STAIN AND FINISH.

HINTS FOR AMATEURS—THE RAGE FOR STAINED WOODS.

How to Ebonize—Staining Woods Rich Colors—Finishing the Work—Decoration

The RECORD UNION has been frequently importuned by correspondents to publish receipts for staining woods at home—and it has frequently complied. So much is now being done in the houses of the land in the line of decorative art, so many amateur workmen are endeavoring to add to the ornamentation of home rooms by the product of their own skill, that an article on one branch of home work seems timely. That the employment for leisure hours which the prevalent taste for fancy work at home gives, is beneficial, cannot be doubted, if it is so kept within control as not to trench upon the duties of life. There can be no doubt that a cultivation of the taste for home manufacture of curtains, tables, brackets, shelves, stands, music racks, stools, carved work, etc., is beneficial. It cultivates the taste, encourages a patient spirit, teaches the use of tools, renders deft those who otherwise would be clumsy, is healthful in exercise, and makes the home more attractive.

THE YOUTH IS BETTER EMPLOYED

At home with his scroll saw, his planes, gravers, brushes, saws, hammers and pliers than upon the streets, and his hours of recreation are purer and better for his mental and physical being, for the voluntary hours of labor upon a work of fancy. The home-made gift has greater value in the eyes of both giver and recipient; the knowledge acquired is not valueless that is gained at the amateur work-bench; the light purse will debar the many the possession of articles of beauty which the exercise of skill may enable them to produce at home. Women and men, too, it is found, engage in home work of a character indicated with profit and pleasure. Embroidery, painting, engraving and working in woods has, indeed, become remarkably prevalent in the homes of the people.

JUST NOW

There is a great demand for articles in "stain." Old stand-frames are rebuilt and converted into charming book rests, window rods and cornices, and music shelves, tables of simple and severe beauty are made from a plank and a few sticks; frames of elegant simplicity are made at home, moldings are disappearing and curves retiring, while acute angles and square corners mark nearly all kinds of furniture. This renders the work of the amateur more easy, and makes it possible for him to produce at home many useful and ornamental articles. There is nothing of this character at this time costing more if purchased than articles of stained wood, and nothing of this class that is more easily made at home. What is needed is patience, reasonably good taste and the experience that will follow a few failures.

WHAT THE AMATEUR NEEDS

For ordinary light work in woods at home is a fair set of ordinary tools, including a good miter block and try square, bradawls, escutcheon pins, compasses, brads, finishing nails, screws of assorted sizes, a fine and a coarse saw, and one of those small miter squares for the cutting of small pieces with a sharp knife. He should have, also, a good glue-pot, a bottle of Ruby gilding, varnishes and oils as needed, three or four sizes of the new style of amateur planes, files (flat, half round and rat-tail), sand paper of several grades, pumice stone, a bit of chamois skin, and such assortment of thin fancy woods as his taste suggests and his purse permits. At the planing mills he can procure any kind of thoroughly seasoned wood of all thicknesses, but he will seldom need anything exceeding half inch, while moldings and plain strips are to be had at will. Thus with small outlay a stock for winter home bench-work may be easily laid. But not all these are absolutely necessary. Some very fine work was recently shown, where the only tools used were a knife, fine saw, brad-awl, hammer, combination miter and square.

THE AMATEUR

Having constructed a desired article, wishes perhaps to stain it, and to instruct him in that regard is the purpose of the present article. The task of staining wood may at first result in failure, but any sort of application will bring success. His work will be easier if his wood has been of close grain. He must first dress with sandpaper or emery his wood to the smoothest possible surface. He should next fill it, and this may be done with any of the patent fillers, or with ordinary shellac, or better still, a mixture of linseed oil, turpentine and umber, or such other color as is fit for the color finally to be applied. This is to be rubbed in and rubbed dry with woolen or a bit of chamois skin. He should then putty up all holes and irregularities, and when it is well dried rub down with pumice-stone and water, cleaning with clear water. It is best to apply next a priming of oil color according to the nature of the article, and this, when thoroughly dry, should be rubbed down with pumice. If it is to be lacquer work a second and third priming may be applied, but one must be thoroughly dry before another is applied. The rubbing down must work to

A SMOOTH SURFACE

Only, and not dress off the priming entirely. An easy circular motion with the stone or pad is best to produce an even surface. For ordinary staining the priming is not usually applied, but the amateur may be content with well filling the grain of the wood and bringing it to a smooth surface. In applying priming always put on the second coat in a direction opposite to the first. In pumicing fine articles use linseed oil with the pumice stone instead of water, and cleanse with a bit of wet sponge, and rub dry with chamois. Never use linen rags. If exceeding fine work is to be done the first lacquer coat itself should, when thoroughly hard, be pumiced down, but with this you must proceed with the greatest care, never rubbing through the coat, and aiming only to work out all the inequalities of surface. When your pumice-stone grows dull, rub it against another, and it will "take" or cut like new. Most of the ebonized work for sale in the stores these days has the stain applied directly upon the filled wood without all this priming, but the finest work is primed, and lacquer work must be. When your stain is applied it may be varnished or polished. You must varnish in a room free from dust and closed tightly, and used as little as possible while the varnish is drying. Either camel's hair or bristle brushes are used for varnishing, and they need to be of three or four sizes. Use no brush that loses its bristles after having had fair soaking for a day or so in water. Cleanse your brushes at once—never let them harden. Varnishing requires practice, and only general hints can be given. The amateur should practice frequently on bits of board before he attempts finished work. A few hours thus put in will give him knowledge useful through life. Varnishing

MUST BE DONE QUICKLY,

Touch no piece twice, lay on in one direction, and with uniform strokes; do not take too much in the brush at one time; lay on oil varnish cold, but volatile varnish may be applied either cold or warm. Do not blow or breathe on your varnished surface, or it will coagulate. Lac varnishes must never be laid on very thickly or in layers of varying thickness. With lacquered articles the lac-varnish must be pumiced. It is a work of delicacy and cannot be done until the surface shines like a mirror. To polish lac-varnishes they must be first pumiced with pumice-stone powdered as finely as possible. Then rub the layers of lacquer with burnt hartshorn or burned and prepared oyster shells, mixed with water, using a small pad until luster shows. Rub in the end with a bit of suet on the pad and remove the grease with hair powder, or chamois may do it. But lacquering, we apprehend, will be undertaken by the few only.

STAINED WORK

Is easier and more in demand at this time. Put on the stain after filling the wood or getting it to a smooth surface. Some put on one coat of stain and then fill the wood and polish. It insures depth to the stain. Pumice smooth and finish with shave grass. When the stain is all on you may finish with colorless varnish, from one to five coats, polishing the last coat—or you may polish only. The wood may be first coated with glue size and then polished, but it is more difficult than to fill with oil color, Your surface being made as smooth as is possible, the stain is to be applied, and a variety of these are here given, as also receipts for lacquer, but fuller instructions will be given as to lacquer and glaze surfaces hereafter. Concerning stains and ebonized work there is no great difficulty. It is to be remembered that real ebony has no glaring polish. It is of a deep dark or bluish-dark, deep-polished surface, and no varnish finish is ever seen on ebony. Hence, if varnish is used, it must be rubbed down to deprive it of gloss, but the easier work is to polish the stain direct.

EBONY LACQUER FOR WOODWORK.

Aniline hydro-chloride, .35 oz.; spirits of wine, .35 oz. Apply after the wood has been first soaked with a solution of 1 part of blue vitriol and 100 parts of water. When this is perfectly dry apply the solution of aniline salt. Use a small soft sponge, and in this, as in all cases, protect the fingers from the stain, else you will carry the sign of your work for some days abroad. Better let your druggist mix the blue vitriol, and remember that it is a poison. A short time after applying the wood will assume a deep black color. You can leave it without further coating; but if you wish a luster, a coat of ordinary cabinetmakers' varnish will do. With an ordinary graver, or a sharp knife, you may, before ebonizing, cut in the soft wood small leaves and vines to taste, and when the stain is finished, gild these with ruby gilding put on with a camel's-hair pencil. This is the least difficult of all the work. Or you may do your lining and carving after ebonizing, and color the design with other colored stain as your taste dictates.

ANOTHER BLACK STAIN.

Another is of 17.5 ounces Brazil wood, .525 of an ounce alum. Boil an hour with 2 75 pounds of water. Filter from the Brazil wood. Apply as hot as is possible. A violet color results. Then apply a solution of 2.1 ounces iron filings, 1.05 ounces common salt, 17.5 ounces vinegar, and a beautiful black will result.

ANOTHER.

This is a good preparation: 8.75 ounces gall nuts, 2.2 pounds log-wood (concentrated extract is best). Boil in 2 2 pounds rain-water for an hour (a copper boiler is best). Filter or strain through felt or stout woolen. Apply warm. A beautiful black results.

SIMPLER YET.

Runge's chrome ink produces a deep chrome black. It is of .525 of an ounce of extract of logwood, 2.2 pounds of soft hot water; add when lukewarm .035 of an ounce of chromate of potash. Apply, and a dark brown results. When dry apply the solution of iron filings, salt and vinegar, and an ebony black follows.

BLUE STAIN.

For blue stain, 1.05 ounces finest indigo carmine in 8 75 ounces of water; apply several times. Or 3.5 ounces of French verdigris in 3.5 ounces of urine and 8.75 ounces of wine vinegar. Filter and apply. Then apply a solution of 2.1 ounces carbonate of potassa in 8 75 ounces soft water. Brush over until the tint of blue required appears.

A new and fine process for blue on wood is to use bleu de Lyon (reddish blue), bleu de lumiere (pure blue), or light blue (greenish blue) of aniline colors. Dissolve one part of either in thirty parts of spirits of wine.

YELLOW.

For yellow, .52 of an ounce nitric acid (poison, and keep from the skin) in 1.57 ounces of soft water.

Or, 2.1 ounces finely powdered tumeric digested several days in 17.5 ounces alcohol, 80 per cent. strong. Strain through cloth.

Or, .35 of an ounce aniline yellow dissolved in 10.5 ounces spirits of wine. If some aniline red is added to this stain all shades of color from orange to bright reddish-yellow may be obtained.

GREEN.

Use 4.2 ounces of purified verdigris in 17.5 ounces vinegar; apply hot to the wood when warmed, and until the desired shade is reached. Or .52 of an ounce of fine indigo carmine in 2.1 ounces of soft water; then add .175 of an ounce of pure picric acid, dissolved in 2.1 ounces of boiling soft water. Mix both solutions. A very beautiful, durable green can be thus obtained. Or .35 of an ounce of aniline green in 4 2 ounces of spirits of wine. All the different shades of green may be produced by adding blue or yellow stain.

WALNUT STAIN.

This is for soft wood: 3.15 ounces manganate of potassa and 3.15 ounces sulphate manganese in 5 25 quarts of hot water. Apply hot and several times, according as light or dark shades are desired.

MAHOGANY.

Madder, 17.5 ounces; rasped yellow wood, 8 75 ounces. Boil an hour in 5 5 pounds water. Apply hot. Or, madder, 17 5 ounces; ground logwood, 8 75 ounces. Boil an hour in 5 5 pounds water. Filter, when dry. If you wish a darker color apply a solution of 5.25 ounces carbonate of potassa in 4 4 pounds of water. Filter through blotting paper. Put on cold.

RED STAIN.

For red 2 2 pounds finely powdered Lima red dye-wood, and 2.1 ounces carbonate of potassa. Put in a bottle with 5.5 pounds of water. Set in a warm place eight days, frequently shaking it. Filter through a cloth. Heat and apply until a beautiful red appears. To brighten the color, apply while wet a solution of 2 1 ounces of alum (free from iron), in 2.2 pounds of water. Prepare this last by heat and filter. When the stains are dry rub with linseed oil, when varnish may be applied if desired.

AS TO POLISHING

Reference is made to what was said about polishing lac varnishes. You may use ordinary cabinet polish, ruby shellac, 10 parts; spirits of wine, 40 parts; or Vienna polish 6 3 ounces finest shellac in 2.42 pounds 96 per cent. alcohol; or dark polish, 10.5 ounces ruby shellac, 2.1 ounces Venetian turpentine dissolved in 4.4 pounds 96 per cent. alcohol, and filtered through blotting paper; or French polish, 5 ounces naphtha, 1 ounce finest shellac, 1 drachm myrrh, 10 grains isinglass and 6 drachms olive oil. Pour a little linseed oil into one dish, some French polish into another. Make a pad of woolen rag, saturate with the polish, draw a linen cloth tightly over it. Apply one drop of oil and one drop of polish to the pad. Then use free circular strokes and slight pressure. See that all parts have a like finish. Finish off with a little spirits of wine on a clean pad. Chamois is best.

WHITE POLISH

Is 10 parts completely bleached shellac and 45 to 50 parts spirits of wine. It is colorless and for light woods. Turners use it to give a beautiful, glossy appearance to their work.

Most polishes and all varnishes are to be had cheaply ready prepared; we have given the formulas that their constituents may be known. No ready-prepared ebonizing fluid that we have ever seen is worth purchasing. Some two years ago we gave this receipt for ebonizing, and have known it to be used easily and successfully: One-quarter of a pound of extract of logwood, 6 ounces green copperas, one-half gallon of vinegar. Lay on warm; wash with the iron filings and vinegar solution (steel filings from a saw-filing shop are better).

ANOTHER

That we have used with good effect is: Boil one-half pound extract of logwood in two quarts of water; add 1 ounce pearlash, one-half ounce verdigris, one-half ounce copperas, one-half ounce china blue. Strain; add one-half pound steel filings rusted; lay on warm. Another is: Wash the wood with a solution of sulphate of iron. When dry apply a mixture of nutgalls; wipe with a sponge and cold water; polish with linseed oil. For a number of the receipts given in this article we are indebted to Mr. Braunt's recent work on varnishes and lacquers, translated from the German of Winckler & Audes, as published by Henry Caily Baird & Co., Philadelphia.

THE LETTER-BOX.

"Record-Union" Answers to a Variety of Questions by Correspondents.

STORM SIGNALS—TIDAL.

Daniels, Colusa—(1). There are no coasts so fully guarded by the display of storm signals as the coasts of the United States. The observers at the stations are practiced in the Army and Navy Signal Codes, in the use of semaphores and in the International Code of Signals, by which they are prepared to hold communication with vessels of any nation at sea coming within signal distance. It is so arranged that any question as to weather changes anticipated, signaled from any vessel to the shore station, is immediately transmitted by telegraph to the central office, whence a prompt reply is returned, and it in turn signaled to the vessel. To make this clearly an answer to your question, let us suppose the case of a ship leaving New York for a Southern port. Arrived off the capes of Delaware, she signals a station and asks if it will be safe to pass Hatteras, and in a brief time word is signaled back to her that a storm is at that time moving northerly near Hatteras, and that it would be best for her to take shelter at the Delaware breakwater. The signals are made by flags by day and lanterns by night. The cautionary signal gives notice of an approaching storm from any direction, and is by day a square red flag with a square black center, and by night a red light. There is a cautionary off-shore signal—a white flag with a black center above a red flag with a black center by day, or a white light above a red one by night. These mean that winds of a land velocity of twenty-five miles are expected to blow from a northern or western direction, or off-shore, at or near the place at which it is displayed. (2) Off the south and southeast coasts of England are two tidal streams known as the west and east channel streams, running in opposite directions at the same time. They are each about 180 miles long, and are separated by the Straits of Dover. The old sea Captain who told you the story you relate about these currents exposed his ignorance, to put it mildly.

CREAM COLOR.

Celia, Sacramento—Chrome yellow, the best Venetian red and white lead should give you cream color, while the faun for trimming will come of burnt sienna and white lead. The correct thing is to consult a practical painter as to the mixing of your colors.

INDELIBLE INK.

M. M., Hollister—You can buy it cheaper than you can make it, if you need but a small quantity. However, here is a receipt you can rely upon: Juice of sloes one pint, gum half ounce; or nitrate of silver one part, water six parts, gum one part. Sugar added to ordinary ink will give it copying qualities.

WAVES.

J. L. P., Vallejo—There is a general error prevalent regarding the matter. The hight and length of waves is nearly always exaggerated. The best authorities place ocean waves of twenty-four seconds' duration and 3,000 feet in length as the extreme limit. The highest reliable measurement of waves gives from 44 to 48 feet from hollow to crest, and such are very rare waves. Waves having a greater hight than 30 feet are very seldom encountered.

GOLD YIELD.

Miner "C.," Nevada City—According to Mr. Burchard's report the deposits of gold at the mints and assay offices during the calendar year 1881 amounted to $98,763,426 08, and, strange as it may seem to you, and notwithstanding your citation of authority, not half of it was of domestic production, for the domestic product was reported at the mints and assay offices to be $34,871,859 46. He gives the export of domestic gold bullion as only $160,766 for 1881. The amount of undeposited domestic gold used in the arts, he says, must, in part, be estimated, and can safely be placed at half a million dollars. There must have been error in the information you received.

LIBERTY—STERNE.

Student, Woodland—We presume that the sentence to which you refer is that from Cicero: "Libertas est potestas faciundi id quod jure liceat," and which may be read: "Liberty is the power of doing what the law permits."

Sub, Sacramento—Sterne *was* an Irishman. A glance at his life in any fair library in the city would have given that information.

LIFE—CROSS.

Elia, Shasta—The lines,

"Life for delays and doubts no time does give,
None ever yet made haste enough to live,"

Are from Cowley, Lib. II., Ep. LXL. The other line you submit we cannot place, but a remarkably similar one occurs in William Browne's Britannic Pastorals, book I., song ii.:

"Whose life is a bubble, and in length a span."

I. L., Folsom—There are six varieties in the cross—the Latin, Greek, St. Andrews, Egyptian, Maltese and Russian.

REGISTER TONNAGE.

Howard, Sacramento—Register tonnage is simply the internal capacity of the hold of a ship in cubic feet, with any additional spaces built on deck, divided by 100. The tonnage of a merchant ship is usually stated both as "gross" and "nett." Gross tonnage expresses (in tons of 100 cubic feet) the total internal capacity of the ship, with that of any closed-in spaces, such as deck-houses, etc., erected on deck for storage or accommodation. Nett tonnage expresses in the units the cubical contents of the space actually available for remunerative service, the conveyance of passengers, or stowage of cargo. It is sometimes styled the register tonnage.

MATHEMATICAL.

S., Brighton—Are there no arithmetics in Brighton? To find the weight of a known substance of given dimensions, after having found the volume, if the result is cubic feet multiply by the weight of a cubic foot; but if it is cubic inches, by the weight of a cubic inch, and divide the product so obtained by 1728.

Area of a square=square of one side.

Side of a square=square root area.

Area of a parallelogram=length × perpendicular breadth.

Square inches × .007=square feet.

Cubic inches × .00058=cubic feet.

Cubic inches × .003617=imperial gallon.

Cubic feet × 6.252=imperial gallon (nearly).

Avoirdupois lbs. × .00045=tons.

BROWN BREAD.

Southern Woman, Colusa—While the Household department of the RECORD-UNION has frequently published accepted receipts for making New England brown bread, here is one that it has not given, and which is vouched for by "The Housekeeper." One-half pint each white and rye flour, one pint corn meal, one teaspoon salt, one tablespoon brown sugar, or two if liked, two teaspoons baking powder; sift flours, corn meal, sugar, salt and baking powder together thoroughly, rub two boiled potatoes through a colander, diluting with half a pint of water; when cold add the flour mixture, and place in a well-greased mold with cover, (tin pail will do) and set in a kettle half full of boiling water (or put batter in a greased pan and place in a steamer), and steam three hours, then place in oven for fifteen or twenty minutes.

PLEASANT CHAT.

PARTIES AND DRESSES—THE SCOTCH WAY OF DANCING.

On the McPherson—Among the Military—Officers' Wives—Pretty Girls—Around the Bay.

[Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.]

SAN FRANCISCO, November 15, 1882.

It perhaps takes genius to invent a new fashion, as well as to plan a sewing machine or a cotton-gin. As a proof that genius is of rare occurrence the old fashions are allowed to succeed one another, as first the scant gown, then the hoop, afterward the narrow skirt, and again the hoop. So, witness the small bonnets of this season; the long, wrinkled, almost gauntleted gloves; the black satin slippers worn with evening costume. Little children wear dark stockings with light dresses, and at a recent children's party a little girl appeared in a white dress and pink ribbons, with long, black silk stockings, a costume sent her from grandmamma in New York—so it must have been correct. Dark gloves are so much more fashionable than light, except they be long and loose-wristed, when the color is any of the shades of yellow.

A LESSON

In graceful hospitality, and the art of entertaining, was given a young miss of 14 the other day. Invitations were sent to twenty girls of her own age for a Wednesday afternoon, and the "freedom" of the house given the young hostess, as well as its responsibility. A certain programme of game, amusement and entertainment in general had been planned for her to carry out, and a little lecture beforehand, as to the duties of a lady in the role of hostess. At 5 o'clock tea was served, at which the girl presided, and the guests returned to their homes an hour later. It may be observed that all in attendance were past the romping age when parlors and bric-a-brac might safely be left to them, but they were also of the age hardest to entertain, being just out of childhood, yet scarcely reaching womanhood. I think it is 13, though, which the poet fixes as "the bound twixt child and woman." The old Scotch dress, whose fashion never changes—the cap, the tartan and the fillibeg—was out in strength at the Caledonian ball on Friday night. And fast and furious grew the fun as the pipes squawked "Rob Roy" and the "Laird o' Cockpen," and the gallants gave the familiar "hoot" as their feet stamped in the same old Highland reel. Indeed "MacCullummore's heart will be as cold as death can make it, when it does not warm to the tartan." These Caledonian balls are always as hearty and sociable as the welcome of the broad Scotch smile and grasp of the hand can make them. Whole families of children slide about the waxed floor till called off for dances, and it is a blessing that somebody keeps alive the old-fashioned love for children. "Eleven, mem, thank God!" replied

A LIVELY OLD LADY

Who lives near us, in answer to a question, "And me mother had eleven before me, too, thank God!" The slender American who had asked the question looked over at her one child parading the sidewalk under convoy of its nurse, and ejaculated in horror, "Great heaven!" As a plea for small families I have heard it said that it were better to have but one large-brained and physically fine child than to have a dozen ordinary children, and so it would. But the objection is that the bone and brain of a dozen can never be condensed into one. For instance, we are seven brothers and sisters, and I have always thought we averaged as well as lone children. I was amused to watch an old fellow the other night dancing the Highland schottische. His partner was a young and pretty girl whose limbs were supple, and he would not appear to be less so. So he whirled about with his stiff joints, and again and again, as they parted to balance, he lifted his elbows in salute, and with a silent groan, I am sure, went through his steps, toes up and heels up, while his old knees must have creaked as they bent. And his rosy and smiling partner opposite him kept smiling and bobbing as if to show him how easy it all was. People in the gallery begun to watch them and laugh, and the young girl, as if in mischief, kept his old bones rattling till the music ceased. Last Saturday afternoon we made up a party to go

ON THE M'PHERSON,

The little Government steamer, which twice a week plys to and fro between the city and the military stations at Black Point, Fort Point, Alcatraz and Angel Island. It is a pleasant little trip around the bay, invariably tendered in compliment to distinguished visitors, and any one on a visit to San Francisco may take it by obtaining the requisite permit and going on board the McPherson as she arrives at the Washington-street wharf at 2 o'clock. A number of ladies and gentlemen were assembled in the waiting-room as we arrived, and we had opportunity to take note of our fellow-passengers at leisure. Evidently some were officers' wives and children, and the young ladies and gentlemen had in view the dance in the club-room at Angel Island. Some of the latter were very pretty, one petite brunette in black silk being a perfect sparkle all by herself. I was particularly attracted by a young lady of the chataine type, whose beauty consisted in her remarkable fresh and wholesome appearance. Her eyes were so clear, her teeth so even and white, her cheeks so healthily tinted, her form so perfectly rounded, and she wore an old-fashioned full skirt of black silk edged at the bottom with cable cord. This was gathered to a basque of the same material, with a vest of ecru velvet, and her head with its shining braids was crowned by a round beaver hat of ecru trimmed simply in velvet of the same color. Of all their party not one could compare with her. A number of soldiers also came on board, and by and by

WE STEAMED OUT

Through what seemed a forest of ships, dozens of them fastened to the wharves loading and unloading, or lying out in the stream. The Oceanic, bound for China, crossed our track just ahead, with all her colors flying, and we had a near view of her as she went by. Her lower deck was literally crowded with Chinese, and their prayers written on little squares of yellow paper fluttered overboard by the score. The bay was as smooth as glass, and the atmosphere so clear that sight was limited only by the horizon, so that the full expanse of gleaming water could be seen like a great mirror in its emerald frame. More military people were at the wharf at Black Point, and more ladies and children came on board when we steamed across to Alcatraz, our fortification par excellence. The wives of officers are supposed to be very gay and fashionable, and like birds at the approach of spring, so continually on the wing that they have no occasion to settle into a domestic nest. And to catch a navy officer—oh! that is worth trying for indeed. But at Alcatraz, as at Black Point, were some half-dozen comfortable dwelling-houses, and several very odd and prosy vehicles were in attendance to carry these who landed up the hill. At Angel Island everything was very military indeed. A sentinel paced up and down in full view, and the band stationed on the green furnished music as we advanced along the graveled esplanade, with cannon balls set along its one edge and the waters of the bay reaching almost to the other. At sundown a half-dozen soldiers faced the west and sounded their bugles, a gun was fired and the flag dropped. We passed

COMFORTABLE, COSEY HOMES,

With open doors and spreading porches, as we went up the hill, and caught glimpses of lounges and coal-filled grates, and appetizing odors as of dinner. The spire of a church rose further up among the wild foliage of the hills, and it seemed domestic and home-like enough, yet there was an air about the place that does not drift about our own quiet homes. We went across to the club-house as we heard the music in it, and entered a little hall embellished with evergreens and cannon balls, and it proved a good floor for dancing. These afternoon hops are supposed to be exclusive and recherche. In all about twenty couples were on the floor. Among them was my angel in the new old-fashioned dress, and she had attention and partners in plenty. The officers' wives were easily to be distinguished, and several wore dressy little caps on their heads. Some of their children were in attendance; one little girl with blonde hair, dressed in a red over-gown and red cap with tassel, being very noticeable. There were no quadrilles danced, the music being limited to waltzes, polkas and rackets, the dancers promenading on the open balcony. And then we went to the boat again, the resident ladies accompanying their friends and giving adieux at the water's edge, and as I saw them saying good-by to so many gentleman friends I acknowledged there was something very piquant about them, very pretty, very charming. Darkness fell as we were still on the water, and as the ships hung out their lights, it seemed as though we were gliding between stars.

KATE HEATH.

THE QUIET HOUR.

Answers to October 28th.

1454. Inkstand.

1455.
TSIAMPA
SINGERS
INDITES
AGITATE
METAYER
PRETEXT
ASSERTS

1456. Signal Service.

1457. Electricity.

1458. A, ac, ace, acer, acerb.

Answers to November 4th.

1459. They are 45 and 15.

1460. Pen, Jalap, Paritor, Elidure, Natured, Pores, Red.

1461. Polecat.

1462. Setwall.

1463 Sideboard.

1464.
Masticable
Asparagus
Symponey
Tamines
Ironed
Caned
Ages
Buy
Ls
E

New Tangles.

1465. Selected charade. [Philadelphia Post]:

My first is a watchword and motto,
To soldiers oft a welcome sound.
My second is a river in Europe,
By tourists and poets renowned.
My third is a Southern city,
Where tropical fruits abound,
No slave-ship e'er has plowed my whole,
But o'er it honest commerce rolls,
The captive, too, from off this sea,
Has hailed the land of Liberty.

1466. Octagon, by Quiz:

To prevent; a poet's name; a species of wild ox with a long name; a native oxide of titanium; sweeping (applied to a style of fortification); morose; to behold.

1467. Beheading, by Rose:

Whole, a word used in some States
For a fierce wind which desolates;
Behead, and naturalists state
'Tis a reptile, whose head bears many a plate.
Behead again, and now is shown,
The name by which a letter once was known.

1468. Riddle, by Hattie Heath:

O'er the stormy sea I safely roam,
Among its islands I find a home;
Easily through the air I glide,
And within me you sometimes ride.
I am stupid and dull, a dunce or fool,
For evil designs a chosen tool;
Yet men find me a source of pleasure,
And often seek me in hours of leisure.

1469. Charade, by Quiz:

The first was chill, the sky was clouded,
When I in waterproof all shrouded,
Defied the storm King's boasted power,
And sought the sanctum of the Quiet Hour,
To ask this sage person if he knew
Why the Tanglers were so few?
And why, when now we called the list,
These well-known names each week we missed?
"Trinity, 'a puzzler of earliest date,
Whose hobby was "inviolate;"
My Wife and I, whose work was true and square;
H. E. P., whose tangles showed painstaking care;
Ajax, and Utah, who gave us puzzles choice;
Sweet Sibyl, she of silvery voice;
Amethyst and Sol Taire, who always were so cute,
Amy, too, and Marius are numbered with the mute.
Augusta Blake, who, from time to time,
Was wont to show her wondrous power to rhyme;
F. M. S., who, with his snares and catches,
Bewildered so poor puzzling wretches;
And Twilight, who, tho' so well "shielded,"
Too soon his pen to silence yielded;
Myrtle, Evelyn, Casper and E. C. D.;
Silver King, M. M. B., Adele, and MollieMagee;
The Bradley sisters, Ora and Carrie,
And others, round whose names sweet memories tarry,
As this hard question I propounded
The Quiet Hour seemed quite confounded,
And in my last methought I heard him say:
"I know not why all these have dropped away,
I'm sure that I have done my best
To give the column spice and zest.
Prizes I have offered, and awards have made
Fairly, and with promptness paid—
Have urged each prodigal to return once more
To share the zeal as in the days of yore.
But among this number I don't suppose
We can include Hattie H., Quest, or Rose,
For they in the Quiet Hour have taken pride,
And to make it a success, their best have tried—
For months have furnished more than half
Of the puzzles, therefore have no claim to calf;
For, as of old, the ones who stay at home
Are never prized like those who roam."

Just then at my door, some one tapping,
Roused me from my whole—I had been napping.

From and to Correspondents.

Quiet Hour: Your keg problem seems such a neat one that I am sorry your correspondent didn't give the process by which he arrived at the correct solution. This is the way we figured it. It seems evident that, as the proportion of the size of the keg to the contents of the barrel remains the same, so the percentage to which the whisky is reduced by each exchange must be the same, and the final percentage to which it is reduced by the three exchanges of water for whisky is the product of three equal factors. By cube root $.7937 \times .7937 \times .7937 = .50$, hence as .50 is the final percentage, .7937 is the percentage to which the whisky is reduced by the first dilution, and each subsequent one. This would of course require the exchange of .2063 for water in the first place, and .2063 of 50 gallons gives 10.315 gallons the size of the keg. MOSES.

F. M. S.—A letter from you has been by some mischance mislaid. Can you duplicate it?

J. H. C.—MS. accepted. Certainly.

Rose answers—1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464.

Hattie Heath answers—1459, 1464, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457. (Electricity was right.) Yes, you should have been credited with expediency.

DUCK SHOOTING.—An exchange gives the following "points" concerning duck shooting, which may prove of interest to our local sportsmen: The principal manner of duck shooting at this season of the year is shooting at ponds over a decoy. The hunter in his boat enters one of these ponds before daylight, and the rule is, no matter if the birds lay before him in tens of thousands, never to fire until he has set out his decoy and got into his blind. If he shoots the ducks become panic-stricken and will desert the place probably for the entire day. At his approach they will fly off, but they will surely return in twos and threes or singly, and afford him excellent sport all day. Ducks are not so much alarmed at the discharge of guns when they do not see from whom it proceeds, and many a hunter has spoiled a good day's sport by allowing himself to fire into a flock on first coming to the pond. If a strong breeze is blowing on the bay, the birds will return sooner to the pond for shelter and quiet, and offer easy shots to the concealed hunter, and a good shot with a brace of breech-loaders can enjoy himself until dark and fill his boat with the plump beauties.—[Napa Reporter.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO., *Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.*

No Whiskey!

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is one of the very few tonic medicines that are not composed mostly of alcohol or whiskey, thus becoming a fruitful source of intemperance by promoting a desire for rum.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is guaranteed to be a non-intoxicating stimulant, and it will, in nearly every case, take the place of all liquor, and at the same time absolutely kill the desire for whiskey and other intoxicating beverages.

Rev. G. W. RICE, editor of the *American Christian Review*, says of Brown's Iron Bitters:

Cin., O., Nov. 16, 1881.

Gents:—The foolish wasting of vital force in business, pleasure, and vicious indulgence of our people, makes your preparation a necessity; and if applied, will save hundreds who resort to saloons for temporary recuperation.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS has been thoroughly tested for dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, weakness, debility, overwork, rheumatism, neuralgia, consumption, liver complaints, kidney troubles, &c., and it never fails to render speedy and permanent relief.

POND'S EXTRACT

THE WONDER OF HEALING!

Catarrh. The Extract is the only specific for this disease, Cold in Head, etc. Our **"Catarrh Cure,"** specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the **Extract**; our **Nasal Syringe**, invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the **Extract.**

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped.

DIPHTHERIA AND SORE THROAT. Use the **Extract** promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

For Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy.

For Ulcers, Old Sores or Open Wounds its action upon these is most remarkable.

Caution.—*POND'S EXTRACT has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation. It is never sold in bulk or by measure.*

SPECIALTIES AND TOILET ARTICLES.

POND'S EXTRACT.....50c., $1, $1 75

Toilet Cream	$1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	25
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler (Glass 50c)	1 00
Toilet Soap (3 Cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Med'ca'd Paper	25

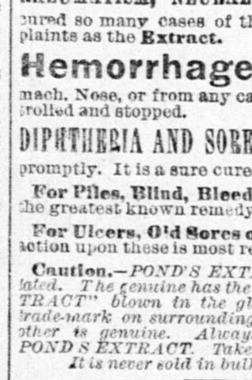
Family Syringe, $1.

LADIES, read pages 13, 18, 21 and 26 of our New Pamphlet which accompanies each bottle.

OUR NEW PAMPHLET WITH HISTORY OF OUR PREPARATIONS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO

POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
14 West 14th st., New York.

SAMARITAN CURES AND NEVER FAILS. NERVINE



Is unfailing and infallible in curing Epileptic Fits, Spasms, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Alcoholism, Opium Eating, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Syphilis, Scrofula and all Nervous and Blood Diseases. To Clergymen, Lawyers, Literary Men, Merchants, Bankers, Ladies and all whose sedentary employment causes Nervous Prostration, Irregularities of the blood, stomach, bowels or Kidneys, or who require a nerve tonic, appetizer or stimulant, SAMARITAN NERVINE is invaluable. Thousands proclaim it the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system. For sale by all Druggists.

THE DR. S. A. RICHMOND MEDICAL CO., Sole Proprietors, St. Joseph, Mo.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Come, let the joyous tidings roll
From east to west, from pole to pole,
That woman's teeth, and lips and breath,
No more shall suffer worse than death,
For SOZODONT, with magic sway,
Preserves them now from foul decay.
n14-3tTuThS

Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the People's Savings Bank will be held MONDAY EVENING, December 4, 1882, at 7 o'clock, at the bank office, southeast corner J and Fourth streets. [n2 1m] WM. F. HUNTOON, Cashier.

Dr. La Mar's Seminal Pills cure all cases of Nervous Debility and Physical Prostration, such as Loss of Vigor, Nocturnal Emissions Impotency and the many distressing ailments caused by Indiscretion, Dissipation and Self-Abuse. This peerless remedy invigorates and builds up the whole system, repairs waste and arrests decay. To the Feeble and Infirm, to the Prematurely Old, and to all who need a Health-Giving Tonic Elixir, DR. LA MAR'S SEMINAL PILLS are confidently recommended. Price, $2 50 per bottle. Sent by mail on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D., to any address, secure from observation. Address all orders to A. McBOYLE & CO., Druggists, 504 Washington street, San Francisco. Postoffice Box 1952. n2 3m

For the Ladies.—Please ask your physician his opinion of PURE CALIFORNIA PORT WINE, PEPSIN AND CALISAYA BARK combined, as a Tonic and Cure for Dyspepsia or Indigestion. If satisfactory, try HALL'S PEPSIN WINE BITTERS. au24-6m

Ichi Ban, San Francisco, doubled in size, is the largest Japanese sale exhibition in the world. SHATTUCK & FLETCHER export their printing inks to Japan, receive Japanese goods in return, and this is why Ichi Ban survives on low prices. Logical, isn't it? Wholesale and retail. Goods for every branch of retail country trade. jy4-tf

NEW ENGLAND BAKING POWDER

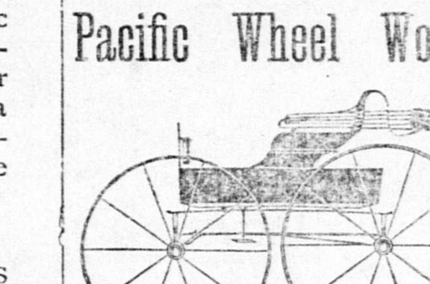
NO ALUM FLOUR STARCH AMMONIA PHOSPHATES TARTARIC ACID

CREAM TARTAR AND BI-CARB. SODA NOTHING ELSE.

Newton Bros. & Co.

o3-TuThStf&swtf1awW

Pacific Wheel Works.



J. F. HILL, PROPRIETOR,

MANUFACTURER OF CARRIAGE AND Wagon Wheels, Gears, etc. The Trade furnished at lowest prices. **Best Carriages and Wagons of all kinds** made promptly to order and on hand. m25-eodTuThS&swStf

J. FRANK CLARK,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 1017 Fourth st., bet. J and K.
Always a complete stock in store. Country orders receive prompt attention. 3pl-4plm

FRITZ & MILLER,
UNDERTAKERS.
OFFICE IN ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE, Ninth and K streets. Complete stock of UNDERTAKERS' GOODS constantly on hand. City and country orders promptly attended to, day or night, at reasonable rates.

A. J. VERMILYA,
County Coroner and Undertaker,
Has removed to No. 520 J street, bet. Fifth and Sixth. Always on hand a large assortment of Metallic and Wooden Caskets, Burial Cases and Coffins. Shrouds furnished and Funeral Wreaths Preserved. Coffin orders will receive prompt attention on short notice and at the lowest rates.

R. H. BYERS,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 609 K st., bet. Sixth and Seventh,
SACRAMENTO.

M. A. REAVES
ELECTRIC HAIR Tonic.

THIS VALUABLE remedy is a sure cure for BALDNESS, prevents the Hair from falling out, eradicates Dandruff, and as a dressing for Ladies' and Children's Hair, it has no equal.

A SINGLE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

For Sale by All Druggists.
n4 3plmTuThS

Friend & Terry
LUMBER
COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1853.

SUGAR PINE, REDWOOD, OREGON & TRUCKEE PINE,
At Wholesale and Retail, and
Manufactured to Order at the Mills of the Company.
Also Doors, Windows, Blinds, Shakes, Shingles, Bolts and Ties.

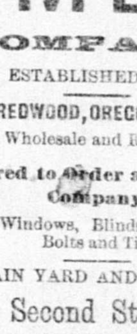
MAIN YARD AND OFFICE,
No. 1310 Second Street, near M.
BRANCH YARD,
Corner Twelfth & J Sts., Sacramento, Cal.
au19-4ptm

THE GREAT SAUCE OF THE WORLD.

LEA & PERRINS'

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."



SOUPS,
GRAVIES,
FISH,
HOT & COLD MEATS,
GAME, &c.

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
Sold and used throughout the world.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.
NEW YORK.