2

AGRICULTURAL.

MATTER PREPARED SPECIALLY FOR THE "RECORD-UNION."

Golden Fruit from Golden Soil—Orange Cultivation in the Northern Portion of the State—Etc.

We have frequently had occasion to note the fact of the success of orange culture in the northern section of California, and especially in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountains in that section. We have lately had an excellent opportunity of seeing one of the fullest illustrations of the adaptability of these foothills to this branch of horticulture which the State affords. This opportunity was afforded us upon a late visit to the town of Oroville, the capital of the county of Butte. Having, with some associates, a little leisure in that town, we improved it by a ride through the streets of the town and through the surroundings. We had heard of the richness of the soil there and of the delightful climate, and especially of the prevalence of orange trees in the yards and gardens of the citizens. We had also heard of the excellence of other fruit, including grape grown in the orchards and vineyards of this vicinity. We must confess, however, that the half had not been told us. We had learned something of the susceptibilities and advantages of the locality by observations made on the occasion of a former visit we made to the place some ten years since, but we must confess that our imagination had failed to picture the possibilities which the realities have demonstrated, and which were everywhere to be seen in our ride through the town and suburbs a few days since. We would be glad to give names of the owners and the localities of the principal orange groves we saw, but, having taken no notes, we cannot do so, and the purposes of this article do not require it. Indeed, if we were to name the owners of all the gardens or door-yards in which we saw bearing orange trees, we believe we would publish the names of nearly half the permanent residents and householders in Oroville.

The first grove that attracted our especial attention was in a front yard, which from recollection we think was 160 feet square. The place was occupied with apple trees, orange trees, pomegranate trees, Japanese persimmons, cactus, lemon trees, and perhaps half a dozen other kind of fruit trees and shrubs. Interspersed among these trees were various kinds of ornamental trees and shrubs, representatives of various countries and climes, including a large assortment of roses and other flowering bushes, not to mention a large assortment of annual and perennial flowering plants collected from the eastern and western continents and from the extreme of the temperate to the torrid zones. These trees, shrubs and plants were growing in every part of the yard, and were so mixed and mingled together as to give evidence that they had been planted without any particular design or plan, except to occupy the whole place and every part of it. The planter had evidently not studied to produce an effect, and yet he had undesignedly so planted and cultivated as to attract the most casual observer, and produce in him the most pleasing and lasting effect. Along the street, and just outside the sidewalk fronting this yard, stood a row of stately blue gum trees from thirty to fifty feet high, with their profuse low green foliage serving as a very effective wind break to the great variety of hardy and semi-tropic trees and shrubs within. In the center of the yard, on the site of an old house that had been torn down, there was being built a new cottage dwelling, about half completed. The carpenters, masons and plumbers were busy at work, and the raw materials collected for each were lying around in heaps in about the same confusion that characterized the distribution of the trees and shrubbery. The whole picture was as unique as it was surprising and interesting. My companions and myself, having a glance of the yard, could not pass it without more than a cursory view. We therefore tied our team, and without bidding, for the proprietor was not at home, but at his business at the railroad depot, we entered the yard, and began an interesting inspection. By inquiry from the workmen on the house we learned that twelve years ago the proprietor, being then, as now, the agent at the railroad depot, was presented by some shipper of that fruit with an orange from one of his consignments. He divided his present with a friend. After each had eaten of the orange it was remarked by both the excellence of the fruit, and what a luxury it would be to be able to pluck such fruit from the tree in Oroville, and eat at will. The agent having resided in the Sandwich Islands, in a jesting way said, "Suppose we plant the seed and see if they will grow." He picked up an empty oyster can, filled it with some of the common red soil of the street and planted the seed in it, and sat it away in the office and kept it damp with irrigation from the water pail that stood by the side of it. In the spring he was surprised to see three tiny orange sprouts coming above the surface, all at the same point. When the weather had become settled and warm he took the can to his home, and digging a small hole in the ground by his door, jarred the soil and sprouts from the can, and placed the lump undisturbed in the hole. He watched and irrigated the little trees till fall, when they were about three feet high. He then pulled up two of them and planted them a short distance from the original location and from each other. This was the accidental beginning of the most wonderful and prolific orange grove in the State. The largest of these trees, the one in the original location, stands there now, and is about twenty feet high, and has a stem or body about six inches in diameter, and a beautiful and symmetrical head beginning about four feet from the ground and rounded up like a cone. We judge it has one thousand oranges upon it, which at this time are a deep golden color, of good size, and having a fine rind and a pulp of excellent texture and flavor. The other two trees transplanted seem about a year behind the other in growth, but both are equally well filled with golden fruit, apparently of the same variety and quality. There are from 100 to 150 orange trees in the yard—from the size of the largest of these three to half that size—all heavily laden with golden-colored fruit, from medium to very large in size; and there are trees all the way down to mere spring seedlings, just set out. The lemon trees are fewer in number, but not less wonderful in the fruit they bear. In some instances the limbs of both orange and lemon trees were actually lying on the ground, so weighted down were they with the luscious bright-colored fruit. Here we also saw mock orange trees loaded with big yellow fruit, as big as a large man's fist and intermixed with green fruit from this size down to the size of a small hen's egg. In some cases both orange and lemon trees were completely covered and shaded by overhanging branches of larger trees, and yet these shaded trees were loaded and bent down with good-sized and well-colored fruit. At several points we suddenly came upon trees of the Japanese persimmon of different varieties, having shed every leaf, but holding out on their otherwise naked arms the bright yellow, pink and purple fruit in a most tempting manner. Here and there we also came upon pomegranate trees filled with their red-cheeked fruit, and were told by one of the workmen that from one of these latter trees in years past the proprietor had realized as high as $15 in a single season.

We have thus given a detailed description of some of the fruit we found in this yard, and how it came to be there. This accidental beginning, and its early promise of success, attracted the attention of other owners of homes in this beautiful little foothill town, and as a result, as we before remarked, we now found orange trees in full bearing in many of the door yards and gardens, in some from ten to twenty, and in nearly all more or less, all in apparent perfect health and the greatest of thrift. Now it is unnecessary to moralize upon the above statement of facts. Our readers can draw their own conclusions as to the adaptability of the soil and climate of Oroville for semi-tropical fruit culture. We believe neither is excelled in the State. We should, however, note some points which may not be known to all our readers, and which if known to them may not be thought of in this connection. There was originally thousands of acres of land within the canon or narrow valley in which Oroville lies, as well adapted to the cultivation of the orange and lemon, and any of the more hardy fruits and small berries, as the lot bearing this beautiful mixture of trees and plants from every part of the earth. Much of this land has, however, been mined over by Chinese and other surface miners, and is now covered with deep holes and high heaps of cobbles and gravel, thrown up and emptied from the hoppers of the primitive cradles and gold washers. Much has been washed out from fifty to one hundred feet in depth by the hydraulic process. The gold-hunters have been kept from the dooryards and gardens of old settlers by their owners, because they have been held more valuable as homes than as gold mines. The surface of these yards are, however, full of gold, and hence we have golden fruit from golden soil. Within ten miles of Oroville there are now even thousands of acres that can be bought for a mere nominal sum, just as well adapted to this kind of fruit culture as the spots we have described, and that have not been disturbed or disfigured by the gold miners. Much of the land that has been thus mined over by the surface miners can be leveled off and the stones removed for half the cost that poor land can be obtained for in any of the southern counties of the State, and will be, when thus cleared off and leveled, worth $100 per acre for semi-tropic fruit and vine culture. There is and always will be plenty of water above all these lands for irrigation, brought there by ditches made to supply the hydraulic mines. Water from these ditches has been used to irrigate most of the grounds in town.

Another very important fact in this connection, to which we would call especial attention, is that the oranges in Oroville ripen from three to four weeks earlier than the same varieties ripen in Los Angeles or San Bernardino, and are nearer a market, and will bring much more than those ripening later. Again, there are hundreds of other localities in the Sierra foothills, and hundreds of thousands of acres of land lying unoccupied and belonging to the Government, just as favorably located and just as well adapted to this kind of fruit culture as the lands about Oroville, and many of these localities have water just as handy and to be had at as good rates. We should not forget to note the fact that some of the finest grapes, both for the table, for raisins and wine, are produced in vineyards within half a mile from Oroville, and, not withstanding this fact, some of these vineyards have been sold to Chinese as mining ground, and the vines dug up and the ground mined over for the single crop of gold, and the grape crops for an indefinite period thus destroyed. The lands destroyed near Oroville by hydraulic process are not only lost to the State and the world for cultivation forever, but they have contributed to the destruction of a much larger area of land in the valleys for perhaps a century, and perhaps for a much longer period, the annual income from which would be worth more than the value of the gold extracted.

The Warm Belt of the Foothills.

On Saturday morning last we were at Oroville, Butte county, and observed a very slight frost. The air was cool, but very pleasant and agreeable. It had none of that piercing, biting, chilly feeling about it. We took the train for Marysville at 7 A. M., arriving at Marysville at 9 A. M. When we got out of the car we were surprised to find the platform and ground covered with a heavy white frost, making it fairly slippery under foot, and the air was actually cold and disagreeably chilly, giving a very disagreeable sensation as we stepped from the car into it. Here was a very striking illustration of the difference between the climate of the foothills and the valley directly opposite. Oroville lies in the warm belt of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and enjoys the most delightful climate of that section of the State. It is one of those spots that enjoys so many advantages for the cultivation of fine semi-tropic fruits and early vegetables. This circumstance should and does make it very desirable as a garden and fruit locality.

SUCCESSFUL POULTRY-RAISING.

In raising poultry or stock of any kind it should be the aim of every one to keep it healthy and improve it. You can do it very easily by adopting some systematic rules. These may be summed up in brief as follows:

1. Construct your house good and warm, so as to avoid damp floors and to afford a flood of sunlight. Sunshine is better than medicine.

2. Provide a dusting and scratching place, where you can bury wheat and corn, and thus induce the fowls to take needful exercise.

3. Provide yourself with some good healthy chickens, none to be over three or four years old, giving one cock to every twelve hens.

4. Give plenty of fresh air at all times of the year, especially in summer.

5. Give plenty of fresh water daily, and never allow the fowls to go thirsty.

6. Feed them systematically two or three times a day; scatter the food so that they cannot eat too fast, or without proper exercise. Do not feed more than they will eat up clean, or they will get tired of that kind of feed.

7. Give them a variety of both dry and cooked food; a mixture of cooked meat and vegetables is good for morning feed.

8. Give soft feed in the morning, and the whole grain at night, except a little wheat or cracked corn placed in the scratching-places to give them exercise during the day.

9. Above all things, keep the hen-house clean and well ventilated.

10. Do not crowd too many in one house. If you do, look out for fatal diseases.

11. Use carbolic powder in the dusting bins occasionally to destroy lice.

12. Wash your roosts and bottom of laying nests, and whitewash once a week in summer and once a month in winter.

13. Let the old and young have as large a range as possible—the larger the better.

14 Don't breed too many kinds of fowls at the same time, unless you are going into the business. Four will make your hands full.

15. Introduce new blood into the stock every year or so, by buying either a cockerel or settings of eggs from some reliable breeder.

16. In buying birds or eggs, go to some reliable breeder, who has his reputation at stake. You may have to pay a little more for birds, but you can depend upon what you get. Culls are not cheap at any price.

17. Save the best birds for next year's breeding, and send the others to market. In shipping fancy poultry to market send it dressed.—[Ex.

THE QUIET HOUR.

Answers to tangles so far as due were published last week.

New Tangles.

1470. Selected charade (from an old tangler):

With curtains drawn and lights around us,
As chill evening's shadows come,
'Tis then my first in glowing luster,
Fills with comfort every home.
All vegetation yields my second,
Animals produce it well;
And chemistry the same is forming,
Daily, by its science spell.
My whole the earth holds in profusion,
To be brought forth at command—
Another myst'ry whose unvailing
Makes the richness of our land.

1471. Progressive half-square, by Quest:

In Sacramento; together; to peruse; a liquid measure; a molding; water in which rice has been boiled; jails (India).

1472. Triple acrostic, by H. H.:

Prime belongs to the animal race;
Second is gone and past;
A gentleman in third we trace;
A stratum of earth is last.
To gain a primal travelers plot,
Final in books we see,
'Tis used to solve a puzzle knot,
Combined 'tis a sesame,
Above its value a certain sum
(Are centrals) or a premium.

1473. Diamond, by Quiz:

A letter in cheese; a sunk fence; Manila hemp; a dance borrowed from the Arabians; a tribe of animals related to the barnacles; a girl's name; a letter in cheese.

1474. Octagon, by Rose:

Crooked; a large ship formerly used by the Portuguese; a species of West India pine apple; any gum easily dissolved in water; an afternoon entertainment; furnished with rattan; to experience.

TYPHOID FEVER.—At a meeting of the Michigan Board of Health Dr. Baker presented two diagrams, showing for the years 1877–1880 the relations of deaths from typhoid fever to population, from which it appears that the common opinion among physicians, that this disease prevails mostly between the ages of 18 and 35, and that there is little danger after 40, is not sustained by facts. A greater proportion have typhoid fever at the ages between 60 and 80 than at any other age in life.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

LATE MAGAZINES—NEW LEAVES FROM THE WORLD OF BOOKS.

Shakespeare—Poor's Railroad Manual—Games—Knox and the Boys—Toby Tyler Again—For Firemen.

"Lorna Doone" is a new novel, by R. D. Blackmore, and forms one of the two-column edition of Harper & Bros.' Franklin Square Library. It is one of Blackmore's best efforts. It is for sale by Bancroft & Co., San Francisco.

"The Nervous System" is the latest issue of the Health Primer series, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. The series has attained to a good reputation, and is doing much in the way of educating the people on the matter of their physical welfare.

"The Prize" is a bound volume of a magazine for very young girls and boys. It is from the press of Estes & Lauriat, Boston. It has some pretty colored plates and many good engravings, with plenty of good and easy reading matter for the little ones.

"The Magazine of Art" for December (Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., New York,) is at hand. It opens with a frontispiece, "Maiden Dreams," that is a fine example of etching. The illustrations throughout are rich in character and fine in execution. The text matter embraces some articles of especial value in art criticism.

From Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, we have three other volumes of Harper & Brothers' new issue of the plays of Shakespeare, edited by William J. Rolfe. The present numbers give us the three parts of the play "King Henry VI." The notes are unusually full, and the historical introduction more than usually extended.

"New Games for Parlor and Lawn" is the title of a small volume from Harper & Bros., New York, and for sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, at $1. It is a new edition, revised and enlarged, of a popular book. The games are not for children alone, but many of the indoor recreative plots and tangles in the volume would entertain adults as well.

From Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, we have a heavy volume, issued by Harper & Bros., New York, that tells the story of the Volunteer Fire Department of the city of New York. It is by George W. Sheldon, and is a complete history of that old organization. It is illustrated by 145 spirited engravings. The work retails at $4 50.

From A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, we have the year's numbers of Harpers' "Young People," bound in handsome covers. It makes a large quarto book, richly illustrated. One is surprised to see, when it is massed, what a great quantity of choice matter has been published in the little weekly. It makes up one of the best of holiday books, and is an admirable present for little ones. It sells at $3.

Thomas W. Knox's last book for boys is entitled "The Boy Travelers in Egypt and the Holy Land." It is from the press of Harper & Bros., and is for sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, at $3. It is a large quarto, and beautifully illustrated. Few men have met with greater success in writing for children, and no man has ever made the story of travel more interesting to youth. The present volume is exceedingly rich in illustration.

Macmillan & Co., London, have issued two sixpenny quarto pamphlets, the matter of both being taken from Washington Irving's Sketch-Book. One is "Old Christmas," and the other "Bracebridge Hall." Both are profusely illustrated by Caldecott & Cooper. That such an issue should be in demand in London is calculated to engender pride among Americans for their great author, Irving, whose memory grows still brighter in the hearts of our people as years pass by.

"Knocking Round the Rockies" is the attractive title of Ernest Ingersoll's record of camp life and travel while he was attached to the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of 1874. The book is freely illustrated. It is a quarto, from the press of Harper & Bros., New York, and for sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco. It will be found a pleasing sketch of the physical features and the people and animals of the great plains and mountains.

Those of our youthful readers who were so fortunate as to have received that charming little book by James Otis, entitled "Toby Tyler," will be gratified to know that a sequel to it has appeared from the same pen. The new volume is "Mr. Subbs's Brother," and is a continuation of Toby's adventures with circuses and the people of the side-shows. It is from the press of Harper & Bros., and is for sale at $4 by the Bancrofts, San Francisco.

"Cunningham's Device for Registering Stock" is a small quarto containing outline figures of horses, with blanks for noting the ear-marks, brands and physical marks of stock. It is the invention of Sheriff Cunningham, of San Joaquin county, and is issued by H. Baldwin, bookseller, Stockton. It would appear to be a useful method of preserving descriptions of stock, and will prove a great aid to officers in recovering stolen stock, if owners of animals generally will secure the work and register all their animals therein. When one is lost or stolen, the book will then furnish immediately a complete description.

"Hauff's Tales of the Caravan, Inn and Palace" is a volume issued from the press of Janser, McClurg & Co., Chicago, and for sale by W. A. & C. S. Houghton, Sacramento. The translation, from the German, is by Edward L. Stowell. Wilhelm Hauff was born in Stuttgart in 1802. The work under notice he produced in 1826. In its present form it is somewhat abbreviated. These tales have all the Oriental romance and charm that make the "Arabian Night" so a t a tive. Hauff's brilliant talents give his name a high niche in the temple of literature. The art of investing localities with ideal characters who, in the reader's imagination, haunt the spot forever after, was a gift Hauff shared alike with his English brothers, Scott and Dickens.

"Harper's Magazine" for December is at hand. It is richly illustrated. The leading papers are, in addition to the usual departments: "The Columbia River," by C. Rockwell; "William Black at Home," by J. Hatton; "Found Drowned," by D. M. Craik; "The Great Seaport of Western France," by T. W. Knox; "The Bride-cake," by Robert Herrick; "Southern California," Chapter III, by W. H. Bishop; "His Poetrie His Pillar," by Robert Herrick; "Cameos of Colonial Carolina," by P. D. Hay; "The Singular Vote of Aut Tilbox," by A. B. Frost; "Storing Electricity," by Henry Morton; "For the Major," by C. F. Woolson; "Among the Rose-roots," by a Working-girl; "New England in the Colonial Period," by John Fiske; "Tom's Meniment," by Susan H. Swett; "Shandon Bells," by W. Black.

Of D. Appleton's series of Home Books, we have from J. F. White & Co., San Francisco, and W. A. & C. S. Houghton, Sacramento, two additional volumes. The first is "The Home Needle." It is by Ella Rodman Church, a well-known and accomplished writer on home subjects. The volume is illustrated with diagrams of garments for ladies' and children's wear, and examples of needle work of various kinds. The other is entitled "Home Occupations," and is by Janet Ruutz-Rees, the author of "Home Decoration." This last volume is not the equal of the first. While it has much useful information between its covers, it treats of little that is new and considerable that is out of date; as, for instance, bead ornamental work, model-making with card-board, shell and leather frame work. These are now hardly considered worthy of any one's attention, and certainly it would be well if they remained among the lost arts. On the other hand the lady has chapters on amateur photography, wax flower work, the preservation of flowers, gilding, amateur carving, etc.

"The Californian and Overland Monthly" for December is at hand, from the California Publishing Company, San Francisco. The opening article is on "Bancroft's Historical Library," by Frances Fuller Victor. This is followed by "A Contemporary of Washington," by Alfred A. Wheeler; "Arab Song," by Margaret Rhett; "Wandering Joe," by Y. H. Addis; "La Camicia Rossa," by G. S. Godkin; "The Dead Hero," by Max A. Theiling; "Thaloe," Chapters XIV., XV., XVI., by Leonard Kip.; "By Stage and Rail," by Warren Cheney; "Four Faces," by Gregory Mitchell; "The Face in the Picture," by Emily Browne Powell; "Carlo Golodoni," by Charlotte Adams; "Down the Mississippi," by W. W. W.; "Simon Kingley on San Minetos," by L. F. Dakin; "In Arcadia," by F. P. Widney; "The Study of Short-hand," by T. S. Van Dyke.

Henry V. Poor has issued his edition of the Manual of the Railroads of the United States for the current year. This is the fifteenth annual number, and it makes a volume of over 1,000 close pages. It has an appendix containing a full analysis of the debts of the United States and of the several States. The year 1881 was one of extraordinary activity in railroad building and railroad affairs. The miles of railway constructed exceeded those of any previous year. Mr. Poor, in the present volume, shows that in 1882 the mileage opened is equal to that of 1881, for up to June 1st 3 677 miles had been thrown open to the public, against 1,734 miles for the same period in the preceding year. The same rate of increase has not continued to date, but the estimate is that the aggregate will be nearly 10,000 miles, while for 1881 it was 9,358. He believes that for a long time to come a much greater extent of mileage will be constructed annually than was built in the past, or in the present year. The volume treats the railroad question boldly, and with a vigor and in a dispassionate manner. The work is exhaustive of all railroad statistics, and forms a complete vade mecum on railroad matters. The work is fully up to the high standard as an authority that it has attained in the past fourteen years. It is from the press of H. V. & H. W. Poor, New York, and Sampson, Low & Co., London.

From W. A. & C. S. Houghton, Sacramento, we have a 125 octavo volume from the press of Lee & Shepard, Boston, entitled "Drake, the Sea-King of Devon." It is by George M. Towle, and forms one of the series known as "Young Folks' Heroes of History." Towle is well-known as a graphic writer, and one who is especially happy with his pen in engaging the attention of children. Sir Francis Drake, called in his own time the "Sea-King of Devon," was one of the chief figures in that brilliant group of genius and valor which surrounded the throne of the Maiden Queen Elizabeth. He was the foremost of the sea conquerors of his age. Amid a throng of English captains skilled in every maritime art, fearless in encounter, dauntless in attack and spirited in adventure, Drake rose to undisputed pre-eminence. As a buccaneer, ploughing the oceans in search of captures and plunder, preying upon the commerce of the hated Spaniards, pillaging colonies and filling the holds of his ships with the gold and gems taken from the enemy, he was more vigorous, successful and ruthless than any corsair of that day. With such a subject, it may readily be conceived how a skilled writer would handle it, and delight by his method young readers, and often older ones.

ABOUT STEEL.

Wm. Metcalf, a prominent engineer, in connection with Professor J. Langley, has been studying upon steel, and from a paper read before the Engineer's Society of Western Pennsylvania by him, the following conclusions are arrived at:

1. That a good soft heat is safe to use if steel be immediately and thoroughly worked, for it is a fact that good steel will endure more pounding than iron.

2. If steel be left long in the fire it will lose its steely nature and grain and partake of the nature of cast iron. Steel should never be kept hot any longer than is necessary to the work to be done.

3. Steel is entirely mercurial under the action of heat, and there must, of necessity, be an injurious internal strain created whenever two or more parts of the same piece are subjected to different temperatures.

4. It follows that when steel has been subjected to heat, not absolutely uniform over the whole mass, careful annealing should be resorted to.

5. As the change of volume, due to a degree of heat, increases directly and rapidly with the quantity of carbon present, therefore high steel is more liable to dangerous internal strains than low steel, and great care should be exercised in the use of high steel.

6. Hot steel should always be put in a perfectly dry place of even temperature while cooling. A wet place in the floor might be sufficient to cause serious injury.

7. Never let anyone deceive you with the statement that his steel possesses a peculiar property which enables it to be "retorted" after being "burned;" neither should you waste any money in nostrums for restoring burned steel. For "overheated" steel can be restored by first bringing it to a red heat and allowing it to cool slowly. For "burned" steel, which is oxidized steel, there is only one way of restoration, and that is through the knobbling fire of the blast furnace.

8. Be careful not to overdo the annealing process; if carried too far it does great harm, and is one of the commonest modes of destruction which the steel maker meets in his daily troubles. It is hard to induce the average worker in steel to believe that very little annealing is necessary, and that very little is really more efficacious than a great deal.

Finally, it is obvious that as steel is governed by certain and invariable laws in all of the changes mentioned, which laws are not yet as clearly defined as they should be, nor as they will be; nevertheless, the fact that there are such laws should give us confidence in the use of the material, because we may be sure of reaching reliable results by the proper observance of the laws; therefore, there is no good reason why engineers should be afraid to use steel if they manipulate it intelligently.

ODD KINKS AT THE THEATERS.

One bare-headed woman is attracting more notice at the theaters than all the other women with their fine millinery. The English fashion of excluding bonnets from parquets has never been imported, and, even in the boxes, except at the Grand Opera, it is very rare to see an uncovered female head. But this woman appears in theater audiences in full evening dress and with nothing at all on her hair. Her singularity draws all eyes and causes unkind comments. Her example is not likely, I fancy, to hurt the millinery business much, though the banishment of obstructive head-gear would be hailed with delight by the theater-goers. Polite deportment in women has been force d upon my attention at the theaters this week. The new play at the Madison Square is merely a slice out of good society put on the stage without the slightest exaggeration in any respect. The women in it wear beautiful clothes, talk in parlor tones, and are successfully polite. The same is true of the current piece at Wallack's, though there the size of the house makes it necessary to force the voices somewhat. But those who suppose it easier to do that kind of acting than to rant are mistaken. You could count up a hundred women among your acquaintance, every one of whom was habitually perfectly ladylike, self-possessed and graceful in her own parlor, and ninety-nine of them would be awkward in merely walking across the stage, unless they happened not to know that any audience was present. As for gracefully standing still under the thousand stares they would fail unanimously. Speaking of society behavior, our girls are using the shrug this fall with considerable effect. It is not the familiar French shrug, done with both shoulders, but is a nervous lift of one shoulder, accompanied by a neat little grimace on the corresponding side of the face. Miss Turner, the heroine at the Madison Square, employs it cleverly. As she wears a dress curiously open on the shoulders, while tight-sleeved below and covering her neck above, the shrug is quite bewitching, with its small exposure of smooth, white skin.—[New York Letter.

NERVOUS CHILDREN.—Nervous children often suffer from fear when put to bed alone. No tongue can tell the horrors of a lonesome room to such children. A little delicate boy, whose parents were drilling him to sleep alone, used to cry violently every night, and his father would come in and whip him. He mistook his pertinacity for obstinacy, and he thought it his duty to conquer the child's will. One night he said: "Why do you always scream so, when you know you shall be punished?" "Oh, father, father!" said the little fellow, "I don't mind your whipping me, if you would stay with me." The father's eyes were open from that moment. He saw that a human being cannot be governed by dead rules, like a plant or an animal.

AMATEUR WORK.

WOOD-WORKING AT HOME AND HINTS FOR AMATEURS.

Curtain Rods and Rings—Tables, Brackets and Shelves—Fancy Woods—Soft Woods—Working with Glue.

Last week the RECORD-UNION, in a paper devoted to instructions to amateurs, gave outlines of information for home work in staining and polishing wood surfaces. In one paragraph the types made us say, relative to pumicing lac varnishes on lacquered articles, that "it is a work of delicacy, and cannot be done until the surface shines like a mirror." It should have read "and *can* be done until the surface shines like a mirror."

In this article it is the purpose to point out some classes of

WORK THAT MAY BE DONE AT HOME

By the amateur, and by which the long winter evenings or leisure hours may be, in part at least, utilized in preparing articles for use and ornamentation in the home. Assuming the home worker to have a fair set of tools, and either a mounted or a hand, fret or jig saw, and various sizes of brads, escutcheon pins, etc., the next thing that concerns us is the woods to be employed. Herein the intention is to give hints only, and suggest rather than to elaborate. It is, of course, easier to work in soft than in hard woods, but both are to be employed. Soft-wood work should, however, be first mastered before the closer grains are handled. The amateur can procure, at stores where they are made a specialty, a great variety of fancy or ornamental woods ready dressed and requiring only the finishing polish. These include curled or bird's-eye maple, Western or red cedar, poplar, white wood, English holly (the closest and fairest and richest of woods for amateurs, and which should never be varnished or filled), walnut, mahogany, Spanish cedar, and some others. These come of one-eighth, one-quarter and three-eighths-inch thickness, while the holly can be had of one-sixteenth. For woods of greater thickness he must apply to regular lumber dealers, and for hard woods, of the specialists in those lines, such as dealers in wagon materials, etc. All these "fancy" woods may be used for the manufacture of

LIGHT AND ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES

And applied in inlaying, in panels on heavier woods, etc. With the fret-saw all these woods may be cut into designs for brackets, shelves, music and book racks, mantel easels, etc. And to work them no special instruction is needed beyond these simple rules:

1. Keep your wood in an atmosphere of medium temperature, and under pressure to prevent warping.

2. Never attempt to drive brads, escutcheon pins, ornamental tacks, etc., into them without carefully preparing the way with a brad-awl.

3. Always work them upon a solid table or bench, as being very thin, there is great liability to split if strain is put upon them.

4. Invariably secure them with glue, as well as with pins and brads.

5. Always work your glue hot, and never put it upon a cold surface; let it be about the consistency of cream.

6. In gluing to the end of wood grain, fill the grain with glue first and thoroughly, and wait for absorption to cease.

7. If a crack occurs, and you desire still to use the piece, it is best to fill with glue and rasp on and work in the dust of the same wood, dressing off when thoroughly dry.

8. Be careful to let no glue fall upon the surface of these fine, thin woods. It is exceedingly difficult to efface the stain that results from hot glue.

9. Use the finest white or colorless glue always for these fine woods.

IF A LARGE AREA

Is to be covered by ornamental wood that is very thin, it is best to have a base of coarse, stout wood beneath, to which glue your fancy wood. This needs to be done with care, but the amateur may accomplish it. We were shown recently a beautiful table top that held in relief four kinds of ornamental wood thus secured to a pine base. To do this work observe these rules:

1. Let there be no inequalities in the surface of the base, and let the surface absorbent quality of the base be exhausted with thin coats of glue, and dressed down smoothly.

2. Put your fancy wood upon the base only with hot glue, laid on quickly and evenly and thin, in a warm atmosphere and only after the base has been well warmed—indeed, heated, for under no circumstances must your glue chill.

3. Have ready stout, smooth boards, well warmed, to place instantly upon your top wood, and then bind together firmly with hand-screws or clamps (made for amateurs and procurable at hardware stores).

4. Before glueing fit on your finish wood, and see that each piece goes to place neatly.

5. Lay your glue upon the base and not upon the finish wood, and let the latter also be warm, but in warming it be careful not to warp it.

OBSERVING THESE DIRECTIONS,

The amateur should be able to lay any of the fancy thin woods in any desired form upon pine, redwood, poplar or other bases. He must in the outset resolve to be patient, and be in no haste. Glued work should remain in the clamps not less than twelve hours.

Flat and half-round files of various degrees of fineness are useful for finishing edges and dressing seams where the small plane or other tool would carry the risk of damaging the work. Never dress with any tool *over* a corner from you, as the liability to split off is great; but finish corners from the outside, drawing the tool inward, toward the work.

Now as to some of the things that the amateur may make at home.

TABLES.

Small card-tables, corner-tables, vase-tables, reading or lamp stands, etc., are tastily made just now, because the prevailing style is severe, and there are no longer curves and difficult scrolls to accomplish. Four square sticks and two boards, one for the top and one for the lower third section (to brace the legs) is all that is needed for a popular corner or card-table. If finish is desired, moldings are to be had cheaply in endless variety, and the wood may be stained, ebonized or gilded, as already described. But good taste or the whim of fancy and the suggestions of originality will present many forms for the construction of tables.

CHESS BOARDS, EASELS,

Brackets, shelves, racks, etc., need only to be named as within the range of amateur work, while their finish and elaboration is simply a question of will and application. Wood mantel-tops, to be cloth-covered, can certainly be made at home of cheap, soft woods by any one with ordinary ingenuity. For caskets, closed racks, shelved cases, and articles with doors, greater skill is required, but all these may be made by the amateur with greater or less success, and the trimmings can be had of any good hardware furnisher, or at furniture factories. For very light work, hinges, clasps, catches, etc., sufficiently light can only be had of dealers in amateurs' supplies, but of these there are a number in California.

ONE OF THE FASHIONS

Now is a return to an old one, and that is the substitution of rods and rings for cornices over windows. These the amateur may readily make. The rods vary from 2 to 2½ and 3 and 3½ inches in diameter, and are round, triangular, square, octagonal and diamond shaped. If the round rod is desired, the amateur must perforce apply to to the practical turner, or at a planing and molding mill, for his rods in rough, and to a turner for the ornamental ends, or acorns. But all the other forms may be dressed out of lumber at the amateur's bench. The diamond-shaped rod is new and very pretty. In all but round rods, the end ornaments being of sharp angles, may be cut by the amateur. Some amateur workers have lathes, and such are independent of the turner. The rods formed are to be stained or ebonized, and for these processes instructions have already been given.

RINGS

For the curtain rods are the most difficult parts of the work. Very largely flat metal rings of brass are used, and these cost roundly. But the amateur may make wooden rings, and these are appropriate and in many respects handsomer and superior to the metal. By placing two thin pieces of wood together, the grains crossing, and gluing them firmly, a texture is secured that will not easily break when the rings are cut out with the jig-saw. It is not needed that the body of the ring be rounded; indeed it is most fashionable to leave the edges square, hence the work consists simply in gluing opposing grains, and cutting out and dressing and staining the circlets. The ring should be somewhat larger than the rod, to insure ease of movement on the rod. When finished (or they may be left of native color if of ornamental wood) a small staple should be fitted into the outer face, to which the curtain-hanging is to be secured. For brackets to support the rod, the taste and ingenuity of the amateur should be equal. The rod may run in the brackets, or wholly between them. In the first case, the rod must be longer; in the latter, the ends are fitted with heavy wire pinions or terminal axles, and these are held by the brackets, in which they play unseen. For all other forms of curtain or portiere rods, the "rings," if they may be so called when not round, are only a question of matching together and glueing firmly the necessary bits of wood. The "rings" of any form should bear, in thickness and number, due proportion to the diameter and length of the rod. An average size places their thickness at three-eighths of an inch, and the average number to a rod twelve.

THE AMATEUR

Should be able to accomplish with ease the making of frames for fancy screens for fireplace, table or mantel; frames for embroidery work, clock and statuette brackets, shelves, etc. As for designs, art journals, pattern sheets and native ability should furnish material sufficient, and impression paper and a stylus convey to the wood the chosen figures. As the amateur acquires skill, and love for his creations grows upon him, he will break away from severe forms and construct articles involving greater difficulties, and will come to the art of matching at various angles, and of this, as of inlaying, scroll-sawing in detail, etc., remarks must be reserved for a subsequent article. One word in conclusion: In working with the beautifully-grained woods named in the outset, be content with their native loveliness, and do not attempt to stain any such, nor disfigure them with heavy coats of varnish. They need but the lightest and faintest polish coat to develop their richness.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
Is a Positive Cure.
For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.
The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.
It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach.
Physicians Use it and Prescribe it Freely.
That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man woman or child. Insist on having it.
Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham personally and confidentially answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3ct. stamp Send for Guide to Health.
Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham
No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.
Sold by all Druggists. (14)

R. H. McDonald, President.
San Francisco, Cal.
PACIFIC BANK
Established 1863.
CAPITAL STOCK $1,000,000.00
Surplus 460,800.70
San Francisco, Cal., July 1, 1882.
We take pleasure in presenting for your consideration the following Thirty-eighth Semi-Annual Statement of the condition of this Bank:

RESOURCES.	
Bank Premises	$150,000 00
Other Real Estate	12,825 35
United States Bonds	629,507 60
Land Association Stock	15,121 55
Loans and Discounts	1,785,000 20
Due from Banks	527,279 09
Money on hand	632,365 30
	$3,752,099 09
LIABILITIES.	
Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	460,800 70
Due Depositors	1,953,672 80
Due Banks	337,491 09
Dividends unpaid	134 50
	$3,752,099 09

This Bank has special facilities for doing all kinds of banking business.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK
CURES SYPHILIS in any stage, CATARRH, ECZEMA, OLD SORES, PIMPLES, BOILS, OR ANY SKIN DISEASE.
TRADE S.S.S. MARK
CURES SCROFULA And RHEUMATISM, Mercurial or Syphilitic.
CURES WHEN ALL OTHER REMEDIES FAIL!!
If you doubt, come to see us,
and we will CURE YOU,
or charge nothing!!
Write for particulars, and a copy of little book, "Message to the Unfortunate Suffering." Ask any prominent Druggist as to our standing.
$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any Chemist who will find on analysis of 100 bottles of S. S. S. one particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any Mineral Substance. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Proprietors, Atlanta, Ga.
PER BOTTLE:
PRICE OF SMALL SIZE.........$1 00
PRICE OF LARGE SIZE.........$1 75
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
o14 4plyTuThS

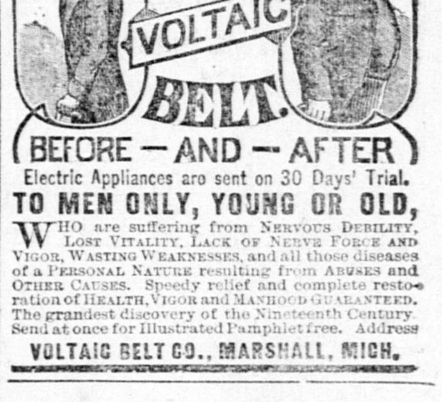
THE GREAT SAUCE
OF THE WORLD.
LEA & PERRINS'
Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to
EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well 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.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S
Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier

Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin.
Removes Tan, Pimples, Moth Patches and every blemish on beauty. It has stood the test of thirty years, and is so harmless, we taste it, to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. D. Sayre, said to a lady of the haut-ton, a patient: "As you ladies must use them, I recommend GOURAUD'S CREAM as the least harmful of all Skin Preparations." Also, POUDRE SUBTILE removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin.
Mme. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Prop., 48 Bond street, New York.
For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the United States, Canadas and Europe.
n18 1ylawS&swlyeowW

30 DAYS' TRIAL



DR. DYE'S VOLTAIC BELT.
BEFORE — AND — AFTER
Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial.
TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD,
WHO are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, LACK OF NERVE FORCE AND VIGOR, WASTING WEAKNESSES, and all those diseases of a PERSONAL NATURE resulting from ABUSES and OTHER CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete restoration of HEALTH, VIGOR and MANHOOD GUARANTEED. The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address
VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

Peruvian Bitters!

(CINCHONA RUBRA.)
THE FINEST BITTERS IN THE WORLD
THEY EFFECTUALLY CURE
MALARIAL DISEASES!
Vitalize the System, and arrest the ravages of the dreadful Alcohol Habit, "DIPSOMANIA."
Ask your Druggist or Wine Merchant for them. s12-3p6m

FARMS!
FARMS!
FOR SALE
—BY—
SWEETSER & ALSIP,
REAL ESTATE
—AND—
INSURANCE AGENTS,
No. 1015 Fourth street,
BETWEEN J AND K, SACRAMENTO.

One of 654 Acres, in Butte county, three miles from Biggs' Station, being property of MARION BIGGS, JR. Is the best grain, fruit or alfalfa land in Butte county; is well timbered; with good large dwelling, barns, blacksmith shop, tools, granary, etc. WILL EXCHANGE IN PART FOR RESIDENCE IN OAKLAND OR SACRAMENTO.
—ALSO—
A Good Dairy or Hop Ranch of 727 Acres, on Sacramento river. Two good dwellings, barns, stable; is well timbered; has a few hop poles on place. Will be sold for low price of $20 per acre.
—ALSO—
Hop and Grain Ranch of 400 Acres, on Cosumnes river; 250 acres of fine bottom land.
—ALSO—
Fine Fruit Ranch of 160 Acres, situated 7 miles from Sacramento; 17 acres in orchard, 3 acres in blackberries, 4 acres in strawberries, 25 acres in vineyard; steam engine and pump for irrigating; good buildings, etc. This is one of the best fruit ranches on the plains. Price, $10,000. Terms of payment easy.
—ALSO—
Small Farm of 20 Acres, near Penryn, with 800 fruit trees, of all varieties; 1,000 grape vines, 1,500 blackberry and 1,000 raspberry bushes, all in good bearing condition. Price, $2,500.
—ALSO—
Farm of 16 Acres, 1-2 Mile of the City—500 fruit trees, 3,000 foreign grapes; dwelling, barn, etc. Price, $3,000.
SWEETSER & ALSIP, Sacramento.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good.
Use in time. Sold by druggists.
25 100