ENTOMOLOGICAL.

MEETING OF THE VITICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS AT FRESNO.

The Tariff on Raisins — Vineyard Caterpillars — Army Worms — Black Scale—Woolly Aphis.

[Specially prepared by Matthew Cooke for the RECORD-UNION and WEEKLY UNION.]

Commencing on the 10th instant, a Convention was held at Fresno of the vine-growers. The call for the Convention was issued by Commissioner George West of the San Joaquin district. The Convention organized at the opera-house, and adjourned to visit the vineyards located between the Southern Pacific Railroad and King's river. The Barton, Fresno, Eisen, Egger and other vineyards were visited, and the party returned to Fresno late in the evening. On the forenoon of the 11th the vineyards of T. C. White, Miss Austin, Judge North and others, located in the colonies, were visited. The Commissioners present were President Arpad Haraszthy, Commissioner at Large; Charles A. Wetmore, Commissioner at Large and Chief Viticultural Officer; Chas. Krug, Commissioner of Napa District; I. De Turk, Commissioner of Sonoma District, and George West, Commissioner of San Joaquin District.

Among the visitors were Mr. Kohler, of Kohler & Frohling, San Francisco; Dr. Stillman, of San Bernardino; Mr. McPherson, of Los Angeles; Professor Wickson, of the *Rural Press;* Mr. Ball, of the *Merchant*; Professor Rising, of the State University; Professor Pondorf, G. N. Milco, Horticultural Commissioner, and many others, all of whom were enthusiastic in expressing their pleasure at what they had witnessed of the productiveness, etc., of the Fresno vineyards and orchards.

The Convention was called to order at 2 o'clock P. M. The subject for discussion was the raisin industry. The raisin makers were well represented, and the discussion in favor of an increased tariff on foreign raisins was participated in by Messrs. White, North and Miss Austin, of Fresno, McPherson, of Los Angeles, Dr. Stillman, of San Bernardino, and others. The question of tariff was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. White, Stillman and McPherson, to report to the Convention on the morning of the 12th. The committee at time designated reported, stating as the sense of the raisin-growers that the tariff on raisins should be 5 cents per pound, as at the prices now received for raisins of good quality less than 25 cents per twenty-pound box was received for the grapes used in making the raisins. The report of the committee was adopted by the Convention, with only one vote (a free trader) in the negative.

The afternoon and evening sessions were devoted to discussion on fermentation, varieties of grapes, best method of building cellars, insect pests of the vine, etc. The Convention adjourned at 11 P. M.

VINEYARD CATERPILLARS.

In visiting many of the vineyards in the vicinity of Fresno, the presence of the caterpillar or Achemon Sphinx (*Philampelis Achemon*) is readily detected, and strenuous efforts are being made for their extermination. Some vine-growers have over fifty men taking them off the vines by hand picking, and others are utilizing turkeys by herding them in the vineyards. On Wednesday afternoon I was invited to witness an experiment made by Dr. Eisen of Fresno and Mr. Milco of the Buhach Manufacturing Company, at the Barton vineyard, which contains over five hundred acres of bearing vines. In some sections of this vineyard the caterpillars are present in immense numbers, especially on one twenty-four acre lot. Seven vines were selected and sprayed with a solution of one pound of buhach to fifteen gallons of water. The time occupied in spraying the vines was seven minutes. Twenty minutes after the spraying commenced the catterpillars commenced to fall from the vines; in thirty minutes there were only three living caterpillars found on the seven vines, and in thirty-eight minutes all were on the ground. The vines were carefully examined by Mr. Barton's foreman, who gathered the caterpillars and placed them in a tin vessel, which was afterwards taken to Fresno and exhibited at the Convention. The success of the experiment being made known to Mr. Barton, he at once ordered six double-spray pumps and a large quantity of buhach to clean his vineyard. On his return to the vineyard, late at night, Mr. Barton's foreman informed him that the experiment was a failure; that the caterpillars that fell off had returned to the vines, etc. He therefore countermanded his order for pumps and material, and concluded to continue the hand-picking method of extermination. The subject was brought before the Convention for discussion. I stated what I had witnessed, as given above, and also that Mr. Barton's foreman was certainly mistaken, as it is well known that those caterpillars do not travel from one vine to another, except where the foliage of the vines intermingle, making the access between the vines easy; that the caterpillars on the vines were gathered by Mr. Barton's foreman and brought by Dr. Eisen into Fresno, three miles distant, therefore *it was an utter impossibility for the caterpillars to return to the vines.* Mr. Barton's attention being called to this statement, he concluded to make an experiment himself on Friday morning, the 13th instant, after my leaving there, in which he would use buhach he had on hand.

Result: Mr. Barton telegraphs as follows:

FRESNO, June 13, 1884—*J. D. Peters, of Buhach Company, Stockton:* Have sprayed with complete success; now want dozen cases of buhach as soon as possible. ROBERT BURTON.

I consider the result of this experiment of the greatest value to the vine-growers, as this solution properly applied will effectually destroy the pest and relieve the vine-growers from the danger of an attack of a second brood of these caterpillars, which appear in the latter part of August and September. To those who are not acquainted with the appearance of this caterpillar the accompanying figure is given, representing the natural size. When it is taken into consideration that as many as 125 of these have been found on one vine, the danger can be readily understood if these pests are allowed to enter the ground and produce a second brood of moths. The expense of cleaning a vineyard with the solution named will vary according to the size of the vines. Mr. Barton's vines are large and neatly tied up to the stakes. They could be thoroughly cleaned for about one cent per vine, including the cost of labor.

ARMY WORM ON GRAPEVINES.

In the RECORD-UNION of May 31st reference was made to a caterpillar reported in vineyards in San Diego county. Through the kindness of C. A. Wetmore I have had an opportunity to examine the perfect insect (moth), a specimen raised from the pupa by Mr. Merriam, of that county. Should the caterpillars appear again this season, I would advise the use of the buhach solution—one pound of buhach mixed in fifteen gallons of water and applied by spray-pump and cyclone nozzle, immediately after mixing. I believe this to be the cheapest and most effective remedy that can be applied to vines infested by caterpillar in the summer season. The spraying will be more effective if done in the evenings or at night. Great care should be taken not to spray vines under a hot sun.

BLACK SCALES ON ORANGE TREES.

D. Edson Smith, of Santa Ana, Los Angeles county, writes:

I am a beginner. I have forty, one-year-old, from transplanting, orange trees. The black scale begins infesting them. I am anxious to keep them clean and healthy. Some recommend spraying them with a solution of lye—one pound to ten gallons of water. Others say if the solution is strong enough to kill the scale it will injure the foliage of the tree. The *Farmer Californian* for June quotes H. G. Hubbard as recommending kerosene two gallons, soap one-half pound, water one gallon—dilute with nine parts water. Still others say that for this coast whale-oil soap and sulphur is the best wash, but do not know in what proportions to mix but refer me to you as authority; I will abide by your decision. Which of the three do you advise? If the latter, please give proper amounts of soap, sulphur and water. Also, how many times, and what months in the year do you advise washing the trees? If you have published these answers in full, please tell me where I can get them, and pardon my troubling you.

Reply: Do not use lye on foliage; it is liable to injure it if put on strong enough to destroy the scale. I am opposed to the use of coal oil on trees, except in extreme cases, and think the quantity recommended not safe to be used on foliage. Use whale-oil soap or strong home-made soft soap, ten pounds; sulphur, three and one-quarter pounds; water, fourteen gallons. Thoroughly spray the foliage when the young scale are moving, and repeat as each brood appears. Two, or at outside, three washings will clean the trees; the sulphur will destroy the fungus or black smut on the leaves.

THE WOOLLY APHIS.

John H. McKellom, of Tustin City, Los Angeles county, writes:

When in danger we cry help, and that cry goes out to the strong and not to the weak. Within a few weeks the woolly aphis has appeared on our apple trees, or, at least, we suppose it to be the aphis. The cotton appears on limbs with old bruises and in circles where a limb has been cut off, and among the new shoots or sprouts just below the surface of the earth. On disturbing the earth near or close to the tree frost appears, as it were, with very small lice. This, we suppose, is the woolly aphis. Now, my friend, is there any remedy, and what? My neighbors here and friends in Santa Ana are afflicted, and will be deeply interested in your reply.

Reply: By digging a trench around the tree, exposing the infested roots. Take some fresh slacked lime (slacked by putting enough of water on it to cause the lumps to break up); mix with ashes, if possible; place two or three shovelfuls in the trench, and pour in some water, then cover up with the earth taken out. On young trees, when the roots have not spread far, this has proved effective.

Fruit-growers should be careful and not be imposed upon by nurserymen, who take advantage of them by selling the nursery stock, the roots of which are infested by woolly aphis.

CODLIN MOTH.

The following letter was received from Mr. Treat, and is worthy of perusal by fruit-growers. As manager of the Oak Shade orchard, he ranks among the most successful pest fiends in this State:

DAVISVILLE, June 14, 1884.

Matthew Cooke, Esq.—DEAR SIR: Last autumn after we were through picking our fruit, I had my fruit baskets examined thoroughly twice to destroy all the larva of codlin moth. We found a great many in the rim and hoops of the baskets, and concluded we got them all, but to make sure I had them all packed away in a tight room. We had occasion to use some baskets and we found thousands of codlin moth on the windows. Most of them were dead, but some were alive. I would not believe it possible there could have been so many left in the baskets after we examined them so thoroughly. This shows how important it is for orchardists to take care of their baskets and boxes, and have them disinfected or placed in some tight room after they have finished picking fruit. I wish every orchardist in the State would just try this plan and it would be conclusive proof how important it is to have this matter attended to in season. Yours truly, WEBSTER TREAT.

"SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUST."

William G. Williams, Sacramento—The specimens furnished are of great interest, as they are the first insects of this species found in this State, so far as I am aware. They belong to the family *Cicadidæ*, and are known in the Eastern States as the harvest fly, or seventeen year cicada (sometimes called locusts, though improper). The technical name is *Cicada Septendicum*. The specific name *septendicum* is in relation to its remaining seventeen years in the larva state. A full description of this insect will be given in the next issue of the RECORD-UNION.

LADY BIRDS—PLUM APHIS.

W. H. Robinson, Stockton—The specimens you send are the pupæ and empty pupæ cases of the lady birds, which are eminently beneficial. Any fruit-grower destroying these loses his best friend, as a natural parasite on insect life, especially the plant lice.

P. H. Murphy, Brighton, Sacramento county—The plum foliage you send is infested by plant lice (*aphis*). These insects puncture the leaves with their beaks and extract the sap, in this way injuring the growth of the tree.

Remedy: Use a solution of whale-oil soap or home-made soft soap (from lye made by leaching wood ashes); to this add one-third of its weight of sulphur. To ten pounds of the mixture add fifteen gallons of water and one pound of buhach. Spray thoroughly, as it is difficult to get the solution on these pests, they being on the underside of the leaves, and covered with an oily substance.

Note.—Waste tobacco boiled in the water before mixing with soap may be used instead of the buhach. The cyclone nozzle is the best for washing plum aphis.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

J. Torrey, Jr., of Yarmouth, Me., has discovered a mineral which, on analysis, proves to be new in scientific circles. It is apparently a species of beryl in which part of the silica is replaced by phosphoric acid.

MM. Houles and De Pietra Santa have communicated a paper to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, stating that they have been unable to discover any injurious effect produced by copper on the health of the persons engaged in working it, and advancing the belief that the *colique de cuivre* does not exist.

The coral industry on the Algerian coast is now regulated by a decree of the French Government. In future the fishing for coral must no longer be conducted with the use of apparatus made of iron or other metal, as it is supposed that implements of this nature tend to destroy the reefs and prevent their reproduction.

Artificial cork is among the recent German inventions. The method of production consists in mixing powdered cork with starch and water, and kneading the mass while boiling hot until it is thoroughly mixed. This substance is then poured into molds for forming the articles, and afterward dried at a very high temperature. The material is described as quite light and possesses non-conducting properties.

Ang. Hansen, a well-known practical engineer of long experience, says: "Attempting to burn smoke after it is once formed is useless, under a steam boiler. The temperature of the furnace must be increased, and a sufficient quantity of heated air admitted to prevent its formation. This, together with the plan of introducing small quantities of fuel at short intervals, and a well set boiler, is undoubtedly the best 'smoke preventer' of the present day."

Discussing the resistance of disease germs to disinfectants, the *Gesundheit* remarks that it is extremely probable that the germ which produces small-pox epidemics is present in the form of living bacilli in the fluid which is the principal bearer of the infection—the lymph removed from the pustules. The degree of vitality of the bacilli varies in the different kinds of lymph, that from cow-pox losing vitality much more readily than the so-called human lymph.

ARNOLD ON "NUMBERS."

Nothing so good as a merry minority,
Very few people are sure to be right;
Down with the power of the tyrant majority,
Wanting in sweetness and lacking in light;
This is the creed, in that far western land,
Arnold has preached, and they won't understand.

Though you belong to a feeble minority,
You can look up and be bold with the best;
Nor should a feeling of inferiority
Ever arise in your militant breast;
Take up an Arnold's ineffable song,
Truly the multitude's sure to be wrong.

Who shall be sure that he's in this minority,
So that he's truly among the elect?
Let him dissent from all men in authority,
Scoffing at everything others respect;
That's how the ethical trick can be done—
Matthew's minority's just Number One!

—[Philadelphia Inquirer.

WOMEN AS TELEPHONISTS.—Three years ago the United Telephone Company began to employ women. "Chiefly for reasons of economy," we learn, but besides this there are other advantages. If a boy 14 years old is employed as a telephonist his voice will before long become hoarse and indistinct; with a girl this is not the case. The female voice is always clearer, and as a clear voice (besides a good ear) is one of the chief requirements of a telephonist, women are naturally preferred.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

NOTES ALONG A RURAL STROLL OVER THE BAY.

"Moonshiners"—New Uses for the "Anti-Malarious" Gum Tree —Mrs. Langtry—Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18, 1884.

Taking a solitary stroll in that pretty rural district vaguely included in a San Franciscan's ordinary conversation as "Over the Bay," I chanced upon a little hive of industry somewhat withdrawn from the road, which reminded me of those stories of "moonshiners" and concealed distilleries in poor "Sherwood Bonner's" vivid Tennessee stories. Two sheds of unpainted pine boards and beams stood out crudely from the surrounding foliage, and attached to one of them by iron pipes was a low hut thatched with large withered branches of the eucalyptus tree. The mellow gray and brown tones of this sere thatch were carried out in a large mound of withered and sodden eucalyptus leaves, preserving their lance form even in decay. The mound was higher than the hut, and gave a wild, desolate look to the place. A big dog came running towards me, and

TWO MYSTERIOUS STRANGERS

Also dawned upon the scene, and a distillery it certainly was, but of very innocent liquor—the juice of eucalyptus leaves. I have followed the rise and fall of the eucalyptus tree as an institution, with interest, partly because it is such a familiar object to all Californians—a plantation of them always arises in our most primeval forests—and partly because a very fine specimen shaded the windows of my earliest recollection. There was an hour when the grand and potent medicinal and disinfecting qualities of the eucalyptus made the world resound with their fame; the Roman marshes, all marshes, were to be planted with it, and malarial fever was to be a thing of the past. This culminated in the usual reactionary rumor that the planting of eucalyptus trees in the Roman marshes had been a flat and barren failure, and the suggestion that the tree should become the characteristic California tree, and be profusely planted along our city streets for shade, was made at the reactionary moment, and was greeted with a howl of resentment and repulsion. A great many trees were planted, but it is the fashion to decry them, and one writer of comic squibs always classifies the species as *eucalyptus disgustifolium.*

REMOVING SCALE IN BOILERS.

I made inquiry of the two mysterious strangers as to what good end was to be obtained by steeping eucalyptus leaves, and was informed that the "tea" so obtained was useful in preventing the formation of scale on the inside of steam boilers. I had never seen the inside of a steam boiler and did not know there was a scale on it, or, if there were, that it required removal or prevention, but it appears that a certain incrustation is the bane of the engineer's life. All waters contain more or less solid matter held in solution, and this under pressure, heat and evaporation is deposited on the tubes and plates of steam boilers, forming a hard scale, varying in density and thickness with the style of boiler, the manner in which it is used and the kind of water. The body of the scale is usually sulphate or carbonate of lime, or both, with other ingredients, including some iron from rust of the iron of the boiler. Salt water generally forms a sulphate of lime, and fresh water a carbonate scale. The scale is a poor conductor of heat, so that more fuel is required for the boiler in which scale is formed, the iron, owing to the fact that the water does not touch it, gets "burned," as pots set empty on the kitchen range will, and so weakened as to cause most of the boiler explosions. Whenever a steamer comes into port, men and boys are put into the boilers with hammers and chisels to break off the scale. The boys are sent into the smaller parts of the boilers, yet after all many places cannot be reached. The regular examination of all steamboat boilers by United States Inspectors of Boilers, and the strict insight exercised as to the qualifications of engineers for their positions, account for the comparative infrequency of explosions, which to those familiar with the rapid decay of steam boilers from the ravages of scale, is simply marvelous. Of course it is a boon to the traveling public, whose lives are in the engineer's hands, that inspectors should be alert in discovering flaws and condemning injured boilers, but it is extremely expensive for owners. The discoverer of the eucalyptus preparation to remove scale happened upon it by the mere chance that his fuel expenses for his steam mills, where he was compelled to use very bad water, were so heavy through the prevalence of scale in the boilers that he sacrificed a fine grove of eucalyptus trees for fire-wood. From the outside to the inside of his boilers was but a step, and his discovery was made.

THE GUM TREE DISTILLERY.

So much for the necessity in the boiling world of a delaminator. Now for the workings of my little distillery. I went into the larger of the deal sheds and saw three iron boilers of graduated sizes standing side by side. About a ton of the leaves are stripped from the cut branches of eucalyptus and put into the first and largest boiler with the proper amount of water, and cooked four hours. The essential oils of the eucalyptus are more used in Europe than here. In Germany especially they are a staple in medicine. The supply has hitherto been from Australia. As these oils pass off from the leaves on the first cooking, they are condensed and clarified as a sort of side industry to the scale-removing liquid. When the leaves have been cooked four hours in the largest boiler under about 40 pounds pressure to the square inch, the liquid is drawn off and put into the boiler next smaller, with more leaves, and again cooked four hours; in the smallest boiler the same treatment. The extract is drawn off from the smallest boiler in the condition in which it is to be used, a brown liquid very like muddy water. The oils having been extracted the liquid is mixable with water, and is to be sent into the boiler in proper quantity at the same time and with the feed water. The pipe leading from each boiler led out to my little distillery under the withered eucalyptus thatch, and wandered to and fro in a tall, narrow trough filled with water, which cooled the essential oils which each pipe brought off from each boiler, and which, being cooled, was carried back to the big condenser under the same roof as the boilers. In the spirit which Ruskin has made familiar, I almost hoped that the enterprise would not succeed, for that would mean the erection of a big, ugly square manufactory somewhere, a systematic planting of trees to be systematically topped, and the end of the picturesquely wild little encampment and the thatched distillery and mound of cooked leaves—a whole that carried no impress of the thirty odd patents that defend it, but on the contrary looked delightfully illegal and secret, and, small as it was, turned out 1,800 gallons a day and 50,000 gallons a month, when it did its prettiest. I went to

MRS. LANGTRY'S FIRST NIGHT,

And never saw so many ladies in the audience. Most of them wore white hats. Two I saw with bare heads, while only a small minority of men wore evening dress. There is no reason why San Francisco men should deviate from their usual custom of appearing at the theater in afternoon dress for Mrs. Langtry's engagement any more than for any other actress, but it was discussed as hotly as many other trifles are. As for Mrs. Langtry, if ever woman might disarm criticism and obliterate the remembrance of gossip by her prepossessing beauty and manner, the Jersey Lily is that thrice fortunate one. The words gentle, refined, lovely are the ones that come first to the lips in describing her appearance as Lady Ormond in the play of "The Wife's Peril." She has the grace of a girl and the dignity of a wife; she is stamped with the indescribable seal of high breeding; she has a tiny waist that yet has no look of compression, which her free, elastic walk still further proves to be natural, and the torso of a Venus. Her head is small, crowned with light brown hair dressed very high, her expression one of sweet gravity, her movements alert with youth and health, yet calm, graceful and self-possessed. She is a good actress. If she were plain, she would be called acceptable, painstaking and conscientious; not quite the adjectives an ambitious actress hears with the most pleasure, but at least more welcome than a statement of glaring faults and crudities. If anything reminds you that she is new at her business it is her voice and elocution, which are at times, especially in soliloquy, amateurish. Her dresses are beautiful, well-fitted and tasteful, without being electrically rich and mysterious in their fashioning. While everyone wishes to see her, and is eager to tell just his impressions concerning one so much talked about, I do not think there is or will be a furore about her. Of course there is a small faction who oppose themselves violently to her because she is Mrs. Langtry, and can only look at her in the light of their prejudices; but any one who wishes to have restored his faith in the capacity of nature to produce a perfectly proportioned human body, which, "sparing of her sacred strength," nature very seldom condescends to do, should see this fine exponent of physical womanly beauty, placed by a freak of fortune where all may see. PHILIP SHIRLEY.

FASHION HINTS.

Black silk stockings are worn with all low-cut shoes.

The polonaise is the favorite garment for midsummer utility suits.

The latest novelty in parasol handles are those covered with plush.

White gowns are elaborately trimmed with either lace or embroidery, never with both.

Few hats are seen. Small bonnets are worn with costumes at all times of the day and evening.

One of the best-dressed girls in New York makes all her own dresses, and always looks well, on $300 a year.

Bonnets and hats made of fine white mull, with shirred crowns, will be extensively worn at seaside resorts.

A dress of palest blue cashmere has a gathered front of soft golden silk. The blue bonnet has a gold feather.

Small bonnets and round hats of compact shape are chosen to match the dress or the long wrap used for traveling.

A dog collar of black or dark velvet, tied in a small bow on the left side, is worn by young ladies with a standing linen collar.

Marble-top tables or mantelpieces are now never seen. They are either covered or draped with silk, velvet or plush, or painted and grained to look like wood.

Fashionable bedrooms now have the floors either covered with matting or stained. Cheese cloth and plain Swiss trimmed with lace are much used for bedroom windows.

For long journeys through varied temperatures a wool dress is the best choice, and should be of pure wool, unmixed with silk or linen, that it may not cockle if accidentally dampened.

A new cravat worn with English costumes is of checked ribbon two inches wide, fashioned into a narrow standing collar by being doubled over a stiff lining, and closed in front by a pretty bow of three loops and three ends.

Some bridesmaids' dresses to be worn at an early June wedding in New York are of striped nun's vailing of exquisite softness and of delicate cream white over petticoats of silk to match, and the trimmings of lace of a design representing maiden hair fern.

Girls who are having nun's vailing dresses made up to wear evenings during the summer should avoid having them trimmed with either silk or satin. Trimmings of either of these materials on nun's vailing give it a decidedly common look and spoil the effect of an otherwise pretty dress.

Among the prettiest of the latest decorative novelties may be reckoned the little bags in which to inclose wedding cake when it is to be sent away. They should be made of any pale shades of satin, rose, cream or blue, painted with the monogram or initials of the bride and groom, and drawn together with narrow ribbon of the same color as the satin. Of course the cake should be wrapped in parafine paper before being put into the bag.

There are few but will be delighted with a return of the jersey to favor. Even children and young girls wear this elegant article, which is made in silk. The underneath corsage is a faille, and it is made so that nothing can prevent the jersey molding the figure. The favorite returns improved, and it can be worn as easily as any other corsage. It is light and elastic, and now appears as a veritable jacket, buttoning in front, and forming a basque, with a large plait behind.

White flannel suits made with a sailor blouse and a kilt are very dressy for little boys wear to in the country. They have no trimming of any kind. Shirt waists are also worn by the youngest boys, with a kilt skirt of plain or blocked flannel. These waists are tucked back and front and are made of percale, either dark blue, or else white with colored stripes, horse-shoes, crossbars, jockeys, birds or animals printed upon it. Very plain pique suits made with a kilt are also much liked for warm weather.

The latest fashion among the leaders of La Mode in Paris is the corsage a la Gauthierot, which is copied from Mr. Sargent's extraordinary portrait of the New Orleans beauty. Its peculiarity consists in the total absence of sleeves, which are replaced by diamond chains sewn upon narrow bands of black velvet and passing over the shoulder. Another innovation is the new mode of wearing a diamond necklace, that ornament being no longer clasped around the throat, but is around the border of one side of the corsage, meeting the diamond brooch or the cluster of flowers that is placed directly in front. A very pretty and novel style of headgear consists in mingling diamond stars or daisies or wild roses with natural flowers, usually pink or tea roses. A diamond spray set amongst a cluster of natural flowers also ornaments the hair very charmingly. The favorite color for evening dress wear, just at present, is a very pale and beautiful shade of pink.—[From Lucy Harper's Letter.

A Watch Made to be Pounded.

When a visitor to the office of the American Bank Note Company sat down to talk to Mr. Lee, that gentleman put a piece of paper under a stamp, pounded on it, and laid the paper aside. When the visitor arose to go away Mr. Lee put the paper under the stamp again and pounded it once more. "You talked eight minutes," said he; "that wasn't bad." He showed the piece of paper to the caller, who saw upon it two printed clock dials. One showed the hands at four minutes to 4 o'clock, the other showed them at four minutes past 4 o'clock. "We keep that stamp," he said, "so that you shan't go away and say that you came here at 11 o'clock in the morning, or that you had to wait an hour and a half, or make any other misstatement that can be guarded against."

"That stamp," he added a moment later, "is the latest wrinkle in office furniture. It is an ordinary stamp with a clock attachment. The hour hand is simply a raised point upon a movable circle. The usual inked tape passes over these indicators and the outer circle of hour figures. Beside the clock face is a cylinder with several faces, each bearing a word—one is 'approved,' another is 'wired,' another is 'answered,' others are 'delivered,' 'Lee,' 'received.' Thus a business man is able whenever he sends away a letter, telegram, or package, receives an order, or transacts any business whatever, to record the precise moment at which the thing was done. It costs $20. I did not invent it. I bought it."—[N. Y. Sun.

BIG WORDS.—It is never well to use big words when small ones will express the same meaning. A lady who was making a call on some acquaintances observed that the furniture had been changed, and remarked to the lady, "You have been metamorphosed, haven't you?" "Y-e-s," said the other hesitating. "You mean calcimined, I suppose; it looks much better, doesn't it?" "What caused your little boy's sickness?" asked a plain mother of a mother whose little son was very ill. "He was climbing a ladder," said the lady, "and lost his equilibrium." "Poor little fellow," said the sympathetic woman; "do buy him another; he'll be more careful next time!" "Did you find the people indigent?" asked a clergyman of a wealthy member of his church who had been calling on some very poor families. "Oh, dear, no," answered the lady; "they are respectable, but as poor as poverty."—[New York Observer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER.

The great popularity of this preparation, after its many years of test, should be an assurance, even to the most skeptical, that it is really meritorious. Those who have used HALL'S HAIR RENEWER know that it does all that is claimed.

It causes new growth of hair on bald heads—provided the hair follicles are not dead, which is seldom the case; restores natural color to gray or faded hair; preserves the scalp healthful and clear of dandruff; prevents the hair falling off or changing color; keeps it soft, pliant, lustrous, and causes it to grow long and thick.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER produces its effects by the healthful influence of its vegetable ingredients, which invigorate and rejuvenate. It is not a dye, and is a delightful article for toilet use. Containing no alcohol, it does not evaporate quickly and dry up the natural oil, leaving the hair harsh and brittle, as do other preparations.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS

Colors them brown or black, as desired, and is the best dye, because it is harmless; produces a permanent natural color; and, being a single preparation, is more convenient of application than any other.

PREPARED BY R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all dealers in medicines.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND IS A POSITIVE CURE.

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION, FALLING AND DISPLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAKNESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE.

IT WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPEL TUMORS FROM THE UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUMORS THERE IS CHECKED VERY SPEEDILY BY ITS USE.

IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION.

THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.

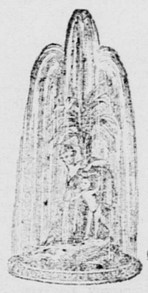
IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM.

ITS PURPOSE IS SOLELY FOR THE LEGITIMATE HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY.

FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN EITHER SEX THIS REMEDY IS UNSURPASSED.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price, $1. Six bottles for $5. *Sold by all druggists.* Sent by mail, postage paid, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any Lady sending stamp. Letters confidentially answered.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box. m29-1yTuThS&wly



FOR THE Handkerchief, THE Toilet AND The Bath.

Beware of Counterfeits.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water.

The Universal Perfume.

CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM.

Effectually cleanses the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the nasal passages from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell.

APPLIED WITH THE FINGER.

Thousands on the Pacific slope testify to its priceless value

HAY-FEVER

NOT A LIQUID OR SNUFF.

A few applications relieve. *A thorough treatment will cure.* Agreeable to use. Send for circular. Price, 50 cents, by mail or druggists. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

o6-1yTuThS&wly

PAPILLON BLOOD CURE

IT IS NOT AN ALTERATIVE. IT RESTORES THE BLOOD TO A HEALTHY CONDITION. FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE LIVER STOMACH, BOWELS AND KIDNEYS, AS LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, FLATULENCE, STOMACHACHE, JAUNDICE, CONSTIPATION COLIC, VOMITING, NERVOUSNESS, WAKEFULNESS BACK-ACHE NEURALGIA, AND SICK-HEADACHE FITS OF EPILEPSY, ANÆMIA, OR POVERTY OF THE BLOOD, CHLOROSIS, ESPECIALLY IN YOUNG FEMALES SUPPRESSED OR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, WAKEFULNESS, AND FEMALE WEAKNESSES, THIS MEDICINE IS ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN. BEING PURELY VEGETABLE, IT CAN BE TAKEN INTO THE MOST DELICATE STOMACH. A NUMBER OF RECENT TESTIMONIALS ARE PROFUSE IN PRAISE OF THIS EXCELLENT REMEDY. ITS PROPERTIES ARE SLIGHTLY CATHARTIC ACTING MORE DIRECTLY UPON THE LIVER. IT IS VERY PLEASANT TO TAKE.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE SIX FOR $5.00. DIRECTIONS IN TEN LANGUAGES ACCOMPANY EVERY BOTTLE.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

REDINGTON & CO., Cen'l Agents, San Francisco, Cal.

ap7-1yS

M. S. NEVIS, —OF THE— EAGLE WINERY, Eighteenth street, bet. O and P, Has opened a Branch Depot for the sale of his popular California Wines and Brandies, at No. 430 J street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. je11-1ptf

WANTED—LOST—FOUND.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, A POSITION as Nurse or Companion to an Invalid traveling. Address "MRS. E. M.," Postoffice. je20-3tp

WANTED—APPRENTICE GIRL FOR HAIR Work. Apply Hair Department. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN. je20-3t

WANTED.

A MAN AND WIFE FOR A RANCH, $45 TO $60; a general country blacksmith, $3 per day; a wheelwright, going wages; a cheese maker; a harness maker, by the piece; 3 milkers, $30 to $35; also, 3 waiters and 2 cooks; 8 men to hay, going wages. Female—20 girls for housework, for both city and country, wages, $15 to $25; a woman cook, $25 to $30; also, girls for waiting, $20; a girl to sew and girls for various other work. Apply to HOUSTON & CO., cor. Fourth and K sts., Sacramento. je13-1ptf

FOR SALE—TO LET.

FARMS FOR SALE!—WHEN YOU COME TO Sacramento make it a point to see CARL STROBEL, "Our Broker," No. 321 J street. je17-6t*

FARM AND VINEYARD FOR SALE—320 acres best vine land; 50 acres in Grapes; 300 Fruit Trees; 6 acres in Alfalfa; plenty Wood; nearly all can be irrigated; no better Corn or Hop Land in the State; crop goes with the land; situate 6 miles from R. R. Depot. Apply to B. N. BUGBEY, Agent, 614 Thirteenth street, P. O. Box 204, Sacramento. je16-6t

FOR SALE—BEST AND CHEAPEST 140 acre Fruit Farm on the Pacific Coast, situate 3 miles from R. R. Depot; soil adapted to Hops or Corn; nearly all can be irrigated from running water; a small Vineyard and Orchard in bearing; all choice fruits. Apply to B. N. BUGBEY, Agent, 614 Thirteenth street, P. O. Box 204, Sacramento. je16-6t

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—160 ACRES choicest garden land in California; abounds in springs of pure water; over 100 acres can be irrigated from running water; best quality black soil; good Hop or Corn land, and very best for Fruit and Vegetables; 40 to 50 acres in Alfalfa and other choice grasses; sale made on account of owner going East; property situate 5 miles from R. R. Depot. Apply immediately to B. N. BUGBEY, Agent, P. O. Box 204; residence, 614 Thirteenth street, Sacramento. je16-6t

FOR SALE—AT KAPLAN'S, 808 J STREET, between Eighth and Ninth: One Ebony Easel Mirror, One "Withrop" Range, One Walnut Bedroom Set. Highest Cash Price Paid for Second-hand Furniture. Goods stored at reasonable rates. je11-1m

FOR SALE—FOUR HEAD OXEN weighing from 1,400 to 1,600 pounds each; extra No. 1 cattle, well broke, in good condition; one yoke are good leaders. NATOMA WATER AND MINING CO., Folsom. je7-

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME dwelling, containing six hard-finished rooms and summer kitchen, situated 1708 Eighth street, between Q and R. je7-

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY and Boarding Stable, doing a good business; rent of building low; location central; 612 K street, Sacramento. aps-tf

FOR SALE—A 256-ACRE FARM, ALL UNDER cultivation; good spring of water; best fruit land in the State, on line of railroad. Inquire of B. N. BUGBEY, 614 Thirteenth street. mr27-tf

TWO "GARLAND" RANGES FOR SALE, Cheap, nearly new. Also, One "Hoey" Bed Lounge, Silk and Plush Covers, and Two Carpets. Will be sold low at C. M. CAMPBELL'S, 409 K st. Repairing and Upholstering. Give me a call. ap19-1ptf

FOR SALE: —APPLY TO— SWEETSER & ALSIP, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, No. 1015 Fourth st., Sacramento.

Five blocks between Nineteenth and Twenty-second, W and Y streets, having a sufficient elevation upon Poverty Ridge for a building location. The land is mostly bottom land, and one and one-half blocks are already set to alfalfa; the balance of the soil is very rich. Twenty-first street, which runs by the blocks, is all graded and watered. The city water pipes are laid within two blocks. This would make a nice suburban farm, having all the advantages of the city and comforts and enjoyments of country life. Price, $6,500.

Exchange in part for city property: Farm of 80 acres, 20 acres in Vineyard, 3 acres in Peaches, 2 acres in Strawberries; fenced into 4 fields; has nice Dwelling with 7 rooms, 2 Stables, Granary; 4 miles from Sacramento. Price, $8,000.

—ALSO—

For $3,500, a Farm of 610 acres; 25 acres in Grain, 5 acres in Alfalfa, 500 acres in Timber; Dwelling of 8 rooms, 2 Stables; timber sufficient to pay for the place; situated near Brownsville, Yuba county. This is a bargain.

Other Farms, Stock Ranges and Vacant Lands in all parts of the State.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES. je16-1p

NEW PIANO FOR SALE.

ANY ONE DESIRING A MATHUSHEK PIANO (Square or Upright), can obtain one on very reasonable terms, and at a