THE RANCH.

INFORMATION UPON AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

The Glorious Rain—Renewing the Soil—Requirements for the Grape Industry—General Notes.

The copious rains of the past two weeks have furnished sufficient moisture in all parts of the State to enable plowing any and all kinds of soil, unless it be that some lands are too wet. The effect upon grain already sown cannot be but most favorable, as the moisture is sufficient to last many weeks, and an early stand is thereby assured, unless the weather becomes so cold as to prevent growth. Grain and grass are now growing very rapidly in every part of the State, and if the weather should continue favorable, the abundance of feed which will soon be afforded upon grazing lands will largely stop the present demand for hay, and those who have laid in a large amount to get the benefit of anticipated rise and high prices later in the season, will be fortunate if they save themselves from loss. The prospect has been during the fall that hay and all kinds of feed would be very high by January, and in many localities every ton of hay had been purchased that could possibly be had, and even straw had brought a better price, in many instances, than hay does in ordinary seasons. If the high price of hay shall thus bring about more the use of straw for feed, and demonstrate the fact that many classes of stock can be nearly as well kept upon it, as upon hay, and thus lessen the present criminally wasteful practice of burning it in the field, at least one good lesson, born of necessity, will have been successfully taught, through the effects of the dry season of 1885. The time is not far distant when the reduction of the area of grain fields, brought about by the subdivision of large holdings, and increased acreage of orchards, vineyards, etc., will cause the saving and use of such coarser food for stock, and instead of being regarded as an incumbrance, which can only be got rid of by burning, it will enter into quite general consumption, for cut feed and otherwise, and be husbanded as an article of value.

NECESSITY FOR REPLENISHING THE SOIL.

The lack of attention in California, to replenishing the soil with those elements upon which growing crops constantly subsist, has been frequently referred to in the columns of the RECORD-UNION, and the necessity urged of an early change in this regard. The *Rural New-Yorker* has the following timely remarks upon the subject: "No country was ever blessed by nature with more productive soil. She made the best possible use of the long ages prior to the settlement of this country by white men, in forcing the most luxuriant growth of vegetation, and by its decay and that of the annual crop of foliage, had filled the soil with an amount of fertility that seemed exhaustless. So thought our fathers, and so think now many of the occupiers of the great fertile West. But a continual taking out and putting nothing back would exhaust even the ocean. It has exhausted the millions of acres of the older East, and it will exhaust the most fertile fields of the West. A study of the census must convince any searcher that the production of all our crops is year by year growing less and less. It cannot be attributed to a change of seasons for a series of years, but can be only to one cause, the gradual exhaustion of the plant food by our unthinking and unwise course. This subject of husbanding the resources of our acres, and of returning to our starving fields those elements of plant growth quite or nearly exhausted, is yearly forcing itself more prominently upon the attention of the farmers of at least the eastern half of our country, and the line is very rapidly extending westward. Millions of acres that once produced magnificent crops of the various grains, even west of the great lakes, are now lying vacant, or barely paying for the most shiftless cultivation. This question cannot be seriously considered too soon, even by the farmers on the now rich and productive prairies west of the great rivers. Every train that passes eastward is loaded with a portion of their fertility, much of it in the crude and barely remunerative state of bran, oil meal, and the coarser grains, and, to the shame of the farmers, even in the bones of their animals, while the returning trains carry back nothing in the nature of plant food. Though Western farmers may think they have no need of such knowledge, they should not fail to thoroughly post themselves, and those farmers who do so and take advantage of this knowledge will, by and by, be looked upon as the 'lucky ones' who have the richest farms in the vicinity in which they live."

THE SUCCESSFUL FARMER.

He is the one who attains the greatest economy in the use of the soil; makes his farm yield a certain definite income; who thinks and plans and does not wait for greatness to be thrust upon him; who holds the plow; gives back to the soil its strength, though he robs it of its fruits; who keeps his cash account and scrap-book; who raises everything possible for home consumption; sells all he can; takes care of all that he has. Such an one is sure to have enough to rear and educate his children respectably; to adorn home with some of the comforts and luxuries and amusements most desirable to make it attractive to both young and old; to equip a study and library and family carriage; enough to make old age the happiest period of existence—a victory, a triumphal march, after the hard-fought battle of life, in which the heroes and heroines will be crowned with ease and dignity and independence.—[Independent Calistogian.

WHAT THE GRAPE MEN ASK.

At the recent special meeting of the State Viticultural Commission several hours were spent formulating expression of the needs and wishes of the vine-growers of California. The deliberation resulted in unanimously adopting the following, which the California Congressional delegation has been urged to aid in securing:

1. That the import duty on all fermented drinks be rated according to alcoholic strength.

2. That pure grape spirits may be used by our winemakers in fortifying sweet wines to preserve them, without tax, this privilege not to be extended to the use of other spirits. Wines so fortified not to exceed 22 per cent. of alcohol.

3. That the internal revenue tax on spirits should be based on taxation on consumption, not on production; that if any limit be placed on the time for which brandy may be kept in bond, it be so extended as to give producers ample time after their goods are fully matured to seek purchasers; and that it is the duty of the Government to protect customers against unwholesome new spirits by granting a rebate of at least 10 per cent. on the tax for each year, not exceeding five, that brandy is kept in bond.

4. That further facilities be granted in bond for refilling packages under distiller's stamps.

5. That the existing law providing for the taxation of spurious and adulterated wines shall be enforced, or, if found defective, shall be amended so as to prove an effective protection of consumers against imposition, and of producers against ruinous competition. The wine producers claim that Congress legislates to foster their industries, but does not intend to foster fraud and adulteration. The Internal Revenue Department should be preserved not only as a source of income to the Government, but also as a means of discovering and exposing fraud and adulteration.

6. That an effective law should be passed so as to enable consumers to select and identify pure wines and brandies, and avoid compounds which they do not intend to purchase.

7. That the tariff on raisins should be raised, in accordance with the wishes of producers, expressed at the Fresno Convention, June 12, 1884.

LARGE PROFITS MADE FROM DUCKS.

The visitors to the recent State Fair, says the Philadelphia *Record*, perhaps noticed the large hatch of ducklings made by James Rankin, of South Easton, Mass., in his incubator which he had on exhibition. His experience, which is given for the benefit of our readers, is very interesting. The question of how much land is required for raising poultry may be answered by saying that on a tract exceeding an acre Mr. Rankin cleared a profit of $1,575 from ducklings. His adult flock consists of thirty-five ducks, and the profits average $45 for each duck, or more than is realized from the same number of dairy cows on many farms. He uses the Pekins, but thinks a cross between that breed and the Aylesbury superior to either parent. His adult ducks are allowed a large trough, which fresh water constantly flows, which is used for bathing purposes. The number of eggs last year was 140 from each duck. The eggs were hatched in incubators, from which 3,000 ducklings were raised to the age of from ten weeks and marketed, the price received in the Boston market being 30 cents per pound for these that came in early, and 18 cents per pound for those that were late, the average price being 22 cents per pound.

As ducklings grow much faster than chicks, and are subject to fewer diseases, they not only reached the market in a short time after being hatched, but the percentage of loss was very small, which, of course, is due to the careful attention they received. They also come into market after chicks are low in price. They attain the weight of from eight to ten pounds per pair at the age of eight weeks, being ready for market in three months from the time the eggs are put in the incubator, four weeks being allowed for incubation. This extraordinary weight shows an increase of half a pound a week from date of birth for each duck, but as they increase faster as they become older, until maturity, those over six weeks of age increased at the rate of one pound per week. The cost of raising each duckling to the age of eight weeks was five cents per pound, the average price per pound for each duckling being twenty-two cents. Mr. Rankin's profit was seventeen cents per pound, and by calculation it will be seen that the 3,000 ducklings produced over 12,000 pounds of meat, which yielded over $2,000. Other expenses, such as quarters, attendance, etc., reduced the profit to $1,575, or $45 as the produce of each adult duck of the thirty-five. The young ducks had no access to water, except for drinking purposes, and were fed in the same manner as chicks, except that they require more animal food, and must be fed often, owing to their rapid growth.

Mr. Rankin's experience is valuable to all who are interested in poultry, and a few excellent lessons are taught. In the first place but little land was required, and in the second place he discarded the scrubs, using the best breeds to be found, which are pure white in color, with yellow legs and beaks. The young ducklings were killed and sent to market dressed, each yielding from an ounce to two ounces of feathers, at 50 cents a pound, which paid the expenses of preparation for market. There is no secret in Mr. Rankin's success, as all that was required was to attend to them as a business. In fact, he makes it a business, just as a dairyman gives his cows his attention, and finds that it pays. He does not attempt to conduct some other business and "look after" his poultry in his spare time, but is with them early and late. The figures given here are the profits from duckings only. He hatches and raises thousands of chicks, however, using incubators entirely, and does not think it a difficult matter to make poultry pay.

GENERAL NOTES.

Wire is going to be used for fences, and devices should be invented for making fences more safe for stock. If cattle were in a close lot or corral, with a wire fence, and it were struck by lightning, all of the stock would stand a chance of being killed. A few dollars spent in aids to conduct the electricity to the earth would be cheaper than paying insurance premiums to insure stock. With such an instrument as lightning-rod peddlers carry with them to make holes to put down their rods the common fence wire could easily be put down ten feet, which would be a good conductor and save the lives of valuable stock. Let farmers who have valuable stock inclosed by wire fence think of these ideas.—[Des Moines Register.

Very many of the spring chickens sold in this city, says the New York *Sun*, are raised on sunflower seed. At many points in New Jersey there are chicken farms, where chickens are raised by the thousand. Many receive their first start in life from the incubator, and when large enough are put on a diet of sunflower seeds, which are full of oil and very fattening. The sunflower gives very little trouble to the farmer, as it is a hardy plant and grows without cultivation. Some farmers plant three or four acres of sunflowers, and such fields have a surprisingly gaudy appearance. The perfume is sickening, but when turned into spring chicken the sunflower becomes a pleasing table ornament.

Grapes may be preserved in a fresh state until January, February or March by a very simple device. Before the fruit is fully ripened cover the vine with a gunny sack, tying the sack snugly about the bottom. In adjusting the sacks the ends of the canes may be cut away if necessary. Thus protected the fruit will ripen gradually, and continue to draw enough sap from the vine to keep perfectly fresh several months after the usual time of maturing. Some grape-growers in the immediate vicinity of the large cities make a good speculation by sacking their vines and selling the fruit out of season, when it commands 3 or 4 cents more a pound.—[Haywards Journal.

The greatest drainage enterprise ever undertaken in Illinois is now advancing at the rate of 400 feet a day in Piatt county. The entire length of the drainage canal will be fifteen miles, the width thirty-five feet, and depth seven and a half feet. The course of the canal is through a large tract of low, flat prairie, subject to overflow in every wet season, and having no natural drainage. The work will reclaim 20,000 acres of the richest farming land in the State, and will greatly enhance the productiveness of at least 50,000 acres more.

Poultry breeding is universal, and a very important adjunct to peasant life; statistics are not to be had, though the product is valued at 100,000,000 roubles. The people are great egg consumers, and yearly export more than 100,000,000. The preferred breed is not known; it is only known that the millions of large eggs and poultry coming to St. Petersburg are from beyond Moscow. Estimates based on the annual egg production indicate the existence of 52,800,000 chickens.—[Ortoff.

Much of the swill fed to pigs is allowed to become too sour before using. This is particularly the case in warm weather. It sours faster than is supposed, passing sooner from wholesome, nutritious feed to alcohol, and then to vinegar. It should stand only long enough before using for the meal to become thoroughly soaked, and but slightly soured; never until it "carries a bead" or bubbles rise and burst on the surface.—[Country Home.

A box of figs packed by D. H. Burnham, Riverside, Los Angeles county, was sent to W. T. Coleman, of San Francisco, who said of them: "They compare most favorably in style and flavor with the best imported Smyrnas, and are certainly the finest figs we have ever seen packed in California. We trust you have them in large quantities, as if packed and placed on the market in this style they will surely make you handsome returns."

The total exports of live cattle from the United States for eleven months ending September 30, 1885, were only 24,666. For the same period last year the number was 145,591—a tremendous falling off. The total value of beef and pork products for the same period, however, shows an increase of three millions of dollars in value over last year, the increase coming mainly from canned and salted meats.

A friend of the Jerseys and other small breeds of cattle says: "Better keep a cow that is worth but little for beef, that will give you $50 or $75 a year in dairy products, than to keep a beef animal that will yield only $20 to $30 a year, because in the end she will sell for a few more dollars to the butcher. A dairy cow should not be considered at all from a beef-producing point of view."

How milking is done in the Island of Jersey is thus described: "Tall buckets, narrowed near the top, with widened mouths, are used. A linen cloth is tied over the top, then a smooth sea-shell is pushed down into the depression to receive the milk. The shell prevents the wearing of the cloth by the streams of milk. When the milking is done the straining is also completed."

There should be dairy schools attached to most of the agricultural colleges, where girls as well as boys could attend and learn how to make butter and cheese. Why should not the women of the land have a chance to get some of the abundance of information to be had at our agricultural colleges? Surely the women have to work on the farms, and hard, too.—[American Dairyman.

There are 600 tile factories in the State of Illinois and all running at their full capacity. It is estimated that more than 50,000 miles of tile are turned out by them every year and that its effect is to so far increase the productiveness of the soil as to almost double the value of the land. Surely here is a lesson to the farmers of Oregon.

A sale of orchids was held for four consecutive days in New York, two weeks ago. Two thousand plants that had been collected by Mrs. Mary J. Morgan were disposed of for $20,700. They cost $200,000 originally, and $100,000 more had been spent in their cultivation. For one plant $900 was given.

A new and easy method of bleaching celery, where grown on a level surface, is to inclose it by a four-inch drain tile slipped over the plant when a foot high. The leaves grow over the top, affording sufficient shade, and the confined stalks whiten perfectly.

The Santa Maria *Times* says: Several cattle dealers have been around here trying to buy young cattle, but our dairymen were loth to sell their yearlings, believing that abundant rain will come and they can take care of them until a better price is obtained.

To preserve fence posts, boil any quantity of linseed oil, and mix charcoal dust with it until it becomes the consistency of paint. Give the part of the post to be placed in the ground a single coat, taking care that the posts are well dried before applying.

Cattle men in Klamath county, Or., are indignant because the price of beef is so much lower than last year. They do not get as much by from $6 to $10 per head as they did last fall, and chances are that prices will be much lower before spring.

"The Navel orange," from Riverside, Cal., took the premium at the New Orleans Exposition as the finest orange in the world. Orange raisers will learn after awhile that it pays to raise the best varieties of fruit.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Professor Maynard, of the Massachusetts State Agricultural Experiment Station, reports that repeated applications of muriate of potash, and judicious pruning, have restored peach trees to health which had been badly affected with yellows.

Unhealthy milk may be divided into two classes: First, unhealthy because secreted by an unhealthy cow; second, by absorption of disease from the atmosphere, or by becoming contaminated from the addition of impure water, etc.

The decomposition and souring of milk are caused by the growth in it of minute living organisms. The germs of these get into it from the air.

The Riverside Fruit Company, Los Angeles county, had packed 32,500 boxes of raisins this season, up to the 12th inst.

Southern negroes say that melons grown on the edge of swamps give the fever to persons who eat them.

It is said that copperas mixed with the whitewash put upon the cellar walls will keep vermin away.

How McClellan Was Out-Generaled.

The New York *Mail and Express* publishes a dispatch from Washington, under date of November 6th, which has the following account of the manner in which General Magruder out generaled the Union commander. It says: Army officers in Washington have spent most of their leisure time this week recounting the exploits and military mistakes of General McClellan. The story of the gigantic ruse played upon him in the Virginia Peninsula by General Magruder finds many eager listeners. Magruder had a force of 13,000 men on the Peninsula when McClellan marched down with his splendidly equipped army. The main army of the Confederates was not ready to meet him, and General Magruder conceived a plan of delaying McClellan until General Lee was prepared to fight on his own terms and his own ground. For four weeks General Magruder marched his handful of men up and down the Peninsula, displaying them at every point. He sent out spies in the guise of deserters, who represented him as having a force of 100,000 men. It was then that General Mahone did yeoman's service by rattling the empty cars of the Petersburg railroad up and down, day and night, under the pretense of transporting troops, when there were no troops to transport. General McClellan reported to the War Department that there were 100,000 men opposing him. When at last he moved forward, the Confederates kept up their show of force for a day or two, when they fell back toward Richmond, and McClellan was enticed into fighting the seven days' battle, which resulted in his defeat and retreat. He was asked at the time of the official inquiry into his conduct if he did not receive information that General Magruder was playing a game with him. General McClellan said a man named Bowden, living in Williamsburg—a lawyer of ability, but not of good personal standing—came to him and gave him exact information as to Magruder's weakness; but on inquiry he found Bowden's character for truth bad, and so distrusted the startling news that he brought. It is a matter of history that the Virginia Convention of 1861 sent for General Lee in secret session and asked him whom he considered the ablest military man the Federalists possessed. He unhesitatingly named McClellan. This was three months before McClellan was appointed to command the Army of the Potomac.

Cleveland and the "Pup."

"Hold my rod," hastily remarked the President to the doctor, "I noticed the prettiest little black-and-white pup I ever saw running across the top of that hill, and I want to catch it."

The doctor kindly consented and was soon busy watching the frantic efforts of a miniature "red horse" to drag under a cork twice as big as itself, when his attention was attracted by a distant "Halloo!" He listened and the halloo was repeated. Sticking the end of the pole in the bank, he started for the spot.

"No, don't come up here now," yelled the President. "Go back to the tent and bring my satchel with my second-best suit of clothes. Bring them up and place them in that clump of bushes just in front of you."

The doctor did so, and then bawled out: "Say, Grover, did you catch that pup?"

"I caught it," responded the President, "but I let it go again. Say, doc, it wasn't a pup."

"By George, I should say it wasn't," grunted the doctor, hastily retreating as a breath of wind came from the bushes where the President was hiding.—[Chicago Tribune.

Foreign Railroads.

France has some 19,000 miles of railroads. The scientific spirit of the nation, says a London paper, is shown by the fact that their trains pass to the left of each other, and not to the right. We go to the right in our wagons and trains, probably from having confounded the moral meaning of the right with the physical right hand. We say, do right, and therefore we go right, whereas we would do right if we went left. You drive your horse sitting on the right of him, and therefore the man who has to pass you on the right is partly hidden from you by your horse's head. If you sat on the left you would see the man on your right, and if he sat on the side nearest to instead of furthest from you, he would not have half the trouble he now has. The French, therefore, is the left-eyed nation. Passengers get out of the trains on the left hand side. The Government taxes every ticket sold by a railroad since the late war. The trains are classified, and only high class passengers—those who pay the highest fares—go on the fastest trains. We have copied from the French our late system of shutting the passengers up in the station until the train is ready, and they can then go though the gate and show their tickets. French travelers are allowed only two-thirds of 100 pounds of baggage free; those who are going outside of France are allowed only 55 pounds. The railroad charges for entering the baggage or booking it. We have already adopted the French plan of collections on packages left at the station, but the French only charge one penny, while we charge two. All the railroads in France are run on Paris time.—[Scientific American.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

Oranges are being shipped East by the carload from Guaymas.

Newspapers are used in the Principal's room in the Visalia public school by pupils for reading exercises.

Diphtheria has been quite bad among the Mexican people of Tucson this fall but the dreaded disease is now subsiding.

In Los Angeles ostrich eggs as a window ornament seem extremely popular. Fifteen or twenty stores now exhibit them.

A natural bridge has recently been discovered in the Tonto basin, Arizona, which is 200 feet long, 500 feet wide and 170 feet high.

The citizens of Benton, M. T., have offered a bonus of $100,000 to aid in the construction of a branch of the Canadian Pacific to that place.

The Digger Indians on Rancho Chico have resumed their studies in music for the winter, and their brass band wakes the echoes every night.

The Los Angeles Cable Railroad Company has reduced its fuel bill 75 per cent. by using, instead of coal, a mixture of brea and peat, which is found close by.

In Tacoma the owners of a few of the better class of the buildings lately occupied by the Chinese are renovating, repairing and renting them to white tenants.

While the Mormons convicted of unlawful cohabitation were being received at the Idaho Penitentiary, a number of them broke down and indulged in a hearty cry.

The Commissioners of Ada county, I. T., have just paid $911 25 as rabbit bounties for three months, which means that 18,225 of the animals have been killed in that time.

The dresses of several ladies who attended a reception the other evening, at Fresno, were ruined by hoodlums at the street corners spitting tobacco juice on them.

The Alameda Board of Trustees are preparing an ordinance to compel the removal of eucalyptus trees growing within 100 feet of a sewer. The roots of the trees clog the drains.

A Fresno county miner rejoices in the fact that he is now paid $1 an ounce more for his gold at the San Francisco Mint than he was able to get before the change of Administration.

Four more artesian wells are to be sunk in Alameda for the purpose of supplying that town with pure water. The water-bearing stratum is found at a depth of about seventy feet.

The office jointly occupied by Wells, Fargo & Co. and the South Pacific Coast Railroad at Alviso was broken into last Tuesday night and the sum of $11 abstracted from their desks.

The Carson *Appeal* says that Senator Fair has written a letter to a resident of that city, stating that the Mint will be reopened January 1, 1886, and the erection of the new Government building will begin in March.

A resident of Joseph, Or., claims to have seen a living monster, 100 feet in length, in Wallowa lake, and to have heard it bellow. The Wallowa *Chieftain* gives some credence to the story and terms the animal a "sea cow."

The town of Pocatello, U. T., is located on forty acres of land purchased from the Indians by the Union Pacific Railroad. The Secretary of the Interior has given orders to have all the buildings in the place removed at once, claiming that they are illegally on an Indian reservation.

Near Malden, I. T., one day last week, a German named Schultz was rushing about a circular saw, and by a careless move his right arm was cut off by the machine. It was done so quickly that the man felt no pain at first, and did not know he was injured until he saw the severed member on the floor.

Walking for Health.

There is almost no limit to the physical development and health that may be gained and maintained by walking which is done for the purpose of exercise. Any one can find time and space in which to walk; and one can find congenial company for such trips. A prospective husband is not the best company at such times, for with him the walk will almost inevitably degenerate into a saunter; further, no woman can walk freely when custom or affection compels her to lean upon a masculine arm. To be beneficial, walking must be done in shoes broad enough to let the feet be placed firmly upon the ground at every step, and in clothing which will allow free play to lungs and arms. The step should be as quick as can be maintained without causing uncomfortable increase in the action of the heart. The pedestrian should breath through the nose, carry the head erect, and not be afraid of becoming high-shouldered.

Walking for health, like cold water as a beverage, seems contemptible, because it is so simple; yet the writer knows of several ladies who have got rid of doctors, "blues" and headaches, all of which they once endured in rapid and wearying succession, by persistently walking briskly twice a day, regardless of the weather, for an hour or less at a time. Most of them are married, and have had their full share of the household cares which complete with such terrible rapidity the early breaking-down of American women, yet their present health and spirits are envied by all the young men of their acquaintance. Their husbands do not tarry over the wine, neither do they spend much time at clubs, or stay away from home in the evening. Somehow these very ladies are noted as never having anything to say about the tyranny of man, the hard lot of woman, the lack of appreciation, and kindred topics that are common among many estimable women of the semi-invalid class, that embraces almost all American women who are not of the so-called "working classes."—[Outing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O'NEAL & SON,
Dealers in all kinds of
Wood and Coal,
Second Street, between L and M.
THANKING THE PUBLIC FOR PAST FAVORS, we solicit a continuance. Wood and Coal at the lowest prices. Remember we give full weight and measure. o31-1plm

JAMES McCAW'S
Wood & Coal Yard,
518 L street, between Fifth and Sixth.
THE CHEAPEST IN TOWN. ANY KIND OR quantity of Wood, Coal, Coke, Charcoal or Kindling at the lowest prices. Wellington, Seattle, Ione Coals a specialty. Weights and measures guaranteed.
n6-4plm JAS. McCAW, Proprietor.

ANNUAL MEETING
OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PEOPLE'S Savings Bank will be held at the bank office on
Monday Evening, December 7, 1885,
A half-past 7 o'clock.
n2-4p4w WM. F. HUNTOON, Secretary.

PIONEER LIVERY STABLE.
T. D. SCRIVER, - - - - Proprietor.
HACKS ON CALL AT ANY HOUR, day or night. Coupes, Phaetons, Rockaways, Barouches, Buggies, with the best roadsters to be found in any livery stable on the coast, for hire. Horses kept in livery at reasonable rates. Livery Stable on Fourth street, between I and J. n7-tf

NOTICE OF CONSOLIDATION.
PURSUANT TO THE STATUTE IN SUCH case made and provided, notice is hereby given that the Guatemala Central Railway Company, a railroad corporation formed and existing under the laws of the State of California (owning a line of railroad running from the City of Guatemala to the town of Escuintla, in the Republic of Guatemala), and the Guatemala Central Railroad Company, Central America, a railroad corporation formed and existing under the laws of the State of California (owning a line of railroad running from the town of Escuintla to the port of San Jose, in the Republic of Guatemala), upon the written consent of the stockholders holding more than three-fourths of the capital stock of each of said corporations respectively, and by the agreement of the respective Boards of Directors of said corporations, made and entered into in accordance with such consent, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, have this day amalgamated and consolidated their capital stock, debts, property, assets and franchises, under the corporate name and style of the "Guatemala Central Railroad Company." By order of the Board of Directors of the Guatemala Central Railroad Company.
G. L. LANSING, Secretary.
San Francisco, Cal., October 20, 1885. n19-1m

BANKING HOUSES.

NATIONAL BANK
—OF—
D. O. Mills & Co.,
SACRAMENTO CAL.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....$480,000.
EDGAR MILLS.....President.
S. PRENTISS SMITH.....Vice President.
FRANK MILLER.....Cashier.
CHAS. F. DILLMAN.....Ass't Cashier
DIRECTORS:
D. O. MILLS, EDGAR MILLS,
W. E. CHAMBERLAIN, CHAS. F. DILLMAN,
S. PRENTISS SMITH. n11-4ptf

SACRAMENTO BANK,
THE OLDEST SAVINGS BANK IN THE CITY,
Corner J and Fifth streets, Sacramento.
GUARANTEED CAPITAL, $500,000.—PAID up Capital, $200,000. Loans on Real Estate, July 1, 1885, $2,044,818. Term and Ordinary Deposits, July 1, 1885, $1,965,521. Term and Ordinary Deposits received, and Dividends paid in January and July. Money Loaned upon Real Estate only. This Bank does exclusively a Savings Bank business. Information furnished on application to W. P. COLEMAN, President.
ED. R. HAMILTON, Cashier. o24-1s6m

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
Office—No. 400 J street, Sacramento.
Capital Stock Paid Up.....$225,237 00.
Interest Paid on Deposits Semi-Annually.
Money Loaned on Real Estate Only.
WM. BECKMAN, President.
WM. F. HUNTOON, Secretary. n29-6m

CALIFORNIA STATE BANK.
Does a General Banking Business.
Draws Exchange on all the principal cities of the world.
OFFICERS:
President.....N. D. RIDEOUT.
Vice-President.....FREDERICK COX.
Cashier.....A. ABBOTT.
DIRECTORS:
C. W. CLARK, GEO. C. PERKINS,
JOSEPH STEFFENS, J. R. WATSON,
N. D. RIDEOUT, FREDERICK COX,
A. ABBOTT. n6

CHAS. CROCKER, R. C. WOOLWORTH, W. H. CROCKER
CROCKER, WOOLWORTH & CO.
BANKERS,
322 Pine Street.....San Francisco,
Carry on a General Banking Business. Correspondents in the Principal Cities of the Eastern States and in Europe. ap6-4plm

MARKETS.

PACIFIC MARKET,
725 J Street.....Sacramento.
A. D. AND C. L. CHRISTIANSON HAVE consolidated their two markets. With the increased facilities at the Old Stand we are ready to supply the wants of all with the best in the market. Constantly on hand Wild Game, Fresh and Salt Fish, Poultry, Butter and General Produce. n20-1plm

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,
OFFICE AT NEW YORK MARket, 1020 and 1022 K street, Sacramento, Cal. Highest Cash Price paid for Fat Stock of all kinds. All kinds of Meat Fresh Daily and sold at the Lowest Possible Prices. All Meats kept in ice-house attached to shop—a sure guarantee that it is in prime condition at all times.
n8-4ptf M. F. ODELL, Proprietor.

ORIENTAL MARKET,
No. 418 K street,.....Sacramento.
PHIL. HARTMAN, THE OLDEST Sausage Maker in the city, is still in the field. All kinds of Sausages made in the cleanest and most careful manner. Also, for sale best Lard in the market; no mutton tallow mixed with it. n4 1plm

TO THE PUBLIC.
HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF G. W. MOREHOUSE in the
FULTON MEAT MARKET,
Corner Fifth and K Streets,
I desire to inform all that in future it will be kept in first-class style. The best of
Fresh and Salt Meats, Sausages, etc.,
Alway on hand and sold at the most reasonable rates.
Full weight and square dealing will be the motto.
o28-1plm M. F. ODELL, Proprietor.

UNDERTAKERS.

J. FRANK CLARK,
County Coroner and Undertaker,
No. 1017 Fourth street, between J and K.—Always on hand the most complete Stock of Undertaking Goods on the coast. Country orders, day or night, will receive prompt attention. Telephone Number, 134. j8-4plm

W. J. KAVANAUGH,
UNDERTAKER,
518 J street, bet. Fifth and Sixth. Always on hand a large assortment of Metallic and Wooden Caskets, Burial Cases, Coffins and Shrouds furnished. Coffin orders will receive prompt attention on short notice and at the lowest rates. Office open day and night.

REEVES & LONG,
UNDERTAKERS,
No. 609 J st., bet. Sixth and Seventh (north side), have on hand a complete stock of Coffins and Caskets, with Trimmings to match. Everything new. Also, a Fine Stock of Shrouds and Habits of the latest designs. Orders attended to promptly, day or night. o3-

FRITZ & MILLER,
UNDERTAKERS,
Office in Odd Fellows' Temple, Ninth and K streets. Complete stock of Undertakers' Goods constantly on hand. City and country orders promptly attended to, day or night, at reasonable rates. jy1

THE "HOME SEEKER."
The Immigration Association of Northern California is now preparing to issue the November number of the "HOME SEEKER." It is to be enlarged, and fully illustrated with lithographic views of Northern California. It will contain practical information of the resources and advantages of the Northern Counties. All the proceeds of this publication will be devoted to the carrying on of immigration work. We appeal to the business men of the Northern part of the State to give it their advertising support. By so doing, the work of bringing an increase of population to the State will be carried on. At Ogden a copy will be put in the hands of each incoming passenger. In addition to this, several thousand copies will be distributed on the trains leaving Chicago, in order to attract the settler intending to settle in other States and Territories. Give the "HOME SEEKER" your support. ap7-tf

HAY! HAY!
300 Tons No. 1 Oat Hay,
300 Tons No. 1 Wheat Hay,
200 Tons No. 1 Wheat and Oat Hay,
FOR SALE!
—APPLY TO—
Sacramento Warehouse Co.
Or, N. L. DREW, Secretary,
n18-1m4p COR. FRONT AND R STREETS.

COAL.
WM. J. HOEHN,
513 and 515 I st., bet. Fifth and Sixth,
DEALER IN SEATTLE, WEST HARTLEY, Wellington, Cumberland, Scotch Flint, Sidney, Anthracite, Charcoal. Full weight and measure guaranteed. Prices the lowest. Telephone 161. n20-4plm

RAILROADS, STEAMERS, ETC.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY
TRAINS LEAVE AND ARE DUE TO ARRIVE —AT— SACRAMENTO.

LEAVE (FOR)	FROM OCT. 13, 1885.	ARRIVE (FROM)
7:20 A.	Calistoga and Napa	7:05 P.
*2:50 P.	" " "	*11:25 A.
12:05 P.	Colfax	10:20 A.
10:30 A.	Delta & Portland, via Davis	3:45 P.
¶*6:05 A.	Tehama, via Chico	¶*11:30 P.
7:05 P.	Knights Landing	7:05 A.
*5:15 P.	Mojave, Deming, El Paso and East Expr's Emgr't	*9:00 A.
*5:15 P.	Ogden and East Express Emgr't	*9:00 A.
7:35 P.	" " " Emigr't	7:00 A.
2:30 P.	Red Bluff, via Marysville	10:15 A.
6:00 A.	San Francisco, via Benicia	8:00 P.
7:20 A.	" " " "	7:05 P.
2:50 P.	" " " "	11:25 A.
11:30 A.	" " " Livermore	2:20 P.
*10:30 A.	" " " steamer	*6:00 A.
11:30 A.	San Jose	2:20 P.
11:30 A.	Stockton and Galt	2:20 P.
*5:15 P.	" " "	*9:00 A.
*11:30 A.	Tulare and Fresno	
7:20 A.	Vallejo	*11:25 A.
2:50 P.	"	†7:05 P.
	S. and P. R. R.	
*7:30 A.	Folsom, Latrobe and Shingle Springs	*1:55 P.
*3:00 P.		*10:40 A.

A. For Morning. P. For Afternoon.
* Sundays excepted. † Sundays only.
¶* Freight and Accommodation Trains.
A. N. TOWNE, General Manager.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
jy1-tf

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.
—FOR—
HONOLULU, AUCKLAND and SYDNEY,
WITHOUT CHANGE.
CARRYING U. S., HAWAIIAN and Colonial Mails. The splendid new 3,000 ton iron steamship, ALAMEDA, Captain H. G. MORSE, will leave the Company's wharf, corner Steuart and Harrison streets, SUNDAY, November 22d, at 2 P. M., or immediately on arrival of the English mails. For HONOLULU, ST. PAUL, December 5th, at 2 P. M. For freight or passage, apply at office, 327 Market street. JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS., General Agents. o18-tf

Rainy Season!
Buy Your Farm in Time!
SWEETSER & ALSIP,
Real Estate and Insurance Agents,
Offer the following Bargains. Will exchange for other good property:

No. 85.—$8 to $20 per acre. We have subdivided into 20 and 40 acre tracts, 640 acres of land on line of railroad, at New England Mills, Placer county, 3 miles from Colfax. The land requires no irrigation; grapes grown upon lands adjacent were awarded the first premium at state Fair, 1883, and are in great demand for Eastern shipment. Every acre can be brought under cultivation; located in a warm belt; always an abundance of rain; no snow, and vines are never injured by frost; terms one-third cash.

No. 86—$45 per acre; 10 and 20 acre tracts near Florin, Sacramento county; no improvements; this is also good fruit land, and is near shipping point.

No. 89—$85 per acre; 60 acres of choice fruit or grain land, 2 miles from Sacramento postoffice; unlimited supply of water at depth of 30 feet; soil, mellow loam, with enough gravel to make it friable.

No. 91—$5 per acre; 8,880 acres, all under fence and cross-fence; 4,200 under cultivation; all can be easily cultivated; good orchard and vineyard; well watered and timbered; 500 head cattle, mostly cows; 120 head horses and mules can be purchased with the place.

No. 93—$1,150; 5 acres near Ophir, Placer county, Cal.; 4 acres in orchard, blackberries and strawberries; dwelling of five rooms; stable for three horses; wagon-shed and chicken-house; 1 horse, 2 cows, 4 hogs, 45 chickens.

No 98—$2,500; 160 acres known as "Bay's" Ranch, near Grass Valley, Amador county; small orchard; 80 acres now tillable; balance in timber, with plenty of wood; buildings good; title, U. S. patent.

No. 99—$5,000; 300 acres land, 7 miles west from Grass Valley, 280 acres being of rich red soil; 20 acres adobe; all will produce clover; 400 vines; small orchard; 9 horses (three of them took premiums at Nevada County Fair, 1884); cow and calf, 30 chickens, hay press, spring wagon, four-horse wagon, plows, harrow, harness and all farming tools go with the land; dwelling of 4 rooms, fair; other buildings good; this is a good chance for a party having a few head of stock; reason for selling, party desires to go East.

No. 100—$6,000; 180 acres; 150 cleared, upon which there are 5 acres in vineyard, 12 acres in orchard, 1 acre raspberries; 30 acres under fence; timber scattered over the place enough for wood for family use; cleared land a red slate; balance granite; four living springs; Bear River Ditch runs through the place; this place is 2 miles from Auburn and 3½ miles from Newcastle, Placer county, and near a good school.

No. 101—$1,600; 160 acres U. S. patent; known as the "Magnolia Ranch," on the South Fork of the American river, on stage road between Auburn and Placerville, El Dorado county; there are 3 acres in vineyard, 4 acres in orchard, 90 acres in grain; 120 acres cleared, 140 acres fenced into five fields; good two story frame dwelling of 11 rooms; good barn and outbuildings; the land is of black loam and is well adapted to the growth of all kinds of fruits; wagons, tools, etc., can be purchased if desired.

No. 102—455 acres, 2 miles east from Loomis, Placer county; small orchard; 10 acres in alfalfa; small patch berries; gravel house, good barn, granary and out-buildings; 28 head of cattle and calves, 10 hogs can be bought with the place if wanted: this place has seven fine springs of water; 300 acres of the land is cleared, and 400 acres under fence, divided into two fields; the name for fruit producing land in this locality makes this tract of land a very desirable one. Price, $25 per acre; one-half can stand on mortgage.

No. 103—$4,000; 11 acres of fine fruit or vegetable land, off the M-street road, one-half mile from Sacramento; a young orchard is in excellent condition; improvements upon the place are exceptionally good; the locality is convenient; one doing business in the city and desiring a home outside the city limits should view this place before purchasing elsewhere.

No. 104—$7,000; 440 acres; 340 of which are tillable; 100 acres cleared; 300 acres fenced into 3 fields; good house, barn and out-buildings; all tools,