AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR THE FARMER AND THE ORCHARDIST.

[This Department is prepared for the SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION by its Agricultural Editor. All matter relating to the agricultural interest will be found under this head.

GRIT AND GRAVEL IN WHEAT.

About a year ago we first called the attention of farmers to the existence of adobe soil and gravel in the wheat from many sections of this State. Millers complain bitterly of this evil, and they have a right to do so. Though all good mills are provided with cleaning apparatus by which lumps of gravel larger than plump kernels of wheat can be separated from the grain and prevented from going into the hopper and between the stones, still gravel and parcels of earth less than this in size cannot be separated, and if in the wheat, must pass between the stones and into the flour in the form of fine grit. While everybody would object to eating this kind of food, and physicians would agree as to its deleterious effects upon the digestive organs and upon the health of individuals eating it, still, if once in the thrashed wheat, it will necessarily get into the flour, be baked in the bread and go into somebody's stomach, and do its natural work. As we are not, however, writing an article for *Hall's Journal of Health*, or to be submitted to the consideration of the State Board that is especially charged with looking after the health of the people generally, we leave this branch of the subject to those better able to handle it, and turn our attention to the consideration of matters more immediately concerning the producers of wheat in this State. It is true that wheat here is sold by the pound, and that the more tons a man sells at one and a half cents a pound the more money he will receive from the purchaser. It is also true that the miller who buys a ton of grit and gravel in a hundred tons of wheat from a farmer once will not be very likely to seek a repetition of the operation. The loss of weight in separating the gravel from the wheat before grinding constitutes but a slight per cent. of the loss sustained by the miller who buys and grinds wheat with soil and gravel in it. The expense of keeping millstones in repair is quite an item in the general expense of the milling business, even when none but clean grain is operated upon, but when pieces of granite, quartz and other varieties of hard rocks are passed through the mills with the grain the damage becomes a matter of serious consideration and materially reduces the profits of the milling business. The millers of this State have learned by experience the necessity of looking closely to each lot of wheat offered with especial reference to this particular, and have generally determined to make the presence of gravel the grounds of refusal to buy at any price. We called attention to this fact a year ago, and we stated then that although no notice had been taken of this damaging material in wheat by buyers for export, yet that it was but a matter of time when English millers would discover the trouble and trace it to our doors, and that thereafter California wheat would be looked upon in the only outside market we have with disfavor. That time has already come. The action of the San Francisco Produce Exchange upon this subject is but a reflection of the opinions and determinations of those for whom the members do business in the wheat line. This commercial organization has resolved to make the presence of gravel in wheat cause for rejecting the same, and they have notified farmers to this effect. Under these circumstances there will be found no market for wheat containing grit and gravel, and it becomes a necessity that farmers should see to it that their wheat is kept absolutely free from these admixtures. The carelessness in handling the machinery with which the grain is gathered and thrashed must no longer be allowed. If the careless use of the horse fork, with which the grain is gathered up from the stack and brought forward to the machine, is chargeable with the presence of the gravel and grit in the wheat, then let this instrument be put into more careful hands. We were disposed to believe that most of the gravel found in lots of grain was gathered up while thrashing the bottoms of stacks, but the fact, as stated by millers, that gravel is frequently found pervading an entire crop of a farm disproves this theory and proves a general cause. We know that some managers of grain-forks make practice of setting the fork for each forkful of headed grain at the base of the pile, and thus rake the ground each time a load is taken to the machine. This practice would account for the gravel in wheat and for its almost uniform distribution through each crop so handled. Whatever may have been the mode by which the evil has been brought about, it certainly can and should be remedied in the future, or loss will ensue to the careless wheat-growers.

TIME TO CUT WHEAT.

Harvest time is fast approaching. A few weeks more and the reaper and the header will be cutting down the vast wheat fields that now gladden the wheat farmers throughout the State. Under these circumstances it is in order to bring forward for consideration the subject set forth in the heading above. This subject is of more importance to the farmers of this State than many of them are aware of. In it is represented millions annually of loss or gain to our wheat farmers alone. This is not the first time we have called attention to this subject, but its importance is sufficient apology for referring to it often, even if we repeat what we have already said on the subject. It has been considered one of California's chief advantages as a wheat growing State, that her dry summer climate favored the plan of allowing wheat to remain standing till it had become so ripe and dry that it could be cut with a header and thrashed and sacked immediately without risk of damage from heating and molding. That considerable is gained in the way of economy in the handling of the grain, and in avoiding the handling of the straw, is certain; but it is now worth our while to inquire whether we have not all the time been losing more in one way than we have been gaining in another. Taking into consideration the loss in weight alone, by allowing the wheat to become over ripe before cutting, this loss is considerable; but this loss by no means represents the full loss to the farmers, by allowing their wheat to become over ripe, and cutting it with the header. There is a certain stage of ripeness or maturity when wheat has gained its greatest weight and best quality, and if cut at this stage, with the full length of straw, and allowed to remain in the straw in a position to harden up gradually, this weight and quality become fixed so as never to be lost. But if the grain is cut before this proper condition is attained, kernels shrink and wilt, and the meat or flour-making substance becomes tough and leathery, and there is heavy loss both in weight and flour-making and food-producing qualities. The effect of cutting wheat too green is precisely the same on the kernel as is the effect on an apple plucked from the tree when too green. It is simply killed. The nutritive juices, which would otherwise go through a natural chemical or refining change, making sugar and gluten, evaporate, leaving simply the shrunken organization of the kernel without the life-giving and sustaining properties which are absolutely necessary to make good milling or flour-producing wheat. On the other hand, if grain be allowed to stand in the field uncut until it has passed the proper stage of ripeness, the effect is almost or quite as bad in our dry climate at that which results from cutting it too soon. Every farmer has experienced how detrimental it is to hay to allow it to stand uncut till over-ripe. The leaves part with their substance, while the stem becomes hard, brittle and woody, and loses nearly all the qualities that, if cut at a proper time, would go to make it good feed for stock. The effect is precisely the same on wheat straw, while the berry loses its sugar and gluten, and leaves only the form—the dry, woody substances, and starch—with a material reduction in weight and milling value. These statements are not founded upon mere conjecture or theory, but are substantiated by analysis and actual field experiment, and by the experience and observation of all good, thoughtful millers. An experiment conducted by Charles T. Lancy, of Minnesota, in 1879, at the suggestion of President Folwell, of the State University of that State, is especially interesting and suggestive to the farmers of this State. Six plats of ground, 429½ feet long and 13 feet wide, with vacant spaces between them about 18 inches wide, all on the same character and quality of soil, were selected. These plats were all sown on the 15th of April with Scotch Fife wheat, and the grain grew uniformly and presented an even appearance. The result of cutting at different times and stages of ripeness and weighing may be seen in the following table:

Number of cutting.	Date of Cutting.	Condition at time of cutting.	Yield per acre in bushels of 60 lbs.
First	July 16	Early milk	4.5
Second	July 19	Advanced milk	7.6
Third	July 23	Early dough	8.5
Fourth	July 26	Advanced dough	11.6
Fifth	July 29	Ripe	14.0
Sixth	Aug. 6	Dead ripe	12.6

Mr. Lancy, in commenting on the experiment in the Minneapolis *Tribune*, says:

The appearance of the grain advances and declines in precisely the same way as the quantity. The grain of the first cutting was miserably shrunken, resembling, it was frequently remarked at the fairs, that of the crop of 1878 in the southwestern portion of the State. That of the second cutting showed a vast improvement. That of the third some improvement over the second, but not so much as in the preceding case. The grain of the fourth cutting was by a few pronounced the best, but the majority readily agreed on the fifth. The grain of the sixth cutting had lost its bright color—was bleached. The condition termed ripe was this: most of the stems, or straws, had turned, not dead white, but a rich, lively yellow. Some were still somewhat green. The berry, when pressed between the soft parts of the thumb and finger, would yield, but nothing liquid or doughy could be pressed out.

Thus it will be seen that there was a loss of two bushels and a half to the acre by cutting the grain in the advanced dough, and of one bushel and a half to the acre by allowing it to pass the ripe stage and become dead ripe. This is the loss in grain yielding only fourteen bushels to the acre, and in the comparatively damp climate of Minnesota. On grain yielding twenty-one bushels to the acre in the same climate, the loss, it will be seen, would have been two and a quarter bushels to the acre, by allowing it to stand till dead ripe. It is also evident that in our dry climate the loss would naturally be much greater, as the evaporating force of the air and sun are much greater than where this experiment was made. But allowing the loss to be the same from the same cause, and let us see what the farmers of California may lose this year by allowing the present crop to stand in the field till it becomes dead ripe in order that we may cut it with the header without risk. It is estimated that the number of acres in wheat this year in the State is about 3,000,000. For the purposes of this calculation let us assume that the average yield will be 21 bushels to the acre, or 63,000,000 bushels, if cut at that stage of ripeness when it will represent the greatest weight and value. The shrinkage per acre in consequence of being allowed to pass this stage and become dead ripe, being represented as above by 2¼ bushels to the acre, the whole loss by shrinkage would be 6,750,000 bushels. At a dollar a bushel $6,750,000. This represents the loss in weight alone, but we have seen that the loss in quality is also very great. Some of our best millers estimate the latter at from 5 to 10 per cent. Assuming it to be but 5 per cent. and we have an additional loss of $337,500, making the aggregate loss $7,087,500. Again, while we congratulate ourselves as farmers that we are comparatively free from those terrible rain-storms that frequently take place in the Atlantic States and other parts of the world during harvest time, in consequence of which the entire wheat crop of the country is greatly damaged and much of it absolutely destroyed; still we are subject to northers at this time of the year, which, when they come while the wheat is fully ripe and standing uncut in the field, frequently shell out and waste a very large percentage of it. This latter fact alone has induced many of our largest wheat farmers of late years to begin the cutting of their wheat with self-binding reapers as soon as it is ripe enough to do so, and only use the header when the grain becomes more fully ripe. But there is another consideration in connection with this subject. We refer to the greater draft upon the soil, as a result of allowing the grain to stand till dead ripe. It is well known to all farmers that all growing crops draw more heavily both on the moisture and fertilizing properties of the soil during the last stages of ripening. Since it has been proven that it is an actual damage to the wheat to allow it to go through this stage while standing connected with the soil, and it is known that the soil itself is greatly defertilized by the process, we would suggest whether California farmers are not making a serious mistake in their time and mode of harvesting? Does it pay to use the header as a harvesting machine? Are we not unnecessarily drawing the fertility from our soil, while at the same time we are deducting from the weight and quality the money and full value of our wheat?

THE WHEAT HARVEST OF 1880.

The present indications are that there will be harvested in the United States this year the largest wheat crop that has ever been harvested in any past year. From all the great wheat-growing States of the Mississippi valley come reports of promising crops. For Michigan it is claimed that the yield will be 70 per cent. greater than last year. Illinois also claims an increased yield, and Ohio reports a much larger acreage in wheat and a fine growth. Kentucky will have 25 per cent. more wheat than was harvested a year ago, and in Iowa, Wisconsin and Nebraska the present appearances indicate a very large crop. Missouri and Kansas also expect larger crops than they have produced for years, while in this State, and indeed on this entire coast, the prospects for large crops were never better. In the whole section covering the States named it is estimated that the amount of wheat harvested this year will be 50 per cent. greater than last year. This estimate may be much too large, but one thing is certain that the possibilities are on the side of its correctness.

A poor innocent bachelor who resides up in Modoc county has been corresponding with a young lady who lives in the East, and he proposed to her that if she would come out to California he would marry her. She consented and he remitted the money to her with which to pay her way. She got as far as Reno, where she heard that Modoc county was not a pleasant place to live, the mountains being forty feet under the snow and the lowlands seventy-five feet under water. She remained in Reno a few days to rest, and while there she was proposed to by a young man of that place, which proposition was accepted forthwith and they were immediately married.

ART received rather an awkward criticism from a free and easy young man who recently met a sculptor in a social circle, and addressed him thus: "Er—er—so you are the man—er—that makes—er mud heads?" And this was the artist's reply: "Er—er—not all of 'em; I didn't make yours."

THE PARIS SALON.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE FRENCH ART EXHIBITION.

Some Prominent People—Madam Adam—Bernhardt—A Romantic Case—Dumas' Daughter.

PARIS, May 1, 1880.

To-day the doors of the *salon* are opened to the public. Yesterday was varnishing day, when the artists were admitted to varnish their pictures. The artists years ago began by inviting friends to accompany them on this occasion, which was considered a great privilege, and it has become the fashion to invite all *gens de lettres* and important personages to attend this reunion. Only those possessing cards are admitted, and it is perhaps needless to add that the greater portion of the visitors are glad to avail themselves of this opportunity for the purpose of seeing collected in one assembly all the talent and genius of France. The doors were opened at 9 o'clock in the morning, and all artists hastened to finish with their pictures before the crowd should arrive. At 2 o'clock the circulation was exceedingly difficult, for the crowd amounted to about three thousand persons, and what with straining the eyes, with the heat and dust, many a visitor returned to his home with a raging headache.

THE ELEGANT THING

To do on this occasion is to arrive at the salon at nine or ten o'clock in the morning, and at noon-time breakfast at the restaurant adjoined, the proprietor of which, by the way, takes ample advantage of the custom and forces his fashionable clients to pay his royal prices. After breakfast one promenades through the halls again until the moment of closure. Others breakfast at home at ten o'clock and remain at the salon until four or later, and others breakfast at eleven or twelve, the usual hour, and devote the afternoon to admiring the pictures if not talking to friends, for the whole affair seems a social gathering, and more time is spent in friendly greetings and conversation than in art criticism. Among the illustrious persons present we remarked Alexandre Dumas, Mr. Bouguoreau, Mrs. Palmaroli and Carolus Duran, and other artists of course. Mr. de Girardin we saw promenading with Madam Adam on his arm, his hand stiffly spread upon his breast, and his little body stretched up as though it would be several inches taller, so as to render himself worthy the honor he enjoyed. Madam Adam was dressed in a most conspicuous toilette, composed of a garnet-colored satin dress and hat with feathers to match. Madame Adam is perhaps the only respectable French woman who would dare to appear in a similar gathering in such a gay costume, but she considered herself privileged on account of her talent and enviable position. She was followed by quite a

TRAIN OF ADMIRERS,

Who merely trod in her footsteps like fascinated and humble beings. I also saw Sarah Bernhardt on the arm of a fine-looking artist, Mr. Clairin, the same who illustrated her absurd book, titled *L'histoire d'une Chaise*. She was accompanied by her son, and also followed by a train of admirers. Her hair was dyed red, with two curls down her back, as though she were not sufficiently eccentric without descending to anything so common. She was dressed very simply in a black costume; in fact she is little desirous of attracting attention through the richness of her toilette, since it is next week that her case comes up in Court, and it is 300,000 francs instead of 100,000 francs for which the company of the Theatre Francais sue her. She, it seems, is not in an enviable situation. She has no positive engagement at present, is to be sued for three hundred thousand francs, and is actually in debt for 200,000 francs, so costly are marble and paints and feminine caprices. More than usual excitement and interest have been manifested in regard to the salon this year, even more than formerly, for the reason that radical changes have been effected, although not those at first supposed. Instead of placing all the landscapes in one room, the figures in another, and so on, as Mr. Turquet, the *Sous Secretarie aux Beaux-Arts*, was accused of wishing to do, all pictures marked "*Hors concours*," that is, the pictures of those artists who had obtained a certain number of prizes and were no longer to enter the list of competitors except for the medaille d'honneur, were placed together; all the pictures of those artists who had obtained one prize, or perhaps two third-class prizes, and whose pictures were marked "Exempt," that is, exempt from passing before the jury for admittance, occupied another portion of the hall together. Then came the pictures of artists who had received no prizes, then were all the pictures of foreigners collected in special halls. This arrangement certainly possesses many conveniences, but it raised many objections on the part of some artists. In the first place, there is quite a war raging between the old school, now called classical, at the head of which to-day stand Bouguoreau, Cabanel, Gerome, Lefevre and so on, and

THE NEW SCHOOL

Verging on naturalism, and at the head of which stand Carolus Duran and others. The members of the classical school for years have been constantly re-elected judges, and the new school have had much difficulty in gliding into the *salon*. As a matter of course all young artists recompensed were the pupils of the judges, and many of them reached the title of "*hors concours*" with but little merit. This new arrangement, by bringing the *hors concours* together, has shown the glaring mistakes and favoritism of the judges and proved the absurdity of the title, since many profit by the privilege for the purpose of sending inferior works to the exposition, and of turning the *salon* into a picture market. Another thing, the artists who are *hors concours* have always considered it their special right to be placed in the best positions, to the detriment of young artists of more merit; according to the new arrangement they are all together, and as all cannot have the best place on the wall, some have to be contented with a position near the ceiling. In consequence, the *hors concours* artists are furious. Neither are the foreigners pleased, for many have enjoyed for some time the superiority over their compatriots by being *hors concours* and here they are all hung together without a single mark of *hors concours* or exempt to distinguish them from their inferior companions. As I have already said, the present arrangement has incensed the *hors concours* artists; then besides, after the usual number of judges were elected, of which Mr. Bougoureau was made President, the *Sous Secretaire aux Beaux-arts* had a certain number of artists obtaining the next highest number of votes appointed as annexed jury, and who are to enjoy the same privileges as the others. This necessarily diminishes the power and influence of the principal judges, and so indignant did Mr. Bougoureau become that he has endeavored to make the administration walk over thorns. In order to be revenged, the jury passed most everything that was presented, and the complimentary jury acquiesced so as to render themselves popular and insure a greater number of votes for the ensuing year. The consequence is that the number of pictures admitted this year is so great that it is difficult to find space for them all. As a matter of course this domestic difficulty in the Beaux-arts had to break out with publicity, and become the subject of newspaper articles and private conversation. One of the rules exacts the entrance of all works by any artist whatever before a certain time, but it has ever been the custom to permit artists who were *hors concours*, and were not obliged to pass the judges, to bring in their pictures some days later, and no one has ever had anything to say against it. However, on this occasion, Mr. Bougoureau awakened to

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE RULES,

And exacted the refusal of a few pictures which arrived late. Some words passed between him and a member of the administration, when Mr. Bougoureau resigned his position and left the hall, followed by a number of the artists. The official sent for him to write out his resignation, which he did, but when he again left the hall two artists only followed him. The circumstance has created considerable excitement in the artistic world. No President has yet been elected in Mr. Bougoureau's place, bu it is said that in all probability Carolus Duran will obtain the position. It must be confessed that on entering the salon one does not feel altogether at home; the change quite upsets one, and as the French have a great antipathy to innovations, they will necessarily cry out from principle. My first step was in the direction of the foreigners' department, so as to see what our artists have been working at during this last year. I confess that I was disappointed, for knowing that they would not undergo a comparison with French artists, I expected to be startled by their superiority; but whether it is they have not done so well this year, or that their usual surroundings are wanting, the pictures do not appear as well as last year. I soon came to Mr. Bridgman's picture, titled "Habitation Arabe (Beshra) Femmes Tissant le Burrous." Two women, dressed in very peculiar Arabian costumes, are seated on low stools before a frame resembling tapestry. On the other side of the frame are two little children on the floor, one playing with a coral necklace around the throat of the other. A servant is just going out of the door. One may feel he is really looking on an Arabian scene faithful to the slightest detail, and which cannot fail to prove an interesting study, but the artist seems to have changed his style, for the coloring is more *terne*, and the brightness, grace and poetry which characterized his picture, "The Procession of the Bœuf Apis," of last year, seem to be wanting. Mr. Bridgman has two pictures exposed this year—a smaller one, but of which I prefer to speak only after close study. Mr. Mosler, whose picture of last year was bought by the French Government, and is now at the Musee of the Luxembourg, exposes also two pictures this year, of which I shall give a description in my next letter.

A MOST PECULIAR CASE

Is to come up in Court in a short time, quite romantic in nature and savoring of the customs of the middle ages. A young girl met a young man at a ball in the Faubourg St. Germain. It seems they fell in love at first sight, and winter had not gone by when the father of the young man, then Embassador of the Porte Ottomane at London, asked the young lady in marriage for his son. The young man was found either not rich enough or not noble enough or not Catholic enough, for he was a follower of the Greek religion, that the mother of the young girl refused the proposition. The daughter insisting on having the man she loved for her husband, was threatened by her mother with the convent for the rest of her days. The effect of this threat was a journey to London by the young lady, accompanied only by her governess. On meeting her lover she said to him, "Here I am; now marry me." The young man was all but too anxious to do so, but his father objected to a marriage on those conditions, and desired to place the young girl under the protection of an influential French family, who would accompany her to France and endeavor to obtain the consent of her mother. The young girl explained that to return to France was to enter a convent, and she insisted on the marriage being performed. The marriage was then celebrated on the 13th of October by an officer of the civil state of Westminster, before witnesses and according to all the formalities of the English law. The young couple were happy during one month, when a most venerable-looking gentleman presented himself to them. He came, he said, in behalf of the mother, who was ill, and whom the flight of her daughter had left wretched and unhappy, and that besides she realized the necessity of the marriage, and that she desired her daughter to return to her when the marriage of London would be solemnly performed at Paris. At the same time a relative of the young girl attached to the French Embassy at London received letters which

PROMISED HER PARDON.

The young girl at first firmly resisted. At last she was persuaded to leave London and come to Paris to her mother. She has not since been seen or heard of. Where can she be? In a convent, of course. It seems then that even to-day there exist convents so hermetically closed that to enter therein is to be suppressed. It is useless to say that the young husband has done all in his power to discover her whom he considers as his lawful wife. The case has come up in Court; the young man is a son of an Embassador, his lawyer is a Deputy, who carries the affair to the Tribune, and yet he can get no news of his wife. The young girl proved her horror of a convent by her journey to London and her desire for the marriage, and yet she has not been able to gain over a servant to throw a letter in the letter-box or give a sign of life to her husband. The first lawyers are engaged on both sides, but there is little to be hoped for the young couple in a country where the laws are so unjust for women and where the children are the property and things of their parents. It is reported that

THE DAUGHTER OF ALEXANDER DUMAS

Is soon to be married to a gentleman holding some Government position. The news somewhat surprised a number of Parisians, for many were not aware that the celebrated writer had a daughter old enough to marry. It seems that she is 18 years old, but owing to the immoral condition of French society she has seen nothing of the world until within the last year. Such was her father's judgment, who, it must be confessed, has contributed in no small degree to rendering French society somewhat immoral. She has acted as secretary to her father in company with her mother, who was first obliged to go over the work to extract that a young girl should not read. Only this winter has she been permitted to see one of her father's plays at the theater. And if Mr. Dumas when he writes would only think of other people's daughters who care to go to the theater!

VAL.

EXTERMINATOR.—Rats are a great nuisance in any house, and it is perfectly proper to war against them in every conceivable way. The *Scientific American* gives the following method of ridding a house of them. It has one advantage, that, if not successful, the benefit of cleanliness and disinfection is at least secured: "We clean our premises of these detestable vermin by making whitewash yellow with copperas, and covering the stones and rafters in the cellar with it. In every crevice in which a rat may tread, we put crystals of the copperas, and scatter the same in the corners of the floor. The result was a perfect stampede of rats and mice. Since that time not a footfall of either rats or mice has been heard about the house. Every spring a coat of the yellow wash is given the cellar—as a purifier, as a rat exterminator—and no typhoid, dysentery or fever attacks the family. Many persons deliberately attract all the rats in the neighborhood by leaving fruits and vegetables uncovered in the cellar, and sometimes even the soap is left open for their regalement. Cover up everything eatable in the cellar and pantry, and you will soon have them out. These precautions, joined to the services of a good cat, will prove as good a rat exterminator as the chemist can provide. We never allow rats to be poisoned in our dwellings—they are so liable to die between the walls and produce much annoyance."

Work has been resumed on the Old Tuolumne mine two and a half miles northeast of Columbia. There are a number of shafts and cuts along the vein, all showing splendid prospects. One shaft is down 100 feet in good ore, carrying galena sulphurets and free gold. It is the intention to start a tunnel from the main river, on the vein, which will give several thousand feet "backs" and make a mine that will last for an age. At this point, also, free water in abundance to supply a mill of any capacity the year 'round can be obtained.

WE hear a good deal about "Love's young dream," but there is no such thing. "Love's dream" is old, old as the everlasting hills. It began on the morning of the sixth day, when man in his first love dream sacrificed a rib for woman, and it has been a succession of sacrifices on his part ever since—and isn't it about time this sacrifice business was reversed?

OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO THE LOVERS OF FIELD SPORTS.

[In this department, as the head indicates, we propose to make record of current sporting events. Communications to the paper concerning such matters should be addressed to the "Outdoor Amusement Department."]

CARE OF PUPS.—The following advice from the Chicago *Field* we consider of value to all dog fanciers, for like extreme cases are liable to arise in any climate. A correspondent writing to the *Field* from Topeka, Kansas, says: "I have lost a number of pups this spring with distemper, but of shorter duration than is usual. They refuse in the first place to eat; seem not to have strength enough to throw off the phlegm that has accumulated in throat and lungs; pulse quick, gums cold. They die in three days, at furthest, from first symptoms. Age of pups, 8 to 10 weeks. The distemper is of pneumonia form. They are unable to hold anything in their stomachs. Please give remedy if you have any." Answer—Distemper has certainly assumed a virulent type with you, and ought to be met with very vigorous treatment. In the first place, the puppies should be well fed, so as to be strong to resist the attack that must come sooner or later; then they should be watched closely to discover the least symptom of approaching distemper, and when observed in one he should be isolated immediately, not so much to avoid giving it to the others, for they will all have it more or less, but removal to a clean, airy, dry place ameliorates the virulency of the attack. Disinfect the place that is intended for a hospital by sprinkling carbolic acid around. Give plenty of pure, fresh water to drink, and let the food be light and easily digested, and given with a view to regulate the bowels—beef tea, raw eggs, crackers, etc., if the bowels will take it without getting too loose; if not, give mutton soup thickened with rice, cornstarch, or crackers. Feed a little at a time often—from three to six hours, according to the age of the patient; the younger the pup the oftener he needs to be fed, but less at a time. For medicine we would recommend the following, given always with due regard to the amount of fever: Take of elixir col. fer. bis. six drams, spts. ether nitrous two drams, syrup of tolu two ounces, tr. aconite root thirty drops, nitrate of potash and muriate of ammonia, of both one and a half drams, and water to make four ounces; mix and give from a teaspoonful to a dessert-spoonful every two or six hours, according to the severity of the case. If the pulse goes about 100 per minute, and the temperature about 103° F., there is very little danger of overdoing the medicine, but when they drop below those points hold up a little, and if prostration follows the fall of temperature and the change in the character of the pulse, change the medicine to quinine pills and to two grains three times a day, and the following mix: Take of carbonate of ammonia one dram, tr. iron mur. two drams, spts. ether nit. two drams, simple syrup one ounce, syrup of tolu one ounce, and water to make four ounces; mix and give a teaspoonful every three to six hours; this is a dose for a puppy. During convalescence give cod liver oil, tonics, nourishing food, gentle exercise, etc.

SOME SOUTHERN REPTILES.—The chamelion of the South is a very interesting saurian, and belongs to the family of Anoles. What its specific name is I am not naturalist enough to determine, but think it is *A. opalinus*. They are beautiful little creatures, and are met with everywhere in the Gulf States. I have often amused myself by the hour watching their playful gambols with one another, or the skill and agility displayed in catching flies and insects. Their normal color is a bright green, but they can change it almost instantly to dark brown, ashy grey, grey suffused with red, and all shades between. They change to these different colors when alarmed or angry, or when they wish to avoid observation. When in their joyous moods they protrude the skin of the throat in the form of a brilliant red frill or goitre. They are easily tamed, and soon learn to know their friends, evincing much pleasure when petted. They are very useful, also, and will keep a house free from flies, roaches and ants, if allowed to roam at will. In one of my rambles in the scrub bordering the St. John's river I killed a snake about eighteen inches long, three inches diameter of body; tail, two inches in diameter, very obtuse—leaving me to infer that the reptile had lost a portion of its caudal appendage; head as large and triangular as a six-foot rattlesnake; eyes very large and brilliant, at least one-half inch diameter; fangs, very long and large. The snake was very brilliantly marked with red and yellow on a black ground, and was killed in his tracks, either unwilling or unable to move. Was very savage, and fastened himself on the stick with which I killed him. Who can tell the name of the reptile?—[Correspondent of Forest and Stream.

THE COMING REGATTA.—The regatta to be given on the Schuylkill river, Philadelphia, July 7th, 8th and 9th, by the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, by invitation of the Schuylkill Navy, promises to be one of the grandest rowing events of the season. It will be open to the world, and the variety and number of the events cannot fail to bring together the brightest stars in the rowing firmament. Louis E. Saunier, the able and popular Secretary, has furnished us with the following complete list of the events, and other news of importance: The college races open to undergraduates only, will consist of eight-oared shell race, for the Passaic Cup; four-oared shell race, for the Eureka Cup; single-scull shell race, for the Triton Cup. These valuable and artistic cups, presented by the Passaic, Eureka and Triton Boat Clubs, of Newark, N. J., are perpetual prizes, subject to annual competition, to be held by the victors in trust for the N. A. A. O., the name of the winning colleges to be inscribed on the cups. The amateur races open to the members of all amateur rowing Clubs, which have been duly organized three months prior to the date of the regatta. All races one-and-a-half miles straightway will consist of single-scull shells, pair-oared shells, double-scull shells, four-oared shells, for the challenge cups and plate of the National Association. Also, single-scull shells for juniors only. In addition to the above named there will be a race of six-oared shells for the Detroit Boat Club prize, and a special race for eight-oared shells. An individual prize will be presented to each winning oarsman, and, in addition, the association will present a handsome silk flag to the clubs of the winners.

THE RIFLE.—Five years ago the American rifle team went to Ireland and scored a victory; but it was afforded no opportunity to shoot as a team against a first rate British or United Kingdom team. The shooting done at Wimbledon by the Americans was simply as individuals. Another team is now being formed to visit Ireland, and the indications are that it will be brought into conflict with a British team. A match has been arranged by Frank Hyde and Sir Henry Halford, to come off at Wimbledon Saturday, July 26th. The British team will be selected from the best shots of England, Ireland and Scotland, and the American team will largely be drawn from the ranks of the gentlemen delegated to uphold the honor of this country at Dollymount. The teams will be of eight, and after the contest at Wimbledon the question will be pretty thoroughly settled as to which nation belongs the long-rifle-range championship. The Americans will receive a warm welcome on the other side of the water.—[Turf, Field and Farm.

YACHTING. — Ex-Commodore Thayer's schooner Triton, A. Y. C., has completed her repairs and is formally in commission. She is to be commanded this season by Captain Towns, the builder of the double-hulled Nereid and other yachts, and who has sailed the Nereid for the past two seasons. Being a builder as well as a sailor, he has had exclusive charge of the fitting of the Triton, and claims to have made some improvement in her trim that will add to her speed. In undertaking to improve the Triton, Captain Towns has taken a heavy contract, for, like the Comet, Palmer, Columbia and Madeleine, she has for some seasons past been considered as near perfection as possible.—[Spirit of the Times, May 15th.

BENNETT'S STEEPLE-CHASERS.—Muscadin and Latchkey, the horses which ran lately in England for James Gordon Bennett, are on their way to this country, and will be placed in charge of Tom Little, a very good trainer and rider, no relation that we know of to Captain Little of ancient fame and renown. Muscadin is a French horse, and we think he is a good one. We have heard it said that he is a roarer, but he got home first in fine style in England, in a hurdle race of two miles, and we have heard many things about horses that were untrue. Latchkey is an Irish horse, and a good one. We are very glad these horses are coming, because the cross-country and timber-trade division needs strength; and furthermore, because it indicates that Mr. Bennett, an able and gallant sportsman on the land and o'er the deep waters of the dark-blue sea, is coming home himself. He will be welcome.—[New York Sportsman.

BOATING.—Trickett says he will not visit England because Hanlan refuses to go there. Trickett need not go to England to meet Hanlan, but can fix a time and place for a match in this country. Hanlan will be engaged here in a number of races during the coming season, and as he will be in good fix, will undoubtedly accommodate the Australian if he is so anxious to meet the Canadian champion. The majority of the great oarsmen of the world will be in this country during the season.

THE GRAND WESTERN TROTTING CIRCUIT.—Six important Associations, of Michigan and Ohio, advertise a grand trotting circuit, beginning June 1st, and continuing for six weeks, in which the large sum of $50,000 will be given in premiums. All the tracks are favorites with horsemen, and noted for honorable and liberal dealing. Battle Creek, Michigan, is the first in line, her dates being June 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, and she offers $7,250.

A BIG TOURNAMENT.—A grand shooting tournament will be held on June 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th at Sidney, Ohio, under the auspices of the Valley City Shooting Association. The management announces that $4,200 in cash prizes will be offered for competition, and that no time will be thrown away shooting glass balls, as they have secured 4,000 wild pigeons. Particulars can be had of C. B. Reed, Secretary.

PEDESTRIANISM.—Thomas F. Coyle won a three-hour go-as-you-please race at the Ravenswood, Long Island, Grounds, May 9th. He covered 19 miles and 14 laps; Hamilton K. Roy, second; Thomas Fagan, third. Coyle assumed the name; he is Thomas Eagan. J. B. Clark won a one-hour walk, defeating J. C. Boston and W. Simpson. Distance, 6¼ miles.

O'LEARY.—Daniel O'Leary forwarded on Saturday, May 8th, to the *Clipper*, $500 as a forfeit to match Panchot and Faber, winners of the recent 72-hour pedestrian match at Buffalo, against Albert and Hughes, winners of a similar match at Philadelphia, for $5,000 a side.

IN TROUBLE.—A. B. Sprague, the wheelbarrow fiend, has been getting himself into trouble at Worcester, Mass. He got up a tournament, and when called upon for a settlement, he declared a dividend of about one per cent. He advertised prizes to the extent of $70, and had about $25 to cover them.

DISTANCE NOT GIVEN. — A Placerville correspondent sends the score of some foot-racing and asks comparison of the time with other records, but he fails to name the distance run. If he will give that we will make the comparison desired.

READY.—Jacob Schaefer has signified his willingness to meet George Slosson in a 600-point match for $1,000 and the billiard championship.

WOLF SUBSCRIPTION.—The editor of the Marengo *Democrat* (Iowa) has taken a young wolf on subscription.

A VALUABLE SECRET.—It is related of Franklin that from the window of his office in Philadelphia he noticed a mechanic, among a number of others at work on a house which was being erected close by, who always appeared to be in a merry humor, and who had a kind and cheerful smile for every one he met. Let the day be ever so cold, gloomy or colorless, the happy smile danced like a sunbeam on his cheerful countenance. Meeting him one day Franklin requested to know the secret of his constant happy flow of spirits. "It's no secret, Doctor," the man replied. "I've got one of the best of wives, and when I go to work she always gives me a kind word of encouragement and a blessing with her parting kiss, and when I go home she is sure to meet me with a smile and a kiss of welcome; and then tea is sure to be ready, and, as we chat in the evening, I find she has been doing so many little things during the day to please me that I cannot find it in my heart to speak an unkind word or give an unkind look to anybody." And Franklin adds: "What an influence then hath woman over the heart of man to soften it and make it the fountain of cheerful and pure emotions. Speak gently, then; a happy smile and a kind word of greeting after the toils of the day are over cost nothing, and go far toward making a home happy and peaceful."

A REVEREND gentleman of New York, known alike for his wit and eloquence, alluded casually to the fact that a brother of Bishop Potter had been Bishop of Pennsylvania, and that the bright and genial rector of Grace Church, Dr. Henry C. Potter, had just narrowly escaped election to the See of New Jersey, remarked, "It would seem that the American episcopate is really the Potters' Field."

DECORATION DAY,

Monday, May 31, 1880.

ALL EX-SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND CITIZENS are invited to join with the members of Sumner Post, G. A. R., in the observance of Decoration Day, Monday, May 31, 1880.

Societies wishing to take part in the procession will report at the Grand Army Hall, to John Dougherty, Chief Aid. The Hall is situated on Sixth street, between J and K.

Organizations are requested to report punctually at 2 o'clock P. M. Procession will move punctually at 2:30 P. M.

The Grand Army Hall will remain open for the reception of floral ornaments, bouquets, etc., from 9 o'clock A. M. till the procession moves. Donations are respectfully solicited.

Literary Exercises at the Theater in the evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

On Sunday evening, May 30th, an appropriate sermon will be preached at the Ninth-street Baptist Church, by the Rev. Dr. Frost, services commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

Military will form on Sixth street, right resting on K. Civic societies and citizens will be assigned positions in the column by the Chief Aid.

Line of March—Sixth to K, K to Second, to J, to Tenth, to City Cemetery.

Memorial Day having been made a legal holiday by the Legislature, and as the codes provide that when a holiday falls on Sunday the following day shall be observed, the beautiful, touching and appropriate services will take place on Monday, May 31st. Unusual preparations and arrangements for the proper celebration of the day have been made by the Grand Army of the Republic, and it is expected that the affair will eclipse anything of the kind hitherto held on this side of the continent.

The following comrades are hereby appointed Aids—Martin Madden, I. S. Moore; Special Aid, J. D. Bailey. J. D. KENT, Grand Marshal.
JOHN DOUGHERTY, Chief Aid. m28 2t [B. C.]

LICK HOUSE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

On the European Plan!

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS!

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT,

Under the supervision of the experienced and skillful caterer, JACKSON JORDAN, as proprietor.

m22-2plm WM. F. HARRISON, Manager.

FRIEND & TERRY LUMBER COMPANY.

MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in every kind and variety of BUILDING and FINISHING TIMBER and

LUMBER.

Cargoes, Car-loads and Special Orders promptly filled, and shipped direct from the OREGON, REDWOOD and SUGAR PINE MILLS of the Company.

GENERAL OFFICE, No. 1310 SECOND STREET, NEAR M. BRANCH YARD, CORNER TWELFTH AND J STREETS. m13-2plm

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE SACRAMENTO BANK HAS MONEY TO loan, in sums of ten thousand dollars and under, at lowest current rates, upon improved real estate.

All communications addressed to the SACRAMENTO BANK will receive prompt attention. m18-2plm

GENERAL NOTICES.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills are the safest and best purifiers of the blood and humors They are infallible in their power to cleanse the human body, and where they are used according to directions, there can be no unclean eruptions, no pimples, no blotches, no boils, but instead thereof a clear, smooth, soft skin. m29-1t

Dr. La Mar's Seminal Pills cure all cases of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Vigor, Nocturnal Emissions, Impotency, Nervous and Physical Debility, and all that class of complaints arising from Excess, Indiscretion or Abuse. The old find in this remedy A FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH, and the young a safeguard and protection. DR. LA MAR'S SEMINAL PILLS restore the Sexual Organs, debilitated from whatever cause, to their pristine vigor. Price, $2 50 per bottle. Sent C. O. D. by express to any address, secure from observation. Address all orders to A. McBOYLE & CO., Druggists, P. O. Box 1,952, San Francisco. m4-3m

Hark! hark! 'tis SOZODONT I cry.
Haste youths and maidens, come and buy.
Come and a secret I'll unfold,
At small expense to young and old.
A charm that will on both bestow
A ruby lip, and teeth like snow.
m27-3tThsTu

Assessment Notice of the Fountain Mining Company.—Location of mine, Amador county. Office and principal place of business, Sacramento city, California. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Directors of said company held on the 10th day of May, 1880, an assessment (No. Eleven) of One Cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable on or before the 15TH DAY OF JUNE, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary of the Company, at No. 900 L street, Sacramento, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on TUESDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF JUNE, 1880, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1880, at the office of the Company, at 3 o'clock P. M., to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.
D. DIERSSEN, Secretary.
Office—Corner Ninth and L streets, Sacramento.
May 14, 1880. m15-1aw4wS

Delinquent Sale Notice.—Brighton Vine-Growers' Association. Location of principal place of business and works, Brighton, Sacramento county, California. Notice.—There are delinquent upon the following-described stock, on account of assessment No. 5, levied on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1880, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name.	No. Cert.	No. Shs.	Amt.
D. L. Williamson	7	1	$5 00
P. H. Murphy	11, 45	4	20 00
Isaac Lea	15	1	5 00
F. W. Redding	16, 39	6	30 00
Wm. S. Manlove	32, 40	10	50 00
J. T. Bailey	46	6	30 00

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors made on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1880, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company at Brighton, Sacramento county, California, on the 19TH DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1880, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessments thereon, together with the costs of advertising and expense of sale. T. C. PERKINS, Secretary.
Office—Brighton, Sacramento county, Cal.
m15-1aw4wS

AUCTIONS.

BELL & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

WILL SELL

AT THEIR SALESROOM, 1016 FOURTH STREET,

SATURDAY,

SATURDAY MORNING..........MAY 29th,

At 10:30 o'clock sharp,

BY ORDER OF W. L. PRITCHARD.

One Covered Barouche,
One Open Barouche,
Two Express Wagons,
One Family Wagon,
One Skeleton Wagon,
Two Sulkies.

All new work and warranted. Terms made known on day of sale.

—ALSO—

One Jump-seat Barouche, nearly new;
One Open Barouche,
One Open Buggy,
Five Horses,
Two Saddles,
One Set Double Harness,
Two Sets Single Harness,
One Header,
Two Header Wagons,
Three Header Wagon Beds.

Sale positive and without reserve.
m28-2t BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

M. J. SIMMONS & CO.......AUCTIONEERS

Will sell the following desirable property at public auction, on

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1880,

At 11 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 412 J street, between Fourth and Fifth—all of the following-described Real Estate: Lot No. 5, O and P, Third and Fourth streets, being 43 feet on P street and 80 feet on Fourth street, with two buildings thereon, all rented and leased for three years, at $42 per month. Will positively be sold without reserve, as the owner is about to leave for Europe on important business. Terms easy. Also, Lot No. 6, G and H, Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, being 80x160 feet, and is a very desirable piece of Real Estate to anyone wishing to build a residence. Also, Lot No. 2, N and O, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, being directly opposite the State Capitol. Also, Lot No. 7, H and I, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, 40x160 feet, with house, barn, stable and everything complete to make a nice residence for a small family. House hard finished, with six good sized rooms. Also, other desirable residence and business property, which we will make mention of in a few days. M. J. SIMMONS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 412 J street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. m28-td

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

REAL ESTATE.

SHERBURN & SMITH WILL SELL, IN FRONT of the Court-house, corner Seventh and I streets, on MONDAY, JUNE 21st, at 11 A. M., the following-described property of the estate of BELLE SCUDDER, deceased:

East half of lot 2, D, E, Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; also

South half of north half of Lot 5, L, M, Second and Third streets.

Terms—Ten per cent. cash on day of sale; balance on confirmation of sale by the Superior Court.

Sale positive. By order.
OLIVER SCUDDER,
J. P. COUNTS,
m28-4p21t Executors.

FRUITS, SEEDS AND PRODUCE.

LYON & BARNES

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN Produce, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, Cheese Poultry, Green and Dry Fruits, Honey, Beans, etc. ALFALFA SEED.

Potatoes in car-load lots or less.
m23-1ptf Nos. 21 and 23 J street.

R. LEVY,

WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANT and dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fruits Cigars and Tobacco, Pipes and Smokers' Articles, Cutlery and Notions, Nuts, Candies, etc., No. 54 J street, Sacramento. m11-1plm

W. R. STRONG & CO.,

Wholesale Commission Merchants

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

CALIFORNIA GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS, NUTS, HONEY, SEEDS, And General Merchandise.

All orders promptly attended to. Address, W. R. STRONG & CO.,
m3-1plm Nos. 6, 8 and 10 J street, Sacramento.

M. T. BREWER & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Wholesale DEALERS IN GREEN FRUIT, DRIED FRUIT, PRODUCE Vegetables, Honey, Seeds, Alfalfa Seed, Etc.,

Nos. 30 and 32 J Street, Sacramento. m8-1ptf

G. GRIFFITH'S

PENRYN

GRANITE WORKS

PENRYN, CAL.

THE BEST VARIETY AND Largest Quarries on the Pacific Coast. Polished Granite Monuments, Tombstones and Tablets made to order.

Granite Building Stone

Cut, Dressed and Polished to order. jy11-1p6m

SWEETSER & ALSIP,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS

Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.
Houses rented and rents collected.

Agents for the following Insurance Companies:

IMPERIAL	of London
LONDON	of London
NORTHERN	of London
QUEEN	of Liverpool
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE	London and Edinburgh
ÆTNA	of Hartford, Conn.

Aggregate Capital, $54,716,863.

No. 47 Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento, corner of the alley. ap28-1ptf

AMUSEMENTS.

SPRING RACES!

CAPITAL TURF CLUB OF SACRAMENTO.

RACES! RACES!

Under the auspices of the above-named Club there will be

FIVE DAYS' RACING!

COMMENCING

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1880.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, JUNE 1st.

TROTTING—Three-minute class, for Sacramento county horses; purse, $200.

M. H. Meagher..........names s. h. St. Mark
J. W. Wilson..........names b. h. Roden
Wilber F. Smith..........names b. g. Clairmont
Chas. D. Coward..........names b. m. Siskiyou Girl
Ben. Timmons..........names b. g. Captain Jinks

TROTTING—2:35 class; purse, $300.

Daniel McCarty..........names b. m. Cassie Mack
Dan. Dennison..........names b. g. Frank
Wilber F. Smith..........names blk. s. Dick Turpin
William Murray..........names b. Montreal
G. F. Hartwell..........names blk. m. Gentle Annie
William Nickals..........names b. Jimmy

SECOND DAY—JUNE 2d.

RUNNING—One mile and repeat; free-for-all; purse, $300.

RUNNING—Three-quarter mile dash for two-year-olds; purse, $200.

THIRD DAY—JUNE 3d.

TROTTING—2:50 class; purse, $250.

William Nickals..........names b. Jimmy
Daniel McCarty..........names b. m. Cassie Mack
Ben. Timmons..........names b. g. Captain Jinks
Wilber F. Smith..........names b. s. Berlin

TROTTING RACE—A committee has been appointed to classify horses for another trotting race on this day, due notice of which will be given.

FOURTH DAY—JUNE 4th.

RUNNING—Two miles and repeat; purse, $500.

RUNNING—One and a half mile dash for three-year-olds; purse, $150.

FIFTH DAY—JUNE 5th.

RUNNING—One mile and repeat, for beaten runners; consolation purse, $150.

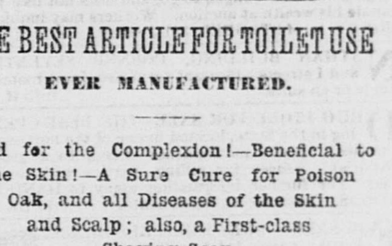
TROTTING—Two mile and repeat for horses that have never beaten 2:40; purse, $400. Entries to close TUESDAY, June 1st, at 12 M.

In the above races five are to enter and three to start. Entries to the running races will close MAY 31st, and entries to the mile and repeat running race on the fifth day will close JUNE 4th, at 4 P. M. Entrance fee to all purses, 10 per cent. Should any of the above races not fill the money will be hung up for other races. All the above purses to be divided as follows: Six-tenths first horse, three-tenths second horse, and one-tenth to third horse. Admission to track, 50 cents. Races start promptly each day at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM HAWKINS, President.
JOHN McFETRISH, Secretary.
Postoffice Box 284, Sacramento, Cal. m26-td

Pool Selling Privileges!

SEALED PROPOSALS for the privilege of Selling Pools on the Races to be held next week (commencing JUNE 1st and ending JUNE 5th), under the auspices of the Capital Turf Club of Sacramento, will be received by the undersigned up to 8 P. M. SATURDAY, MAY 29th. All bids must be indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for Pool Privileges." By order of the Club. JOHN McFETRISH, Secretary.
Postoffice Box 284, Sacramento. m26-td



THE BEST ARTICLE FOR TOILET USE

EVER MANUFACTURED.

Good for the Complexion!—Beneficial to the Skin!—A Sure Cure for Poison Oak, and all Diseases of the Skin and Scalp; also, a First-class Shaving Soap.

TESTIMONIALS:

SAN FRANCISCO, August 27, 1879.
TO THE STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—Gentlemen: I received a package of your SOAP (Phosphate Soap), and it gives me great pleasure to testify as to its superior excellence. As a TOILET SOAP I have never seen anything to surpass it. It also possesses superior remedial qualities. I have used it in two cases of obstinate skin diseases, one of intolerable itching, Pruritus, the other an Eczema. In both great relief was obtained. Its emollient properties are remarkable. Respectfully,
W. A. DOUGLASS, M. D.,
No. 126 O'Farrell street.

FORT VERDE (Arizona), Dec. 12, 1879.
TO THE STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—Gents: Having received your box of PHOSPHATE SOAP, and having used only one cake of SOAP out of the three, I am happy to say that it has completely cured my sore eyelids, which was caused by the alkali dust in Idaho Territory, in 1877, and have been sore ever since until I used PHOSPHATE SOAP.
CORPORAL DENNIS BURKE,
Twelfth Infantry.

OAKLAND (Cal.), April 5, 1880.
STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—Gents: Some two or three months ago, I had a boy about two years old that had suffered for a year with a severe eruption on the head and face, caused by teething. The child was in such misery that it would often be awakened out of sleep by the severe itching. He would then scratch his head and face until the blood ran from the scabs. We tried everything we could find, but nothing seemed to give any permanent relief until we tried PHOSPHATE SOAP. Before we had used one cake, the child's head and face were entirely healed, and there has been no appearance of the disease since.
MICHAEL KANE, No. 1068 Kirkham st.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 27, 1879.
STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—Gents: After a number of trials of different Soaps, I have learned that the PHOSPHATE is certainly the very best for shaving. I thank you for its introduction.
JAMES P. ARTHUR.

Quick Cure for Poison Oak.

A few months ago an eminent physician who had tested the remarkable curative qualities of PHOSPHATE SOAP for various skin diseases, expressed his belief that it would be an excellent remedy for Poison Oak. It was accordingly tested for this purpose. A boy had been so badly poisoned as to be confined to his bed for a week, and had his hands all covered with sores when he began to use PHOSPHATE SOAP. Within twenty-four hours he was greatly relieved, and in a few days was entirely cured of Poison Oak by the use of PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Men and women, young and old, who wish to keep the skin healthy, soft, natural and beautiful, should avoid common soaps and buy nothing for toilet use except PHOSPHATE SOAP. Ask your druggist or grocer for it, and take nothing else.
ap19 3p2m

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