THE FARM.

MATTERS OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

The Evils to Apricots—Hops in England—General Information for the Ranch.

APRICOTS ON ALMOND STOCK AGAIN.

We published a few days ago an article, by G. N. Milco, upon the subject of grafting or budding apricot upon almond stock, in which he strongly deprecated doing so, claiming that the two woods did not form a union, and that experience showed that nothing prevented most trees thus budded from breaking off at the point of budding except the outer bark. Felix Gillet, of Nevada City, whose original article caused the discussion, sends another letter to the *Rural Press* upon the subject, in which he says:

That the apricot when "budded" on the almond is liable to break off at the union of the two woods, is no new thing, and is not at all confined to our State, and I presume that our old and experienced nurserymen are well aware of that defect of the almond stock when used for apricot budding. I do not know which way Mr. Milco did his budding or grafting for losing such a large percentage of his trees as 50 per cent., but probably it was not done right, and it is no reason why fruit-growers should give up a stock which, in much of the soil of California, may be regarded as the very best for the apricot, and also for plums, prunes and peaches. If we look at those countries whose climate resembles ours, and where large orchards of apricots can be seen in full bearing, as in the southwest and south of France, where the apricot is planted, not on the plain, but on sloping ground and the sides of the hills, we find the apricot tree there generally budded or grafted on almond and apricot stock. In central France plum stock is mostly used (black Damas, St. Catherine and Myrobolan stock). French nurserymen do not care precisely to use the almond as a stock for apricot budding, on account of the fragility of the bud and their losing so large a per cent. of their trees, though they know well the advantages of that stock in certain soils over any other stock, and if they use plum stock in preference, it is simply because the latter is their most available stock, besides being more sure.

This question of stock, not only for the apricot, but likewise for the plum, prune, peach, etc., is a very serious and important one for our fruit growers to settle upon, and it should be well ventilated. I was glad that Mr. Milco called the attention of the public to the defect of the almond as a stock for budding the apricot, so that all may be on their guard when planting such trees. But it is no reason why the almond should not be used as a stock for the apricot for soils in which it is known the almond does well and better than other stocks. I admit that it is rather provoking for the nurseryman to lose a certain percentage of his trees when budded on almond stock, but it seems to me that the fruit-grower should have as much to say as the nurseryman as to what stock he should have, and if, for the nurseryman, it is a question of dollars and cents, so it is for the fruit-grower, who wants trees that will do the best, be "long-lived" and yield good crops of nice and large fruit in the kind of soil that he happens to own.

When using almond stock for the apricot and peach stock, too, for plums and prunes, budding should be made as low as possible on the root, and after the bud has grown to a foot it should be properly hilled. Then the tree should be taken up and handled with care, and when planted it should be done with the bud turned toward the windy side and planted several inches in the ground and the trees hilled up. Trees so planted will be apt to grow roots above the union of the two woods, thus giving a better guarantee for the trees to reach a proper size without breaking off at the bud or graft. Grafting may be restored to with better advantage in this case, and small almond trees grafted into apricots, the same as we do with peaches, cherries, plums, etc., on the root, and planted in nursery rows. I will myself try it as an experiment next spring.

We must not, however, lose sight of a fact, that the apricot itself is a splendid stock for the apricot, and inferior to the almond only in certain soils; I believe it to be more vigorous than the peach and plum both, and well suited to our various soils.

There is no question but that this subject is a very serious one to fruit-growers, for in addition to the fact of the trees breaking off at the point of budding, it is a very general experience that apricot trees during the past two or three years have acquired a very annoying habit of dying, without the least apparent cause or provocation. A gentleman near Auburn reports that he has lost several trees the present season. At time of pruning, about the 1st of March, the trees which have since died were among the very finest and most thrifty in the orchard. They blossomed and leafed out very promisingly, but in April they suddenly withered and died down, apparently to the ground, the bark, at least upon part of them, becoming dry as if scalded by the sun. This, however, could not have been the case, for the same appearance was upon the north, as upon the south side of the trees. Soon after this they commenced to sprout up from the roots, or from the trunk, near the top of the ground, and have since thrown up the most astonishing new growth, probably from the stock upon which the apricot was budded. The party does not state what variety of tree the new growth is, but will forward further information on this point. He is also at a total loss to know the cause of the trees dying as described, and wishes to know if others have had similar experience.

James E. French, who resides near Penryn, states that he set out three hundred apricot trees a few years since, but that several die every year, generally after they have commenced a vigorous growth in the early summer, and that he shall not set out any more. He can furnish no reason for their dying. A similar complaint is quite generally made.

There certainly is some well-founded reason for this extensive fatality, and by careful observation and study upon the part of growers, and a comparison of data obtained from different orchards and localities, the secret can be ascertained.

Any of our readers will oblige us by sending to the RECORD-UNION a statement of any loss of apricot trees they may have had, together with a brief statement of the facts concerning the same, and their explanation of the cause, if they have any theory upon the subject.

CARE OF HORSES.

The following rules are laid down by a veterinarian. Farmers may profit by reading them carefully: 1. The earlier the horses are watered and fed in the morning, and the longer the interval between that time and hitching up, the greater chance is there for the food undergoing digestion. Ordinary farm work is not likely to interfere with the digestive process, but active exercise or heavy hauling are likely to do so, and should be avoided soon after a meal. 2. The midday meal and full one hour's rest should never be interfered with. The practice of accomplishing a day's work in one hitching up, by keeping the horses at work for eight or nine hours on a stretch, is highly injurious, being certain to cause remote if not immediate disease. 3. On the return of the team at night it is wise to divide the night's allowance of food, giving just as much at first as will remove the sensation of hunger, and in an hour or so afterwards the rest may be given with impunity.

VALUE OF DEEP PLOWING.

The subject of deep plowing is one, as our readers well know, that has often been dwelt upon and the practice advocated as of especial value to farmers and all cultivators of the soil in this State. The *Rural Californian*, in its last issue, speaks upon this topic as follows:

Deep plowing renders the land more porous for the admission of the atmosphere and condensation of moisture therefrom, and if supplied with decaying vegetable matter, its power of absorbing fertility is doubtless greatly increased. If it is made porous to good depth, water is drawn more rapidly from the surface, in case of heavy rains, and washing is prevented. As water soaks or flows downward, air follows, and in place of a sodden, cold soil, we are likely to have a warm, lively surface, and the conditions necessary to give vigor to a growing crop. Add underdraining to this treatment, and the heaviest and coldest soils may be made porous, warm and productive. Deep plowing is one of the main essentials in enabling crops to endure heat and drought by retaining moisture and allowing the roots to penetrate below a parched surface. Air cannot penetrate a hard, compact soil or sub-soil. It does not take water readily or allow a free circulation of what it does contain. The roots of crops will not take hold of it to any practical extent. A shallow-tilled soil above a hard-pan, soon dries out when rains cease. The little moisture contained in it is rendered useless by slow circulation, and plant growth is checked, and the crop fails. Add year by year more depth of tillage, taking care to plow down a good coat of stubble, coarse manure or vigorous crops of clover, and we soon have a reservoir for a fair circulation of that all important element of plant growth, *moisture*, sufficient to carry a crop to a successful harvest in spite of dry weather. Roots run near the surface when the soil is wet or cold, but penetrate when heat and drought occur. Give depth of tillage, and they can make their way outward or downward as emergency demands; while moisture, by capillary attraction, rises through the porous soil, as through a sponge, to return the compliment, and "meet them half way."

BUTTER TESTS—FEEDING.

The official test of Princess 2d for butter, giving a result of 46 pounds 12½ oz. in seven days, leads one to exclaim: "What are we coming too!" There is probably no man in the country, familiar with dairying, who would not have pronounced such a yield utterly impossible. But the test has been made strictly under the guardianship of an official appointed by the American Jersey Cattle Club, one who is known to be thoroughly a reliable man, and too capable to have been deceived, even had there been any disposition on the part of the owner of the cow to practice duplicity—a view that no one will entertain for a moment who is acquainted with the circumstances. This case, and that of Mary Ann of St. Lambert, that some months ago tested 36 pounds 12½ ounces, have forced me to change my estimate to a considerable extent, as to the proportionate result that may be obtained by special feeding. Preparatory feeding has also a great influence in the case. A great deal of light has been thrown upon the subject of feeding by the experiments practiced with these two cows, and with others, since the subject of testing for butter became active in the country. It is clear that there is an elasticity of power connected with the digestive and assimilative functions, that by skillful handling may in some cows be made to reach extremes that have never been dreamed of heretofore in the philosophy of feeding.—[Cor. Country Gentleman.

THISSELL'S APRICOT.

In reference to this new variety of the apricot, the Suisun *Republican* remarks: Thissell's Seedling is coming in and is being shipped to the city under the name of Royal. Probably not a Royal apricot has been sent to San Francisco this season. What is called Thissell Seedling is a cross between the Pringle and the Royal. It is a clingstone of a bright yellow or red color, and rather smaller than the Royal apricot. It is called the Royal in the city until they get plenty and then they go by their true name. The seedling was first known some years ago on the place then owned by Parker Adams and Hosea Torres, now owned by the Brink Brothers. Buds were taken from the tree until there are quite a number of trees in Pleasant valley. This apricot is subject to a disease that I have seen on no other apricot. Small red spots appear on the outside of the fruit and a kind of dry core runs to the pit. When the fruit is badly affected it turns black inside.

ENGLISH HOP NOTES.

The hop crop in England, as reported in the *Kentish Observer*, is looking very well. The plants were backward in early May, but have come on exceedingly fast and look promising. Some alarm has been created in different localities by the discovery of wireworms in considerable numbers in the hop-hills, but there does not seem to be anything like an approach to a general attack, and they are confined to isolated places. "The wireworm," says the *Observer*, "is indeed a troublesome thing to get into a hop garden, and unless its ravages can be cut short it will inflict a very serious amount of mischief. We are aware of two remedial measures frequently adopted when wireworm is present, and, in fact, they are sometimes adopted as a precaution against the insidious attacks of the enemy—prevention, in this as in other matters, being infinitely better than cure. Some growers make it a practice to plant rows of potatoes between the alleys, to attract the worm from the hop; and sometimes pieces of turnip or wurzel are laid round the hop hills with the same object."

Speaking of the crop and market outlook for hops, the *Observer* says: "Our information is that the hop crop is, upon the whole, decidedly satisfactory; and but for the depression of the market and the unfavorable outlook in that direction, planters would enter upon the beginning of another season with light and cheerful hearts. Unfortunately, although the trade shows signs of improvement, there is no firm foundation on which to build great hopes for the future. Many people have lost confidence in the market entirely; even merchants, we are told, are endeavoring to get rid of their stocks, because they fear that the longer they hold the more doubtful becomes the prospect of values advancing beyond their present level."

ORCHARD PRUNING.

A late English horticulturist says that after trying all sorts of plans he is thoroughly convinced that there is nothing equal to the little-and-often system of pruning or rather pinching. The soft young shoots can be readily removed by the finger and thumb, which is the easiest way. To which we may add that any owner who is interested in his garden will be likely to pass among his trees and shrubs quite often, and if he sees any want or defect he will at once supply or remove it. With this view a well-known cultivator recently remarked that his season for pruning is all the season through.

CARE OF COWS.

A correspondent of the *Western Rural* says that to prevent fever and retention of after birth in cows after calving, allow the calf to suck what it wants, and then draw the rest of the milk and give it to the cow to drink. Nine out of ten cows will drink it eagerly. It is slightly loosening to the bowels, and also seems to quiet or prevent inward fever. If the cow is milked in advance of calving it is well to give the cow the milk to prepare her for that event. I have followed this plan for the last twelve or fifteen years, and have never lost a cow during that time from either of the above causes, nor have I had a cow learn to suck herself from drinking the milk. If the supply of milk in heifers is not enough for the calf and mother, give the cow two quarts of flaxseed gruel per day.

BERMUDA GRASS FOR ALKALI.

Alfalfa will grow in alkali soil unless it is very strong, but it seems that even the strongest will support Bermuda grass. J. A. Cary, of Tipton, has a spot of very strong white alkali ground by the side of his reservoir. He planted alfalfa upon it repeatedly, but it would not make a start even. A few months ago he procured some Bermuda grass seed and tried that, with astonishing success. Although the fowls from the barnyard scratch in it incessantly, it grows rapidly and will soon make a perfect mat all over what was before an unsightly alkali spot. Let others try this grass upon their alkali wastes, but let them not put it where they don't want it to stay, for it cannot be got out of the ground when once rooted in it.—[Tulare Register.

CREAM SEPARATION.

At the meeting of the Western Ontario (Canada) Dairymen's Association, Professor Brown, of the Agricultural College at Guelph, Ont., gave the results of his experiments of the difference in the percentage of cream, as obtained from 100 pounds of milk by a centrifugal separator, in comparison with the milk, as follows:

SOURCES.	Setting.	Centrifugal.
Shorthorn	7.30	10.02
Jersey	4.05	9.05
Galloway	10.00	11.00
Aberdeen Poll	6.05	10.02
Devon	8.02	12.00
Shorthorn Grade	6.09	10.00
Guernsey	2.02	3.00
Ayrshire	3.06	11.05
Quebec Grade	6.04	11.05
Hereford	2.06	3.02
Average	5.50	9.02

A LIVELY APPETITE.—A reputable scientific authority quotes the statement that by actual estimate a spider ate four times its weight for breakfast, nearly nine times its weight for dinner, thirteen times its weight for supper, finishing up an ounce, and at 8 P. M., when he was released, ran off in search of food. At this rate, a man of 160 pounds would require the whole of a fat steer for breakfast, another with a half dozen good sheep for dinner, and two bullocks, eight sheep and four hogs for supper, with about four barrels of fresh fish as a lunch before going to his club banquet.

SUBDIVISION OF LARGE HOLDINGS.—The Baltimore (Md.) *Herald* copies a recent article from the RECORD-UNION concerning the subdivision of large farms in northern California, and remarks: "We copy this for the purpose of interesting large landowners in the near-by States to the weighty financial importance of this scheme, which has, for those who may adopt it, outcroppings of illimitable wealth. Besides, it will, if judiciously carried out, be the means of allowing worthy people to better their social and monetary condition."

LADIES' CORNER.

TOPICS OF INTEREST FOR THE HOME.

Housekeeping Goods—New Carpets—Dress Materials—Valuable Hints for Marketing, Etc.

THE NEW CARPETS.

American artists in gold, silver, silk and wool are rivaling those of the Old World, none more successfully than the carpetmakers. The Glenham Wilton carpets abandon set designs. They are simply beds of flowers in graceful relief on grounds of mellow ivory, cream color or gray, olive or intense blue. Nodding white lilies, golden red, white alder and leafage of the darkest shaded green trail over the soft, velvety surface; or there are green branches, like plumes, brown-orange blooms of wallflower, feathered grasses, and a tangled mass of varied green foliage on a black ground. Large, dull red Oriental flowers, with red and green foliage, closely cover a mustard-colored ground. There are naturally, to please all tastes, some block-shaped set designs in cashmere colors on dark blue, olive and citron grounds. These Wilton carpets in color and design are equal, if not superior, to the English Axminster. A coladon blue ground is seen in glimpses between the graceful branches of the mimosa trees and some blossoms of white, and the pink of apple blossoms; and a delicate mastic ground is a wilderness of the golden spathes of plain flowers exquisitely shaded and colored and "lush and lusty" grasses. Other styles are in light olive with Indian pink and blue flowers and huge leaves. A light fawn ground is covered with tropical plants and flowers and trailing branches; here and there are glimpses of a bit of trellis work.

The body Brussels carpets are also in brilliant contrast of ground and design; a bleu de roi ground shows dark golden arabesques in lights and shadows contrasted with others of a lighter tint, mingled with acanthus leafage and pomegranate blossoms. Shaded citron color Mauresque designs on a white ground, in seeded golden dots, look like finest embossed work with blue stitches set in here and there. Japanese designs in quiet colors cover an ecru ground. Some other elaborate designs closely resemble the intricacies of a camel's hair shawl; the general effect is rich and mellow, having almost the appearance of work by hand. All of these carpets are accompanied by wide and beautiful borders, embodying all the colors and smaller designs, with additions of corner scroll work or medallions with realistic flowers or blackberry vines and golden rays radiating from the center.

The present ingrain carpets offer the strongest possible contrast to those of a few years ago, of hideous colors and styles. These copy the more costly productions of the loom. For instance, a creamy ground seems sown and bunched with feathery ferns and catkins, and a mixed ground of olive and white is covered with red branches of flowers and sprays. There are set designs on other grounds of gold color, dull reds and Oriental red, and black shaded arabesques. Pretty chintz patterns show pale rose with gray in quaint little designs, and the Mauresque effects are also copied. The ingrains are not by any means to be despised.—[New York Tribune.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Housekeeping goods offer some of the variety which makes German and English store-rooms and linen closets attractive. A decided novelty in tablecloths is the dark indigo blue and white damask, in the same style as the familiar red and white German damask. The blue, however, is an American manufacture, and so low in price that it will soon replace with its refreshening colors the red and white cloths for lunch and breakfast. The washing qualities of both the blue and all-red cloths are said to be good. With napery of any description, the twilled table overlay of thick, fleecy cotton flannel was desirable, on all accounts—the damask cloth wears better and hangs better over it, there is less noise from moving tableware, and it saves a polished table from stains and discoloration by hot dishes. Good style uses the overlay beneath the damask, and discards table mats, which properly have no use beyond saving the table from the marks of hot tureens. The overlays are indispensable with the French service of fine damask, with hemstitched borders, wrought in slender filigree of Swiss designs, with silk floss and finest ingrain colors, light and indigo blues, old pink, olive, pearl and amber, the long cloths for dinner parties, and the eighteen napkins of two sizes costing from $60 to $90 the set. Such a service as this is in esteem as a wedding present instead of silver, to be handed down to another generation with the care which continental families show their table linen. In articles of lesser price, the Persian striped tablecloth, in Turkey-red twill with broad Algerian bars of bright color, is an old favorite of excellent wear, brought out again by request of conservative housekeepers.

MUSLIN DRESSES.

Muslin dresses are tucked and ruffled to the waist, or simply tucked across the front and a drapery in the back, with square or round apron in front. The ruffles can be of Hamburg embroidery, the material tucked and edged with narrow Valenciennes lace or simply hemmed. Fancy can follow its own sweet will in the decoration of white dresses, and they can be made with the utmost simplicity or the most lavish expenditure. Yoke waists have the yoke all over embroidery or the material tucked. The sleeves correspond. Close-fitting jackets are also worn tucked from the neck to the edge, both back and front, and are extravagantly trimmed with Hamburg embroidery, insertion, and lace of some of the many new varieties. With all white dresses, unless intended for middle-aged ladies, the infant's sash is worn. It is of surah, the dress fabrics, moire or satin ribbon. Velvet-striped Bengaline is novel for a sash; the stripes are of very dark velvet on a pale blue, brown and other ground, woven in and arranged in bayadere or horizontal stripes. The lowest stripe measures about six or seven inches, but the others are only one inch.—[Philadelphia Times.

LOOK OUT FOR MOTHS.

In putting away woolens take a hint from the packers of French dresses. They stuff out the tops of the sleeves and all bows and ruffles with wads of soft tissue paper. Newspapers will do just as well in filling out the sleeves of woolen jackets, dresses, overcoats, and all folds that will wrinkle, so that they shall not come out of the camphor chest sharply creased where the folds have been. It is said that the new species of hairy carpet moth, which is different from the ordinary woolen moth, is not to be destroyed with camphor, but that benzine will kill it. Twice during the season, sprinkle benzine along the edges of the carpet, and close it for two hours. Be particular to thoroughly air it before a light is brought in or a match struck. We have heard it alleged by a careful housekeeper that this buffalo moth, as it is called, never made its appearance in her carpets until after they had been sent out to be shaken in a large cleaning establishment. It may have been a mere coincidence, but this lady firmly stoutly believes that the dust and eggs from other infected carpets must have been shaken into hers in some way. The carpet-cleaning establishments should guard against this suggestion that evil communications corrupt good woolens.

CLEANSING CHAMOIS LEATHER.

Ladies who use chamois skin gloves and dusters will like to know just how to wash them to keep them soft: Make a solution of weak soda and warm water; rub plenty of soft soap into the leather and allow it to remain in soak for two hours; then rub it well until it is quite clean. Afterward rinse it well in a weak solution composed of warm water, soda and yellow soap. It must not be rinsed in water only, for then it would be so hard when dry as to be unfit for use. It is the small quantity of soap left in the leather that allows the finer particles of the leather to separate and become soft like silk. After rinsing, wring it well in a rough towel and dry quickly; then pull it about and brush it well, and it will become softer and better than most new leathers. In using a rough leather to touch up highly-polished surfaces it is frequently observed to scratch the work; this is caused by particles of dust, and even hard rouge, that are left in the leather, and if removed by a clean rouge brush it will then give the brightest and best finish.

HINTS FOR MARKETING.

Young housekeepers, and some old ones, for that matter, should not be averse to some good hints in regard to marketing.

Good beef, when fresh, has a fine grain and is of a vermilion color, with a slight tint of purple on the cut surface. It is firm, but tender to the touch, and is so elastic that no mark is left after pressure from the finger. The fat is yellowish-white, like fresh butter, and firm. Sometimes the lean is slightly veined with fat, but it must have no flavor of suet.

Mutton and lamb should have a fine grain; the lean should be bright and evenly tinted, and the fat perfectly white. In mutton the lean is pale red. In hanging mutton, if it be hung with the cut part up, instead of down, as usual, the juices will be far better preserved.

Veal should have firm white fat and the lean have a pinkish tinge. If the barbarism of bleeding has been practiced, the flesh will be quite white. Veal should be six or eight weeks old before it is killed, else it is unwholesome. Too young veal may be detected by a bluish tint. The vigilance of the meat inspectors should, however, prevent the immature veal from entering the markets.

In choosing mutton or veal from the carcass the quality may be determined from the fat inside the thigh. If there be plenty of clear, firm fat there the meat is good.

Pork, when fresh and young, is smooth and firm, and the rind is thin. The lean must be of a uniform color, and the fat white and not at all streaked. Salt corn-fed pork has pinkish fat. A good test for ham is to run a knife under the bone; if it comes out clean and smells pleasantly, the ham is good.

Vegetables, when fresh, are crisp. Cucumbers must be perfectly firm and stiff. Celery breaks oft clean when fresh; if it be stringy it has been kept too long.—[Commercial Gazette.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

If your spoons are stained from eggs, rub them with a little common salt.

The onion pattern of Dresden ware is an old favorite which is at present much used.

Dainty finger glasses of Venetian glass in different designs and colors are fashionable.

Dent ware is the ugliest but the most sought for table service at the present moment.

Blue Canton ware, so long a favorite, is again used by those who have it in their china closets.

Steel may be bronzed by covering it with olive oil and exposing to the steam of a kettle of boiling water.

English water filters of Wedgewood ware are now considered both an essential and ornamental addition to the sideboard setting.

If you wish to preserve your brass work from discoloring without injuring its appearance, cover it with a very thin coat of white shellac.

Tray cloths set off the tea table very prettily, and are now made in the most elaborate manner of India silk or finest linen, with wide lace border and elaborate embroidery.

An excellent furniture polish for everything but a piano is made by mixing three parts thick alcoholic shellac varnish with one part of boiled linseed oil. Shake well, and rub briskly while applying.

Alum water will restore most all faded colors; brush the faded article thoroughly to free it from dust, cover it with lather of castile soap, rinse with clear water and then alum water, and the color will usually appear much brighter than before.

A pretty tidy is made by sewing alternate rows of colored ribbon and Orleans lace on a strip of coarse white net of the width and length required. A full frill of lace finishes it. The strip is then drawn closely together in the center and tied with a narrow ribbon.

Bohemian glass is used again, and some of its most artistic specimens are very attractive. Amber color is the most decorative, and a set of finger bowls of this attractive shade made a charming effect on a dinner table where the furnishings and service were of the same kind.

A solution of oxalic acid has been used for removing ink stains from cotton, linen, or the fingers, but it is attended with the danger of injuring textiles and the skin. A much safer and better treatment of ink or rust stains consists in the application of two parts of powdered cream of tartar and one part of finely powdered oxalic acid. Shake up the ingredients well together and apply the powder with a dry rag to the dampened stain. When the spot has disappeared the part should be very well washed.

A PIN PIANO.—E. M. Taber, the librettist of "Desiree," was a clerk in the Pension Office, and his desk was immediately next to the wainscoting of the hall. After he left his successor made a discovery. Ranged along the wooden wainscoting was a row of pins, the lowest deeply imbedded in the wood, the highest simply far enough indented to keep it from falling out. There was such an evident purpose in this row of pins that the attention of the chief of the division was called to it. Running his finger-nail along the row, he found that each pin represented a natural note or a semi-tone. It took but a minute more to play a tune upon this pin piano, and, until the novelty wore off, Mr. Taber's ingenious arrangement of pins was a source of amusement to his former fellow clerks.—[Washington Post.

BEE-METEOROLOGY.—Numerous observations have shown Emmerig, a German scientist, that bees, otherwise gentle and harmless, become exceedingly irritable and excitable on the approach of thunderstorms; and he thinks that their conduct may be taken as reliably indicating whether a storm is pending over a certain district or not. In a succession of instances, the barometer and hygrometer foretold a storm, the bees remaining quiet, and no storm occurred; or the instruments gave no intimation of a storm, but the bees for hours before were irritable, and the storm came. With regard to rain merely, the barometer and hygrometer are safer guides than bees; but in the case of a thunder-storm, the indications of the bees appear to be the more trustworthy.

FOR REMOVING MOLES.—Dr. Benjamin Godfrey, in "Diseases of the Hair," gives the following: "Local maternal marks or moles can be easily removed by applying the acid nitrate of mercury and letting it remain upon the diseased patch until it dies. My plan is to take a fine-pointed glass tube, and, having dipped it into the caustic solution, to dot all around the hirsute mass upon the healthy skin where they both join; then to dot points through the mass, like the white squares upon a chess-board, leaving the blank ones to be treated in a similar manner a fortnight hence. By such a method you prevent too great an inflammatory action setting in and making a less scar in the future."

IT PAYS TO BE AMUSING.—The professional amuser has become an institution of New York society. At dinners, club banquets and parties they are in continual demand, and a popular artist in this line is perpetually on the go. The stupid half hour after the coffee is served, which usually falls on a party of diners, and which was formerly filled with tedious or tiresome speeches, is now admirably utilized by the professional amuser. He goes in as one of the guests, dines, is professionally jolly for an hour after dinner, pockets a fee of $50 and disappears.—[Boston Journal.

Many a Lady is beautiful, all but her skin; and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia Balm.

NATURE'S TRANSFORMATION.—A tadpole, the larva of a frog, has a tail and no legs, gills instead of lungs, a heart precisely like that of a fish, a horny beak for eating vegetable food, and a spiral intestine to digest it. With the approach of maturity, the hind legs appear, then the front pair; the beak falls off; the tail and gills waste away; the lungs are created; the digestive apparatus is changed to suit the animal diet; the heart becomes reptilian in type by the addition of another auricle; in fact, skin, muscles, nerves and blood vessels vanish, being absorbed atom by atom, and a new set is substituted.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Ladies suffering from Neuralgia, Indigestion or Nervousness, find speedy relief in Parker's Tonic.
To make the hair beautiful, use Parker's Hair Balsam. fe18-1tS

Dr. La Mars' Seminal Pills cure all cases of Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Loss of Mental and Physical Vigor, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions and all disorders caused by Over-indulgence, Indiscretion and Abuse. Dr. La Mars' Pills are no mere Temporary Stimulant, but a completely Restorative Tonic. They build up the whole system, strengthen and restore the sexual organs, and give a new lease of life—with power to enjoy it—to all who experience the blessed benefits of their potent power. Price, $2 50 per bottle. Sent by mail on receipt of price, or by Express, C. O. D. Address all orders, A. McBOYLE & CO., Druggists, San Francisco, P. O. Box 1952. u5-1m

You'll find her smiling night and day,
Although at times she is not gay.
And should you wonder why you meet
This constant smile, regard her teeth.
She only laughs those gems to show,
Which SOZODONT makes white as snow.
m14-1yTuThS

Redding's Russia Salve is as good for the table as for the house. Keep a box handy. o11-1yTuThS

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac THOMPSON'S EYE WATER. Druggists sell it at 25 cents. o11-1yS

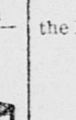
Advice to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. fe7-1yMWS

Professor R. C. Word, M. D., LL. D., Dean of the University of Georgia (editorial in *Southern Medical Record*), says: "In view of the favorable effects of the Coca in counteracting THE OPIUM HABIT, the Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic is admirably adapted for the relief of this unfortunate habit." n19-1yWS

BUSINESS CARDS.

WM. H. HAMILTON,
ARCHITECT, NO. 627 J STREET, SECOND floor, Sacramento, Cal. m28-1m

W. D. COMSTOCK,
FURNITURE, FIFTH AND K STREETS, Sacramento, Cal. m26

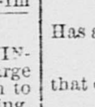


H. F. ROOT. ALEX. NEILSON. J. DRISCOL.
ROOT, NEILSON & CO.,
UNION FOUNDRY—IRON AND BRASS Founders and Machinists, Front street, between N and O. Castings and Machinery of every description made to order. m24-4plm

JAS. SEADLER,
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT. Office: Sutter Building, southwest corner Fifth and J streets, Sacramento. m22-tf

F. FOSTER. J. O FUNSTON.
1853. F. FOSTER & CO., 1885.
BOOK-BINDERS, PAPER-RULERS AND Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 319 J street, between Third and Fourth, Sacramento. m20-4p

DAN. HYMAN. J. HYMAN, JR.
J. HYMAN, JR., & BRO.
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS, 506 J street, between Fifth and Sixth, have always on hand a choice variety of fine Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, etc. m12-tf



C. H. KREBS & CO.,
626 J STREET, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Picture Moldings, Brushes, Artists' Material, Building Paper, Plain and Decorative Wall Paper, and Glazier Paper for Window Decorations a patent which is entirely new. m11-1m

CHRIS. SUTER,
MANUFACTURER OF FURNITURE, WINdow and Door Screens a specialty. Large stock on hand. Particular attention given to Scroll-sawing, Shaping, Molding and Planing. Warerooms northwest corner Thirteenth and J streets, Sacramento. m10-tf

S. CARLE. F. J. CROLY.
CARLE & CROLY,
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS, ARE PREpared to do all kinds of work in their line, in city or country. Principal place of business, Sacramento. Shop, No. 1124 Second street, between K and L. Postoffice Box No. 410, Sacramento. m16-4ptf

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

A. C. FREEMAN, GROVE L. JOHNSON, GEO. E. BATES.
LAWYERS, SACRAMENTO AND SAN FRANcisco, Cal. Offices: No. 920 Fifth street, Sacramento; and No. 401 California street, San Francisco. Business attended to in both cities. je1-tf

J. N. YOUNG. C. H. DUNN.
YOUNG & DUNN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW Office, Southeast Corner of Fifth and J streets, Sacramento, Cal. je1-1m

THOS. G. HODGDON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. OFFICE, NO. 626 I street, between Sixth and Seventh. Practice in all Courts in this State. je1-tf

A. L. HART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. OFFICE, SOUTHwest corner of Fifth and J streets, Rooms 12, 13 and 14, Sutter Building. m10-

JOHN T. CAREY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, will practice in all State and United States Courts. Office, upstairs over No. 628 J street, southwest corner of Seventh, Sacramento. m7-tf

W. H. BEATTY & S. C. DENSON,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW. Offices: Metropolitan Block, K street, between Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento. Entrance next door to Metropolitan Theater. m29-tf

CLINTON L. WHITE. LINCLON WHITE.
WHITE & WHITE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, SOUTHWEST CORner Fifth and J streets, Rooms 10 and 11, Sutter Building, Sacramento, Cal. ap3-tf

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

DR. LAINE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—OFFICE AND Residence, No. 323 J street, between Third and Fourth. Hours—8 to 10 A. M., 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M. Office of City Superintendent of Public Schools at same place. je5-4plm

DR. NIXON,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, M STREET, BEtween Ninth and Tenth, Nos. 918 and 920. Will visit the Railroad Hospital daily at 9:30 A. M. Office hours—8 to 9 A. M.; 1 to 3 P. M., and evenings. je1-tf

WM. ELLERY BRIGGS, M. D.,
OCULIST, AURIST, AND PHYSICIAN FOR Diseases of the Throat. Office, 429½ J street, corner of Fifth, over Sacramento Bank, Sacramento, Cal. Hours: 9:30 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 4 P. M. Sundays: 9:30 to 11 A. M.; 1 to 4 P. M. je1-tf

W. H. BALDWIN, M. D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN. OFFICE, northeast corner Second and K streets. Office hours: 10 A. M. to 12 M.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Residence, 821 N street. m15-1m

WALLACE A. BRIGGS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND OBSTETRICIAN. OFFICE and residence No. 212 J street, Sacramento.
Office Hours: 8 to 9 A. M.; 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.; 6:30 to 8 P. M. m12-4ptf

DR. A. E. BRUNE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, GRADUATE OF the University of Berlin, Germany. Office and residence, No. 521 J street, between Fifth and Sixth, Sacramento. Office hours—8 to 11 A. M.; 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M. m13-tf

DR. IRA E. OATMAN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. SPECIAL ATtention to Diseases of Females. Office—627 J street, upstairs, over Dale's. Residence—1027 G, corner Eleventh street. Office Hours: From 9 to 11 A. M., 1 to 2 and 7 to 8 P. M. m11-

DR. J. S. COOK,
NO. 922 NINTH ST., BET. I AND J, OPPosite the Plaza, Magnetic and Electric Healer. Electro-magnetic, Electro-galvanic and Medicinal Baths; Magnetic Garments and Insoles. Consultation free. m10-1m

B. J. SHORT,
OCULIST, MAKES A SPECIALTY OF Curing Granulated Eyelids, Film Over the Eyes, Inflammation, etc. No. 911 L street, between Ninth and Tenth, Sacramento. Office Hours: 8 to 12 A. M.; 2 to 6 P. M. ap9-1m*

THE WEEKLY UNION.

SUBSCRIBE

—FOR THE—

Sacramento

WEEKLY

UNION!

A paper unsurpassed in value by any published in the United States.

The WEEKLY UNION presents the largest and best variety of matter of any paper West of the Rocky Mountains.

All the Departments represented in the DAILY RECORD-UNION appear in the WEEKLY.

The merits of this INCOMPARABLE JOURNAL are being more fully appreciated now than at any time in its history.

Its Circulation

Has always been and remains more general than that of any other paper published in California, and it is constantly increasing. It circulates in every part of California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Arizona, and the Sandwich Islands, with a large list of subscribers in the Atlantic States and Europe.

Within the past year its circulation has had a MARKED AND RAPID INCREASE. The WEEKLY UNION is, therefore, at the very head of all papers of its class published on the coast. It is the BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM for all who desire to reach the Farming and Mining Community.

All Postmasters are Agents for it.

It is the best present to send to friends in the East and Europe, who contemplate coming to the Pacific Coast, or who feel interested in our progress.

Terms: $2 per year; $1 25 for six months; 75 cents for three months.

POSTAGE PREPAID.

ADDRESS:

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WESTERN HOTEL,
NOS. 209 TO 219 K STREET.
THREE BLOCKS FROM RAILROAD DEPOT. Leading Business and Family Hotel of Sacramento, Cal. The most convenient to Postoffice, Express and Land Offices, all Courts and Places of Amusement. **Meals, 25 cents.** First-class in all its appointments. Free coach to and from the Hotel. WM. LAND, Proprietor. m29-tf

FISHER'S DINING ROOMS
No. 510 J STREET.
TABLE SUPPLIED WITH ALL THE DELIcacies of the Season. Special attention given to Banquets and Wedding Cakes.
A. HUNN. [m14-tf] E. KNAPPER.

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT
319 K Street, Sacramento,
HAS REOPENED, AND IS NOW prepared to serve meals at all hours as heretofore. A fine dining apartment for families and ladies has been attached to the Restaurant. m13-1m

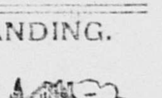
CAPITAL HOTEL,
SACRAMENTO,
CORNER SEVENTH AND K STREET
BLESSING & GUTHRIE, Proprietors.
Free Omnibus to and from the Cars. m13-tf

AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL,
SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. This hotel is in the very center of the business portion of the city. The traveling public will find this to be the most comfortable and respectable Hotel in the city. Board and room, $1, $1 25 and $1 50 per day. Hot and Cold Baths Free. Free Coach to and from the Hotel.
ap13 CHAS. MONTGOMERY & BRO., Props.

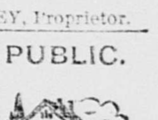
ST. DAVID'S,
715 Howard St., near Third, San Francisco.
A FIRST-CLASS LODGING HOTEL, CONtaining 160 rooms; water and gas in each room; no better beds in the world; no guest allowed to use the linen once used by another; a large reading-room; hot and cold water baths free. Price of rooms: Per night, 50 and 75 cents; per week, from $2 upwards. Open all night. R. HUGHES, Proprietor. At Market-street Ferry, take Omnibus line of street cars for Third and Howard. jy2-TuThStf

SUMMER RESORTS.

McKINNEY'S LANDING.
MOST PLEASANT TOURIST Resort on LAKE TAHOE. **Cottages, with board, $12 per week.** Boats free; fishing unparalleled; game abundant; romantic surroundings.
m29-3m J. W. McKINNEY, Proprietor.

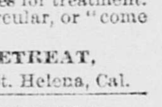


NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
DOCTOR HEWES, THE Magnetic Healer, and W. R. Walters, of Sacramento, have taken a lease of the celebrated

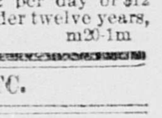


HOUGH'S MAGNETIC SPRINGS.
For the term of five years. The Springs are located in Lake county, thirty-three miles from Williams, on the Central Pacific Railroad. Daily stages will connect at Williams with the cars to the Springs. There is a fine hotel, neatly furnished, and twelve cottages. The Doctor will open the hotel as a place of resort for pleasure-seekers, campers and a cure. There will be a professional nurse from the best hospital in the State; she speaks four languages. All patrons coming to the Cure will receive the best of treatment and care. The Doctor's skill in the treatment of all chronic diseases is unparalleled in the United States.
DR. HEWES & WALTERS, Proprietors.
Board, Room and Treatment will be from $10 to $15 per week. m29-4m&w4m

CRYSTAL SPRINGS.
THIS DESIRABLE SUMMER Resort and Sanitarium, situated on Howell mountain, 2½ miles northwest of St. Helena, is open to those seeking health, or rest and recreation. Scenery is unsurpassed. Air balmy; free from fogs and malaria. Water pure and soft, from a fine spring. Bathing facilities are first-class. Good Gymnasium. Carriage and Horseback riding. An experienced Physician and surgeon, with gentlemen and lady assistants, will attend all cases requiring his care. Excellent facilities for treatment. Terms, reasonable. Send for circular, or "come and see." Address
RURAL HEALTH RETREAT,
m26-1m St. Helena, Cal.



SKAGGS' HOT SPRINGS,
Sonoma County, Cal.
W. & G. SKAGGS............Proprietors.
STAGES CONNECT WITH cars to and from San Francisco at Clairville (known as Geyserville) and Skaggs' Station, eight miles from the Springs. This popular resort is unsurpassed for health and pleasure. Hot and warm baths flow from Mineral Springs. Baths free to guests, except the plunge. Fine scenery and delightful drives. Telephone and Telegraph with all important points. Wells-Fargo Express and U. S. Mail twice each day. Board, $2 per day or $12 and $14 per week; children under twelve years, half price. m20-1m



SALOONS, ETC.

H. D. F. GAMBLE. J. M. HOGAN.
"THE OFFICE,"
1008 Fourth street............Sacramento
(Next California State Bank.)
THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, PAINTED, New Decorations, Carpets, etc. The finest appointed Saloon in the city. Cool, Fancy Summer Drinks a specialty. Everything strictly first class. GAMBLE & HOGAN, Proprietors. je1-tf

FASHION SALOON,
507 K street, between Fifth and Sixth.
THIS SALOON HAS BEEN REMODELED and fitted up in first-class style. Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Cool Beer, 5 cents. Also, Pool and Billiard Room. My friends and the public are invited to give me a call.
m29-1m FRANK J. JOHNSTON, Proprietor.

BANK EXCHANGE,
Corner of Second and K streets.
ANGUS ROSS, PROPRIETOR. ALL KINDS of Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly in stock. "VAN," the chief of mixologists, superintends. m28-3plm

FIFTH AVENUE SALOON,
1015 FIFTH STREET, BET. J AND K.
THE SHARPEST, COOLEST AND MOST Delicious Beer always on draught at 5 cents a glass. Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars in stock. EDWARD DIETERLE, Proprietor. m17-4ptf

MARKETS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
THE PROPRIETORS OF THE NEW YORK MEAT MARKET, for years situated at the corner of Tenth and K streets, desire to announce to their many patrons and the public, that on and after MONDAY, MAY 11, 1885, they can be found in their new quarters in the Stanley Building,
Nos. 1020 and 1022 K Street, between Tenth and Eleventh.
Thanking their patrons for their past patronage they ask a continuance of the same in their new place.
m8-4plm **ODELL & ROSS, Proprietors.**

SACRAMENTO MARKET,
Corner Tenth and N Streets.
I HAVE BOUGHT OUT THIS popular Market. I ask the old patrons and as many new ones that are willing to give me a trial to come and deal with me. They will find me to do business in a fair and square way. The best of meat always on hand.
apl1-4ptf LOUIS MOHR, Proprietor.

DENTISTRY.

REMOVED.
F. F. TEBBETS, DENTIST, TO 914 Sixth street, between I and J, west side, opposite Congregational Church. je5-tf

W. WOOD,
DENTIST, QUINN'S BUILDING, northeast corner Fourth and J streets. Artificial Teeth inserted on all bases. Improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless extraction of teeth. m25-tf

H. H. PIERSON,
DENTIST, 415 J STREET, BEtween Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento. Artificial Teeth inserted on Gold, Vulcanite and all bases. Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas administered for painless extraction of teeth. m14-1m

I. G. SHAW,
(LATE OF LIGHT & SHAW), Dentist. Office and residence over Tuft's Drug store, corner Tenth and J streets. Office hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays, 10 to 12. m13-1m*