 1895.

L. A. 127—Terry vs. Superior Court—The application for a writ of prohibition is denied. By the court.

15,697—McGrath vs. Carroll et als.—The judgment appealed from is affirmed. Henshaw, J. We concur: McFarland, J.; Van Fleet, J.; Harrison, J.; Beatty, C. J.; Garoutte, J.

S. F. 135—Cosby vs. Superior Court—Ordered that a peremptory writ issue as prayed. Van Fleet, J. We concur: Beatty, C. J.; Henshaw, J.; McFarland, J.; Harrison, J.; Garoutte, J.

(Department One.)

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 14, 1895.

Court met at 10 a. m. Present, Harrison, J., presiding; Garoutte, J.; Van Fleet, J.; Johnson, Deputy Clerk; Washburn, Bailiff.

Sac. 38—Barnfield vs. South Side Irrigation Company—Pursuant to stipulation, submitted upon briefs on file.

Sac. 13—Keener vs. The Eagle Lake and Irrigation Company—Pursuant to stipulation, submitted upon briefs on file.

Sac. 14—Riggo vs. The Eagle Lake and Irrigation Company—Pursuant to stipulation, submitted upon briefs on file.

Sac. 33—Purser vs. Hutchinson et al.—Pursuant to stipulation, submitted upon briefs on file.

Sac. 36—Spooner vs. Cady—Pursuant to stipulation, submitted upon briefs on file.

Sac. 65—California Savings and Loan Society vs. Harris—Opening argument waived by W. H. Larew for appellant. Cause argued by Robert Harrison for respondent, W. H. Larew in reply for appellant and submitted.

Sac. 73—Merced County vs. Devin et al.—Cause argued by Deputy Attorney-General C. N. Post for respondent, C. Michener in reply for appellant and submitted.

18,301—Prouty vs. Devin et al.—No appearance; submitted upon briefs on file.

Court adjourned to 10 a. m. Monday, November 18, 1895.

THURSDAY, November 14, 1895.

Court met at 10:15 a. m. Present, McFarland, J., presiding; Henshaw, J.; Temple, J.; Butterworth, Deputy Clerk; Girvin, Acting Bailiff.

Sac. 23—Little vs. Caldwell—On motion of A. D. Mason, ordered that P. F. Benson be associated with counsel for appellant.

Sac. 43—Murray vs. Murray—Pursuant to stipulation, cause submitted on briefs on file.

Sac. 72—Warner vs. Southern Pacific Company—Cause argued by General Hart for appellant, by Frank H. Short for respondent; General Hart in reply and submitted; appellant's supplemental brief ordered stricken out if filed.

Sac. 80—Dellapiazza vs. Foley et al.—Submitted on briefs on file.

Recess to 2 p. m.

Court reconvened at 2:10 p. m. Temple, J., absent; Garoutte, J., acting in his place and stead; Washburn, Bailiff.

Sac. 82—Holly vs. Heiskell—Cause argued by F. D. Edwards for appellant and submitted.

Sac. 86—McBean vs. City of Fresno—Cause argued by W. C. Graves for appellant, by L. W. Moultrie for respondent and submitted.

Sac. 97—Belby vs. McKenzie—Cause argued with Sac. 86 and submitted.

Sac. 23—Little vs. Caldwell—Cause argued by A. D. Mason for appellant, by J. M. Walling for respondent, by A. D. Mason in reply and submitted.

Sac. 56—Prevaskis vs. Peard et al.—Cause argued by A. D. Mason for appellant, by Charles W. Kitts for respondent, by A. D. Mason in reply and submitted.

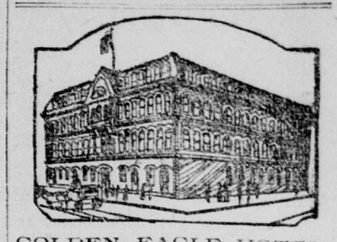
Sac. 64—Cline vs. Robbins—Cause argued by Thomas S. Ford for appellant, by J. M. Walling for respondent and submitted.

Adjourned to 10 a. m. Monday.

Petitioning for a Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—F. M. Murphy, President of the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phœnix Railroad, in Arizona, called upon Postmaster-General Wilson so-day in regard to the establishing of a mail service along the line of his road. The road is about 200 miles in length, and was opened up last March. It connects with the Atlantic and Pacific and the Southern Pacific Railroads. The Postmaster-General will take the matter under advisement.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.



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STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. FREE 'BUS to and from the cars.
GRAY & TITUS, Proprietors.

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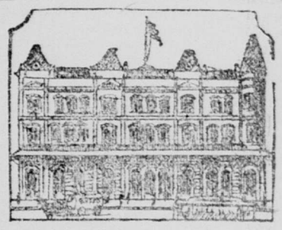

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THE LEADING HOUSE OF SACRAMENTO, Cal. Meals, 25 cents. WM. LAND, Proprietor. Free 'bus to and from hotel.

NEW YORK KITCHEN,
415 K STREET, SACRAMENTO, CAL.
(Opposite Weinstock & Lubin's).
SUPERIOR COFFEE AND TEA. QUICK Lunch Rooms. Choice chops and steaks. Elegant separate apartments for ladies. Noted for neatness and celerity.
H. A. LEWIS, Proprietor.

STATE HOUSE HOTEL,
Corner Tenth and K Sts., Sacramento.
BOARD AND ROOM, $1 25 TO $2 PER day. Meals, 25 cents.
Accommodations FIRST-CLASS. Free 'Bus to and from hotel.
W. J. ELDER, Manager.

PACIFIC HOTEL,
CORNER K AND FIFTH STREETS, SACRAMENTO. Meals, 25 cents. Nearest Hotel to Post and Express Offices and Theaters. Street cars pass the door every three minutes. Elegantly furnished rooms in single or suites from 50 cents to $1 per night.
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THE METROPOLITAN,
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HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite. Centrally located and strictly first-class. Especial attention to transient. Electric cars pass the door to all parts of the city. Conducted on the European plan.
MRS. E. J. C. KETCHUM, Prop.

THE SADDLE ROCK
RESTAURANT AND OYSTER HOUSE.
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN EVERY RESPECT. Ladies' dining-room separate. Open day and night. BUCKMANN & CARRAGHER, Proprietors. No. 1019 Second street, between J and K, Sacramento.

LEITH'S
Restaurant and Oyster House.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
Opposite Golden Eagle Hotel, 616 K Street.
LADIES' DINING-ROOM SEPARATE. Special attention to Banquets and Suppers.
FRANK LEITH, Proprietor.

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Second St., bet. K and L.
The cheapest and best 25-cent meals in the city served at all hours, day or night. Oysters served in all styles. Private rooms for ladies and families. Parties served on short notice. Service guaranteed.
J. H. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE Harbor Commissioners, No. 10 California street, San Francisco, Cal., November 7, 1895.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office at or prior to 2 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, December 10, 1895, for furnishing the materials and building the Union Depot and Ferry House on the water front of the city and county of San Francisco, in accordance with plans and specifications prepared therefor by A. Page Brown, architect, which can be seen at the office of said architect, in the Crocker building, San Francisco. Blue prints will be furnished to intending bidders on depositing $25 for their return within five days. Bids are invited on the following classifications of work as required by an Act of the Legislature, approved March 27, 1895.

1. For the masonry work, including all brick, stone, terra cotta and fire proofing.
2. For the iron work.
3. For the carpentering, plastering and glazing.
4. For the plumbing and gasfitting.
5. For the tinning and galvanized iron work.
6. For the painting.

No bid will be received unless made on a blank form furnished by the architect and unless it is accompanied by a certified check for 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid, payable to the order of the Secretary of the board, as a guarantee on the part of the successful bidder that he will within six days after the acceptance of his bid enter into a written contract to do said work according to the plans and specifications prepared therefor, and will agree to the conditions and terms as embodied in and annexed to said specifications, and will also execute and file with this board a good and sufficient bond, to be approved by said board, in such amount as it shall direct, and conditioned for the faithful performance of such contract; nor will any bid be considered by this board unless delivered to the Secretary or Assistant Secretary at the office of the Secretary, No. 10 California street, at or prior to 2 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, December 10, 1895, at which time and place the bids will be opened.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids if deemed for the best interests of the State.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

E. L. COLNON,
DAN. T. COLE,
F. S. CHADBOURNE,
Board of State Harbor Commissioners.
J. J. Keegan, Secretary. n11-till d10

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—OF—
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CARPETS, STOVES, ETC.,
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
Bedroom Suits from $5 up at the old stand,
323 K STREET,
IXL Auction and Commission House,
F. MILLER, Proprietor.

CAPT. RUHSTALLER'S
Extra Gilt Edge
ALSO FINE OLD PORTER,
Delivered to Saloons Ice Cold.
Capacity, 75,000 to 100,000 Barrels Per Year.
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