AROUND THE WORLD.

Miss Grace Hawthorne, the Actress, Talks of Her Journeyings.

What Most Impressed Her in the East —Shakespeare Presented by Natives in Calcutta.

Miss Grace Hawthorne, former lessee of the Princess' Theater in London, has returned to New York after a year's tour around the world. She carries in her baggage more than 19,000 words of memoranda, which are the result of a most rare power of observation. She will use these voluminous notes some time in the future for the sound literary purpose of telling the public such details of social, domestic and political life in India, China and Japan as have not been told before or since the recent readjustment of Eastern affairs.

Miss Hawthorne has lived with the peasant and the aristocrat, and has observed details of Eastern life under these conditions with an eye to minutiae that hardly belongs to the masculine mind, and this side of Chinese and Japanese life bears a peculiar and appropriate interest for the public just now. Miss Hawthorne has talked sketchily of her experiences and observations without in the least reducing the great bulk of memorandum supplies on which she will draw in the future, and kindly permits the results of a pleasant hour of conversation with her to appear in the New York "Times."

On being asked what most impressed her in Eastern life, Miss Hawthorne replied: "The sight of humanity doing the work of beasts. I imagine this is the first impression any one fresh from civilization receives, and I am quick to believe that it is an impression which no such man or woman ever loses in his or her Eastern travels, and that neither loses that sense of sickening which belongs to the first impression. I will warrant that the person of even average refinement of mind and morals does not grow at any time to look upon this matter indifferently, and to accept it as having its place because it is the custom of a country.

"One feels anew on actually beholding these things that when the Latins chose but one word to mean both manners and morals they made no mistake. China and Japan are great countries, but, while their bad manners of using their bodies to carry their burdens rather than using their heads to lighten them, one must feel that they are a people afflicted with a peculiar moral strabism. But if you want an article on the East, this beginning is not good artistic construction.

"The sight of my apartment," waving her hand at sundry hats and wraps and strings and ribbons and fluff extending from half-open trunks—"the sight of my apartment might not lead you to believe that order is mine, as it is Heaven's first law, but I assure you that this room does not represent my mental condition. So let us begin 'a year ago to-day.'

"It was just a year ago to-day that I started for India. I went to Calcutta, and played there successfully, but since other people have done the same thing a good many times, it is hardly to be mentioned as a novelty; so we will leave the details of that and touch upon the silver question—which is always novel, since we always seem to suffer from it. It is only pleasant things that we become used to. We never grow blase through suffering. The absence of anything like coherence on the silver question has been more damaging to the East than elsewhere. In India the rupee bobs up serenely to-day, and bids a sad farewell to earth the day after tomorrow. Then one orders flowers and thinks it is all over, when it goes ahead and does it all over again—and all the while money must be sent home by parents to educate their English sons, and so they must send this in sterling exchange. Everything is very ridiculous. It seems as if somebody might arrange it somehow." Miss Hawthorne looked just at this moment as if her mind was not in a more orderly state than her trunks.

"While the rupee greatly interested me, the theater, as it exists in Calcutta, interested me as the source of my opportunity to have an intimate acquaintance with the rupee. In Calcutta there were four European theaters and a circus last winter. They also have three standard native theaters. The audiences of the native theaters are composed of as high class of intellects as a Western audience, though its manner of intellectual demonstration be different. The people are devoted to the classic drama. Plays are produced in Bengalese, the Indians having a classic dramatic literature of their own, as the Greeks had. The manager of the Star Theater in Calcutta is a Cambridge man—a man of large erudition and fine scholarship. He has done much for the development of modern European methods on the stage of the East. He is perhaps the most interesting man that I know. Here is his photograph.

"This man translates the dramatic classics of other languages into Bengalese. He has lately introduced orchestra (as known to the civilized in contradistinction to the Chinaman) into his theater. The adaptation of Shakespeare to Bengalese conditions often produces interesting results. For instance, I saw a production of 'Macbeth' under these circumstances, which appealed to my Western comprehension of a joke, more or less. I saw as Lady Macbeth a short, fat, barefooted lady, with long, floating black hair, wearing a dark-green tunic which heredity and long custom convinced her was toilet enough for a hot night in Calcutta. Under these conditions did she request politely that the dagger be given her, without turning a hair. Macbeth, who stood constantly, and with both feet upon the order of his going, wore his own dark skin, while to preserve the amenities and be thoroughly Scotch and throw in plenty of local color, he wore a very red wig. He did not wear enough else to pay for description.

"Perhaps these people can be the most imitative in the world. I know that this is true of their tailors, or dressmakers. The circumstances of the garment that was copied, even to its ink spots and patch, occurred to me in Calcutta. I sent a gown that was badly worn, but which pleased me, even in its old age and decrepitude, to be copied in new goods by a Calcutta tailor. My instructions were fulfilled to the letter. When that gown came home there was not a hole or a darn in the old gown lacking. I am keeping it to show to that Calcutta tailor one hundred years from now.

"But to return to Shakespeare! A black company, playing to an appreciative black audience! It was very interesting. The Zanana women—women belonging to a high Indian caste—sit apart, in a gallery, in boxes, before which is stretched a black gauze, through which the gleam of dark eyes is seen. Oh, that charm of the esoteric! In diction, the actor in India is declamatory—never colloquial. I saw there a performance of 'Sakoontala' ('The Lost Ring') which has bee done in English by Sir Monier Williams. The story is of an English tea planter, who alienates the affections of a Maharanee —a woman of high caste— a Princess. She becomes an outcast and the rest of it. The Englishman is discovered, and retribution follows. In Calcutta, the Englishman is hustled onto the stage amid the wrath of locally dressed actors. The Englishman had his black face painted white, and wore a desperately red wig, while he was clothed in the ordinary garments of the Englishmen, which were put on evidently without much rehearsal. He spoke broken English. The rest of the cast were half-naked. It was a grotesque performance.

"Now come to Rangoon, in Burmah, with me. I played there two weeks, and saw no native theaters. Here the women seemed to me much like the Japanese women. They seem to demonstrate a keen appreciation of color effects. You will see groups of girls, five or six together, who seem to have arranged themselves with consideration of the color in their gowns. This is doubtless accidental, yet I have seen one girl change place with another, calling attention to an incongruity of color arrangement. These girls seem invariably gay, laughing and merry. Here I knew midnight visits to the famous Pagoda. Such glorious nights! Lighted by a brilliant moon, and moving amid a silvern tinkling of bells. There is perfection to the romanticist.

"Now to the Island of Penang, the most picturesque place in the world, where nothing is expected of one but to visit the gardens. Whatever your mission, it will be neither countenanced nor understood if it have not for its chief reason a visit to the gardens. If you have any serious business in life, you will be painfully impressed with the existence of these gardens from the moment you arrive in Penang. I can best illustrate this by reference to my own experience. Here was my first experience with the jinrikisha.

"Here they talk a kind of Malayese. Whatever you say they signify that they understand by something which sounds like 'Yah, yah!' They do not know that they are unjustified in taking your meaning for granted, because they know of no greater reason for being than the gardens. If it be not the gardens you are talking about, it ought to be; thus, by saying 'Yah, yah!' they compliment you. After being taken to the theater at which I played several times and at the same hour, someone at the hotel having given the necessary directions, I naturally thought that I could afford to be independent, and that some offhand nod or gesture would indicate my destination. I tried this several times, and though the hour was ever so incongruous, the reply was, 'Yah, yah!' and I brought up at the gardens. After the theater, though I might plainly speak the name of my hotel, still I was taken to the gardens. Once I was taken to the station-house.

"I named the theater as my objective point. The man replied. 'Yah, yah!' I got headed for the gardens. I saw a German who spoke no English, I explained to him as best I could. He, too, said 'Yah, yah!' Still I kept on my unhappy way to the gardens. Then I saw a sailor and told him my difficulties.

"I was playing in the City Hall. The sailor gave the direction, and I was forthwith taken to the police station and surrounded by Sikh soldiers. In time I reached the theater. The Penangians are a patient people. The gardens make them so.

"Now to Perak! Here one goes to the interior to see the silver and tin mines, that have been worked by Chinamen for 350 years, and which are owned by Chinese companies. These people are theater mad. At Perak the Governor-General insisted upon a performance being given. There was no place but the Courthouse in which to give it, so court was indefinitely adjourned, and while the Governor-General and his wife occupied the prisoners' dock, in lieu of a box, we played 'Lady Windermere's Fan.'

"In Singapore is a nice little European theater besides several native ones. The first thing that we saw was the star-spangled banner floating from the top of the Hotel de l'Europe. Here we lived for two weeks. Here, as elsewhere, was labor all manual. There are here more than 7,000 jinrikishas. The men employed in them are short-lived and on an average live about four years after entering upon that service.

"Now, Hongkong! Built on the side of a hill. Here are good hotels and a nice theater. My first experience there was witnessing an amateur performance of Pinero's comedy, 'The Magistrate.' Hongkong was suggestive of the South to me—San Antonio, etc. I found here an atmosphere of home. All locomotion is by the sedan chair, with its attendants. There are but one or two horses on the island. They have a race course, but their horses come from Australia or elsewhere. Hongkong is as a terraced garden. Here I was told of a negro restaurateur famous in the locality and who hailed from America. His specialty was oyster cocktails made of tinned Baltimore oysters. I went to see him. I wrapped myself in the folds of the star-spangled banner, when he grasped my hand and assured me that he was glad to welcome me as his fellow-countrywoman. I think that was funny.

"The Chinese have the least dramatic instinct of all the East. They are impossible! They are horrid! Their tastes run to simplicity in scenic effects. A flower pot represents to them a flourishing garden. A chair represents a well. A bucket six inches deep is a good enough bucket for them, and satisfies their craving for realism. To see a creature fill and refill that, by lowering it over the back of the chair, and pour its imaginary contents repeatedly upon that single flower pot, is full of thrilling delight to them, and the longer he keeps it up the better. He could do this for fifty consecutive nights and they would not repine. I don't know whether this simplicity of form indicates a superfluity of imagination or a dearth of it. Here the women take their sewing and sit in the streets. As they sit thus, you behold all the horrors of the process of small-footed malformation. One sees strings of girls, ten or fifteen attached to a long rope, engaged in carting stone. Their families are paid for their labor. Men and women work together. There is neither morality nor immorality among them. A like condition among the Japanese is perhaps why the Japanese are such a happy people.

"Shanghai is the most European and livable place in the East. They have a fine theater there, with all modern appointments. There are three classes of theater-goers—the English concession, the American and French concessions. In Shanghai I asked for a list of the hotels. It was repeated to me as far as the 'Astor House.' When that was reached I said: 'That's where! To the Astor House, if you please.' The man who named it, some thirty years or so ago, had been to New York and found in the Astor House a model of elegance and hotel excellence. He returned to Shanghai, and forthwith named his hotel the Astor House.

"I saw there a good minstrel performance, given by the boys of the man-of-war Porpoise. It was complete, lacking no minstrel joke since Adam. In Shanghai one is interested in its enormous silk manufactories. There are employed hundreds of women who ape their betters by cultivating small and festering feet. As the prevailing fashions of the rich are copied at home by the poor and needy, so is the small foot, that is supposed to be the privilege of the high caste, copied by the employe. When work is done they are carried to their homes by the hundreds in their barrows, which are wheeled by coolies. They have the barrow, which is much like an Irish jaunting car, only as low as our wheelbarrow; the jinrikisha and the chair as a means of getting about.

"On to Japan! Nagasaki is our first stop—if you are going with me. On the first day of our arrival we see a transport ship returning from the war. We see the women and coolies at the wharfs unloading freight. We see the town en fete, gone mad with happiness and patriotic excitement. We see every soldier honored and treated as a hero. We see every soldier proud and joyous in the belief that he, singly, is responsible for the military glory and success of his country. It is thus that patriotism is fostered and made great in Japan. At Nagasaki I gave a girl who was carrying freight the equivalent of 25 cents for her hat. She gave me a Japanese blessing, and this little brass ring," showing a little bent brass circle on her finger. "I value that ring more than a quarter's worth.

"Now to Kobe. Here I had my first sight of a Japanese theater. Here, too, the town was en fete in honor of returning troops. Here was I, not only ignored as one of the dramatic profession when I sent for free seats to the theater, but as a European was charged four times as much for admission as was the native. The construction of a Japanese theater is unique. Here is a rough suggestion:

"In one of the little boxes by the stage is the two-piece orchestra. In the other sits the one who reads the play according to the Japanese idea of art. As he reads the actor comes from his dressing-room at the other end of the theater and acts all the way to the stage. He does not utter a word, but does all in pantomime. Their pantomime is excellent. Unlike that of the Chinese, it has vitality, and is to that of the Chinese as a finety wrought etching to an uncompromising diagram. Following and preceding the actor to the stage and on the stage are two men in black gowns and generally with black cowls, who carry very long bamboo poles, with lights on the ends of them. Thus they light up the actor whenever he pantomimes a stronger emotion or takes a pose. These furnish border, footlights and all.

"The little squares in the audience chamber have little partitions about them of a foot or two high, and each little box holds four people, who sit in the fashion, on their knees. In the midst of them there is a small square occupied by pipes and refreshments. The cast is composed either of men or women, never both. The Irving of Japan is player to the Mikado in Tokio. He is not unlike Irving in appearance, and is a wonderful pantomimist.

"While the Japanese are greatly advanced in dramatic thought over all the rest of the East, they are not advanced in their mechanics, as applied to the art. The stage manager strolls about the stage, attending to things at his own sweet will. The stage hands wander on and off, adjusting something that they have neglected, or stop and say 'Hello!' to any friends they may see in the audience. When the curtain falls the children who may be in front go onto the stage and play about until the performance continues. There is a certain pleasant irresponsibility in all this that goes in Japan—it might not work here. If an actor be a favorite, he is not presented with bouquets or the like, but is given a curtain, more or less elaborate, according to the esteem in which he is held. This curtain is used by him alone, and on such Japanese dramatic occasions as may correspond to our 'benefits.'

"In Yokohama I again found the star-spangled banner in the form of pork and beans, sweet corn, buckwheat cakes, etc. I enjoyed them at a hotel managed by one of my friends. In Yokohama I played successfully for twenty nights. At one of the native theaters that I visited I was surprised at the remarkable physique of the women. I found them robust in appearance. Their pantomime was superior to that of the men. This demonstrated a point in my mind. They were free, unconstrained. There the dramatic artist is held in high esteem.

"Most of the Japanese proper names are pronounced in a way similar to the American Indian names. They generally end in vowels. In many respects the Jap suggests our Indian; when he grunts, you know that he is alive; when he grunts, you perceive that he is beginning to think. In Tokio no performances were given during the fighting at Formosa. Even whist, the favorite game of the Japanese, was forbidden at the Capital.

"In Tokio the theater supports a sign which reads: 'Gentlemen will please not remove their clothes.' Although there is less nudity than in other Eastern countries, this sign is not superfluous on a hot night. While the women cling to their garments of original fashion, the men wear European clothes.

"The domestic life of the Japanese is most interesting. Whatever the previous condition of a woman, whatever her life has been, when she marries she becomes supreme in her household, regenerate socially. Parents contract for their daughters, but may not enter into such contract for them after their 27th year. When a woman is 27 years old her contract must terminate, and she must decide whether she will become a reputable woman, or will earn her living under different conditions. The Japanese wife is apt to be far more absolute mistress of her home than the English woman is.

"I visited the interior to see home vegetables grown. They have adopted our sweet corn and sweet potato and other good things, as they have our railway system and our pot hat.

"Our American Minister, Mr. Dun, is married to a charming Japanese wife, and is largely responsible for Japanese development on these lines. He is very popular, and is near to the Mikado.

"I have talked a very long time now. Will not this be enough?" Miss Hawthorne was assured of the reporter's gratitude, and when questioned concerning her own affairs declined to say more than that she is in negotiation for a theater in New York, where she will play, and then return to London.

He Wants a Bow-Wow.

"Papa," said Sammy Snaggs.

"Well, Sammy?"

"I read in the paper that a dog belonging to a man in Ohio had pawed up a package containing $1,000."

"Well, what of it?"

"Somebody had buried the money, papa."

"Smart dog, wasn't it?"

"Yes. Say, papa!"

"Well?"

"Won't you buy me a dog?"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Didn't Like Fruit.

Miss Giggle—Your husband, Mrs. Royalston, is a dire flatterer. He told me last night that I was a peach.

Mrs. Royalston (dryly)—Indeed. But you know my husband never did like fruit of any kind.—Detroit Free Press.

To impart strength and to give a feeling of health and vigor throughout the system, there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Now is the time to realize the most good from a spring medicine.

Correggio manifested his superb artistic genius at fourteen.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Postoffice at Sacramento, April 20, 1896:

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Campbell Mrs Polly; Carle Mrs M E; Carey Mrs J F; Clark Mrs Addie; Connelly Mrs Rosa.

Davis Miss Belle; Davis Miss Eva; De Pew Mrs Naomi; Dotson Miss Mable; Dreyfus Miss Venie; Duff Miss Kate.

Erkes Mrs Joh; Erwin Mrs Lillie.

Galpin Mrs E E; Gluck Miss Carrie; Gomo Miss Louisa.

Hall Miss Nettie V; Hastings Miss Prudence; Hartman Mrs Allie; Huff Mrs W.

Jackson Mrs W R; Jobins Mrs M.

Kellogg Mrs M D; Kinsley Mrs M E.

Laley Miss Bridet.

McClain Mrs Alma; McNamara Mrs Nellie; Monroe Miss Ethel; Murphy Miss.

O'Neil Mrs George; Ortmann Mary.

Pedmon Miss L; Purdey Mrs.

Ross Mrs.

Seymour Mrs E A-2; Sloat Mrs; Sumaga Mrs Francis A; Summers Mrs L.

Tennis Mrs; Thompson Mrs J M; Townsend Mrs Lena.

Wallis M Anna; Weller Mrs R B; West Miss Myrtle; Wickes Mrs Charles; Woodard Miss Kittie.

Yates Miss Sally; Youls Miss Laura.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Ahern David C; Allen James; Ardizzi Antonio.

Baker Sam; Barlow J A; Barnard C E; Barry J D; Bartlett Jess; Balchman George W; Ball George; Beck John; Bell G W; Bell Jesse; Bennett William; Bios R; Bodner Henry; Bolte Louis; Bowles Claud; Brauns George; Buchanan Isaiah; Burkholtz Frank.

Cain Patrick; Caldwell Charles; Carroll James P; Catlett Charles; Chandler Charles; Chapin W C; Clark H A; Collins Enos; Crans G-2; Cress Daniel M; Cupp Thomas.

Davis Newton; Davis W G & Co; Denny Willard; Derman G L-2; Donnelly J F; Douglas Albert C; Drew Hemin.

Elliott Frank; Erichson Peter T; Evans Scott.

Falkenburg R; Fanning William; Felton Charles-3; Flynn Frank; Fox G A; Francisco Luiz; Freeman O O.

Geisler C; Gillbride Roger J; Gillilan Delbert E; Gneece T; Grant W F.

Hagemann C; Herrera Peter; Holtum Oscar; Hooper E E; Howe Mr; Hudson J L; Huff William.

Jessen N.

Kahn Godfrey; Kanda Bro K; Kerrigan J L; King Mr.

Leiva Abristo; Lepper Dr A; Leschell J; Londorf Louis; Long Sam; Loure L A.

Macfarlane W S; Maddox G F; Manning George W; May William T; McCoy Mr; McLanahan Mr; McTerman John; Miller Mr; Moore Harry W; Murphy Ed; Murray Robert; Mussey Everette.

Neucum William; Newman C B; Nicolai Herman; Noars S B; Nokes B F.

Owens Mr.

Pankost Samuel P; Paul Frank; Peak Robert S; Pettit Frederick W; Petrus Edward F; Phillips Finley; Prader W A; Pursell Lew.

Rezes Fabian; Ricker George-2; Rogers Roscoe M; Russell E S.

Shaw Willie; Smalley W W; Smith R S; Snider William; Stillwell Mr; Swaney M M.

Tartar Mr; Titman T W.

Vermilya A J.

Warnick James L; Way Frank; Weiland F E; Welborn A; Welsh Charles-2; Westphal Fred; Westphal John; White Chapman; Wilson Lewis H; Winnig Oscar.

Zimmerman Otto.

FOREIGN.

Francisco Tuhomas Gomes-2; Francisco Jose de Cabesso; Pazita G de Castro; Yidoro Pierotti; Ferrero Antonio di Giovanna; Monseiur Bernard Berach; Tilmoe Revme; Volente Marionetti; Patricio Caetuno Souzo.

Japanese—Itu Chinpy; K Tuzimeta; Mr Kadoto; Mr Ozawa; Y Nishii; S Koono; I Ishiki; Thomas K Tomita; T Fujimoto.

Chinese—Kuong Yung.

Miscellaneous—Luis & Buttler, restaurant.

Third and Fourth Class Matter—Miss Elizabeth Clark; Daniel Hoffman; Miss Juliet Lewis; M M Swaney.

THOMAS FOX, Postmaster.

Hired Swains.

A crious custom prevails in some provinces of Holland during the carnival season. Young women of the working class, especially domestic servants, who have no sweetheart of their own, are in the habit of hiring "followers" for their Sunday out, or for the whole of the carnival period. These lovers are by no means to be had very cheap. Often two or three maids will club together and share a lover if he comes too expensive for one girl.

This temporary lover has many duties to perform. Of course, he must be good-looking and well-dressed, and an efficient and indefatigable dancer, "fit to be seen with anywhere," he must likewise possess good conversational powers. Beside receiving a variety of valuable presents from his "girls," he is "found" by them in victuals and drink. If a young woman can afford to engage a "swain" all to herself, so much the better, for the hireling often develops into a real lover and ultimately into a husband. It can thus be said that, in some districts of Holland, the girls do all the wooing.—Buch fur Alle.

We Can't Last Forever,

But we may prolong our continuance on earth by keeping in good working order the physical organs which providence has vouchsafed to us. Among the more important of these is the liver. Either through neglect or provocation, let this great secretive gland remain in or get into disorder, and you will soon find an Asiatic change in your complexion, you will feel very uneasy in your right side or under the right shoulder blade, your tongue will take on an unseasonable coat of fur, sick headache and nausea will ensue. Don't resort to a powerful purgative, but begin and pursue a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Then you will get well speedily and thoroughly. This great household remedy for biliousness also relieves and cures malarial and kidney complaints, constipation, incipient rheumatism, dyspepsia and the infirmities begotten by an enfeebled condition of the system. It promotes sleep and a tranquil state of the nervous system.

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it is not only possible to keep a house clean, but with its help this can be done without the housekeeper working herself to death. A large package of GOLD DUST costs only 25 cents. When you buy look out that it *is* GOLD DUST. You will be all right if the package is like this

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Hard, indeed, must be the one to please that we can't SUIT.

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Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

MUNYON'S

Cold and Cough Cures.

Promptly Effectual in Curing Grip, Colds and Coughs and a Sure Preventive of Pneumonia and All Lung Diseases.

Colds lead to coughs, coughs to pneumonia and consumption; therefore it is all important to check a cold before it reaches the lungs. Munyon's Cold Cure will positively break a cold inside of twenty-four hours if taken as soon as the cold manifests itself. When the cold reaches the lungs or bronchial tubes the Cough Cure should be used alternately every half-hour with the Cold Cure. The Cold Cure is guaranteed to prevent pneumonia if used in the beginning of a cold. Pneumonia, or inflammation of the lungs, can be controlled by the use of these two cures.

The Cough Cure positively cures bronchitis, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, loss of voice, soreness of the chest, difficulty in breathing, hacking cough and all pulmonary diseases where the lungs are not too far consumed or covered with tubercles.

If you are ailing, step into the nearest drug store and get a 25c vial of one of Munyon's Remedies. No matter what your disease, or how many doctors have failed to cure, it will give you relief.

Personal letters to Professor Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

Bicycle Talk.

There are high grade Bicycles and there are others at a high grade price. It is hard for a buyer to determine which wheel to buy, all wheels look well on the outside. Buy a wheel with a good reputation, made by a strictly bicycle factory, handled by a responsible local firm and you will get a wheel worth the price paid.

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MWF

BIDS FOR COUNTY SUPPLIES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sealed bids will be received and opened by the Board of Supervisors of Sacramento County at their office, on I street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, Sacramento City, California, on FRIDAY, April 24, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., for furnishing the county officers of Sacramento County for the ensuing year with blank books and miscellaneous stationary according to the list of the same on file in the County Clerk's office, said board reserving the right to reject any or all bids. No bid will be considered that is not in accordance with the list of such supplies on file in said County Clerk's office.

By order of said board.

Attest: (Seal.) W. B. HAMILTON, Clerk of said Board.

ap12-10t

SEALED PROPOSALS.

BIDS FOR SPRINKLING THE streets of this city will be received at the office of the City Clerk until 5 o'clock p. m., MONDAY, April 20, 1896. The city will furnish two (2) sprinkling wagons for each of the following districts: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, the contractor to furnish extra wagons when necessary in the judgment of the Superintendent of Streets. Contractors to furnish wagons for Districts No. 8 and 9. Specifications on file at this office. A certified check for 10 per cent. of the amount of bid must accompany each bid. Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Attest: M. J. DESMOND, City Clerk.

ap18-3t

SEALED PROPOSALS.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT OFfice of City Clerk until 5 o'clock p. m. on MONDAY, April 20, 1896, for one 15-ton steam road roller. Said steam road roller to be delivered at freight sheds in this city. A certified check for 10 per cent. of amount of bid, payable to City Clerk, must accompany each bid. Board of Trustees reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Attest: M. J. DESMOND, City Clerk.

ap11-10t

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.