FROM THE BAY.

HAY FEVER A NEW FEVER AT THE METROPOLIS.

Chris Buckley's "Inflooance"—Why Called "Chestnut"—The Unfavorable Sides of Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 17, 1886.

I have read in Eastern papers a great many explanations of the origin of the word "chestnut," as a slang term, but I think I have struck the true solution. The chestnut on its native heath, and in its season, is a most profitable nut, but it is a very sensitive article, and easily affected by climatic changes, and is likewise often troubled with worms. Hence, the chestnut, when out of his element, is something stale, and the term, "chestnut," is applied to a stale story or a stale joke. I bought some roasted Italian chestnuts the other day from a street vendor, and came to a full realization of what vegetable decay means, but, fortunately, I didn't get worms. I don't like roasted worms, so I gave the nuts to a small newsboy. Small boys don't care for worms; they are used to them. I was also led to the reflection about chestnuts by noticing how the San Francisco newspapers teem with them. You will read as fresh telegraphic news in a San Francisco newspaper, with all the appropriate headings, some old yarn that has gone the rounds of the world, and even been translated into Timbuctoo language.

The originator of the newspaper chestnut was James Gordon Bennett, the elder, who, as I have read, was pestered one day with cries for "copy," and who got out of the dilemma by telling the foreman to take the cobwebbed and dusty accumulations of reprint which had cumbered the hooks for years, to set 'em up and get out a Sunday edition. This, I have heard, was the initiation of Sunday editions of American newspapers. But perhaps I am falling into the chestnut mood myself.

ANG TAI DUCK.

It is fortunate that this now notorious Chinese murderer—the slayer of Mr. and Mrs. Wickersham in Sonoma county—has been captured in Yokohama and fully identified—fortunate for the newspapers and their readers. Most all old Sacramentans will remember the case of Wells, the murderer, who was recognized and arrested by the Constable or Town Marshal in almost every town on the Pacific coast, and who, like the Bender family, hasn't been caught yet. If the Chinaman had not been overhauled in Japan, he would have developed into a Wells or Bender case. It is only a few daya ago that a fresh Constable in Fresno arrested Ang Tai Duck and was sure of his man. While this Chinaman committed a terrible crime and one deserving of the direst punishment the law could inflict, did it ever occur to those who are clamoring so loudly for his punishment that two young white men a short time ago wantonly shot and mortally wounded an inoffensive Chinese fisherman at Stockton, and left him to his fate in his boat, in which he lay helpless for twenty-four hours before discovered? A crime against a Chinaman by a white man does not justify a crime by a Chinaman against a white man, but let us be just and punish either offender strictly and impartially.

HAY FEVER,

Which, I believe, is a form of catarrh, has hitherto been considered a disease peculiar to the country lying east of the Alleghanies, but is said to be now quite common in San Francisco and Oakland. Tradition says that this ailment was invented by Henry Ward Beecher, who used to get vacation from Plymouth Church to go and explore for it in the White mountains. Beecher has a son who used to row a missionary boat for the conversion of the Indians in Alaska waters, but who is now a revenue official in that section of country, and it may be possible that the young man has wafted hay fever down here from his far northern clime. If report speaks true, young Beecher, like all ministers' sons, is considerable of a "wafter," and wafted a good many things around the Alaska region which were quite novel to the natives, and even astonished the oldest white residents.

To come back to hay fever, there is a strong prevalence of catarrh, asthma, influenza and kindred ailments in San Francisco and the towns close to the bay shore. This may be attributable to strong north winds, and consequent clouds of penetrating dust. They are watering the principal streets these days, but the ground drinks up the water like a Democratic politician getting outside of a bottle of whisky. The soil of San Francisco is as absorbent as a mining stock broker to a mud-hen's coin, or as an Oakland hotel of the pocketbook of a transient guest, and the next day after a heavy rain-storm the streets will be as dry as a temperance lecturer.

SHORT STOPS.

I noticed the following in a San Francisco Democratic paper the other day: "Hancock added to the obligations the country owed him by quietly dying with a boil on his neck, rather than write a book about the war." This moves me to take the liberty of remarking that, as General Hancock was a Democrat, it is not presumable that he was capable of writing a book about the war, or anything else. Any chump can have a boil on his neck if he will eat fat bacon in hot weather.

We have only had two severely sanguinary affairs since my last letter. In one instance a hoodlum killed the watchman in a hoodlum lodging-house, because he was requested to behave himself. In the other a long-standing feud between father and son, named Whalen, culminated in the son killing the father with a hatchet and hammer, and attempting his own life by cutting his throat and stabbing himself twice in the breast. The elder Whalen appears to have been a hard, overbearing man, imbued with a hatred for the son, which was not lessened by the fact that the son sided with his mother against his father, in reference to some property which Mrs. Whelan held in her own right, and of which the old man desired to obtain possession, though himself possessing considerable property. The son was a hoodlum, a thief and a desperate character, and had been in State Prison, with which fact the father constantly taunted him. The family lived a cat-and-dog life, with constant bickerings and threats against life. The son is a brute, but it looks as if there was an element of heredity in the case—that if the father had been good the son would not have been so bad.

The latest official defalcation is by Frank Murphy, Chief Clerk of the Justices' Courts — a nice, fat position even if honestly filled. Mr. Murphy's little slip is politely denominated in Democratic circles, a "shortage in his accounts;" but Mr. Murphy has been superseded, nevertheless, and will probably not shine as a great Democratic light in the ensuing campaign. It is not known that he has gone to join his friend, McCarthy, but he is, nevertheless, invisible to the naked eye of the police officers. He is believed to have taken a suburban residence within a few blocks of the new City Hall.

The appointment of Franks as United States Marshal is another of President Cleveland's thunder-claps from a clear sky on that portion of the Democracy which erstwhile so loudly boasted of its "influence" at Washington. Mr. Buckley, who, on the advent into power of "our party, which has been kept down for a quarter of a century, sir," went to Washington to kindly post Mr. Cleveland on California politics, and to suggest to him who to and who not to appoint, is sucking his burned fingers and has made up his mind that there is truth in the adage that a burned child dreads the fire. He has dropped all ambition to control Federal politics in California, and contents himself with the modest aspiration to control the politics of both parties in State and municipal matters. This he hopes to do as a Democratic leader in coalition with Dick Chute and Mike Conroy, the would-be arbiters of the fates and fortunes of the Republican party of the city and county of San Francisco. "The best-laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley."

THE only absolute specific for rheumatism is St. Jacobs Oil. Fifty cents.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Spring Fabrics—Jewelry—Mourning—February Notes—Exit Roughness.

NEW YORK, February 10, 1886.

Get what good you can of your rough wool dress in this its day. Soon it will be "out," and you quite "out" if wearing it. Next season will be smooth, they say, and prophesies are made of a run upon smooth woolen batiste, albatross or veiling. Canvas, however, will lead—canvas, pure and simple or showing admixture of other thoughts. Yet we shall not be left without a reminder of departed things. Rough woolen threads traverse, at times, this popular canvas; some few boucle loopings diversify summer surfaces, and an after shower of bourette dottings winds up a winter's storm of them. Beads and beaded fabrics, again, will bring about that variety always sought for. To yet greater extremes will these fancies go, and, between bustles and beads, one may expect to see wonders in the way of burden-carrying, to say nothing of a marvelous jingling. Still potent in

JEWELRY

Is the Pin (I spell it with a big "P")—pins of low or high grade; plain or decorated; coming up gradually to flower-like perfection and blossoming out to greatest expenditure in rare and beautiful combinings of enamel and precious gems. Lovely are the pansies, dew-laden roses, daisies and the like, while attendant leaves are radiant in high coloring and diamond-sparkled, or in delicate tracings imitate a clipping from some fairy vine. Animals or birds are cunningly wrought in gold or silver, with jeweled eyes or gem-adorned bodies; insects flash irridescent lights, and all these to the disadvantage of strait bar designs. Not a few of such devices are set as headings on long gold scarf-pins, intended to show when thrust through some accessory. Plainer, yet quite pretty pins simulate a ribbon bow, a true lover's knot, etc., and are really very serviceable while ornamental. Elegant

BRACELETS

Are of very small stones arranged in little squares and joined together, while diamonds or pearls are set in such a way as to form a double bracelet, that can be opened and become a necklace. The most stylish gold bracelets are a succession of small gold devices strung on gold spiral wire that, being elastic, allows them to slip over the hand; or again we see elastic gold cord with balls and tassels at the end. A broad bracelet would be as outlandish as a broad necklace or a large ear-ring. Narrowness as to the first two; smallness of size as to the last, is the rule. The necklace, a string of pearls, a row of diamonds on a very narrow gold chain, which may support a rich pendant. Velvet bands about the neck are still fashionable, with precious clasp or buckle, or a number of small designs can be placed on velvet to show them off. Cuff pins are a revival, and we also observe cuff buttons like those of other days. Gold or jeweled pins for the hair are very stylish, varied by many pretty trifles of similar order in tortoise shell.

MOURNING MATERIALS.

For light mourning, lustreless silk in small armure pattern is correct, or faille, at present so much liked, but both could be stylishly trimmed with crape, while dull wooden beads are suitable to all but heavy mourning, and here one can recall what has been said concerning them. Quite loaded down may the fashionable mourner be, and thus beladen forget her weight of sorrow. In deeper mourning, the first choice is Courtauld's crape on Priestley's silk warp Henrietta cloth, which, made of the finest silk and best Australian wool, is very durable, soft, and of beautiful finish, the genuine, being always rolled on a yellow-varnished board, showing the grain of the wood. It is well to remember, too, that the present is the time for the lavish use of crape, and also that quality in black material is far more important than in colors, which, when faded to a lighter shade can often be worn. But unspeakable are the horrors of rusty black.

FEBRUARY NOTES.

Hoods for sleighing are in great variety of shape and fabric. Velvet, silk, satin, plush, wool material or knitted wool, fur, feathers or chenille, the last three being generally used most for trimming. Those made of fur or feathers are very small, but others are quite large and with long cape at the back. Red opera hoods match red opera cloaks (now very popular), but many are in the most delicate colors and of expensive goods.

Muffs are ever so pretty and often fanciful in shape. Sometimes not more than six or seven inches long, and trimmed with lace, ribbon, fur, flowers or birds. Some few are made of lace and flowers; a minority, too, of feathers, with a bird in finish, but the greatest number are of material befurbelowed in many different ways. Fur muffs are, of course, much used, and often with only an addition of ribbon band and bow, nor is any accessory more than a matter of taste. Nothing is obligatory. A revival of the long boa, generally of long fur, has come as a surprise in midwinter.

Oxydized silver jewelry is very fashionable for morning wear, with tailor-made wool dresses. Most of the patterns are Japanese or antique, and the favorite form is a clasp for the throat. There is also something of a run on oxydized silver handles for umbrellas, but some object on the ground that the gloves become soiled by a black corroding from the silver. One or sometimes two of the very large metal buttons, now seen on dresses, forms a stylish substitute for a brooch at the throat.

ROSALIND MAY.

MY COUSIN.

If you should once see my remarkable cousin,
Miss Dorcas Elizabeth Deborah Ann,
I know you would choose her from out of a dozen,
And prove yourself thus a remarkable man.
She'll harness a horse in the time of a minute,
And hitch to a buggy in one minute more,
Then step from the wheel with agility in it,
And drive with a flourish away from the door.

She'll bring home a calf in the back of her wagon,
For which she had bargained with Timothy Burr;
A trade that the cutest of drovers might brag on,
Though nothing but every-day business with her.

She's awake with the lark when the daylight is breaking,
And cheery and fresh are the tones of her call,
"Get up, all ye lazy ones—time you were waking!"
As loud with the broomstick she raps on the wall.

She plants the tomatoes, and weeds out the onions,
And trims up the quince bushes early in March;
She doctors the neighbors for chilblains and bunions,
And puts in my collars a plenty of starch;
She sings in the choir by the side of the tenor,
And gives a sharp look at the blundering bass;
She plays the church organ with energy when her
Assistance is wanted in any such case.

She knows what is what, and can tell which from t'other,
In household affairs she's as keen as a knife,
She is kindness itself, though her scape-gallows brother
Gets now and then thrashed to the edge of his life;
She cuts the boys' hair with a bright pair of scissors,
A little bit stubby and notched off behind,
And has the rare gift, which exclusively is hers,
Of making the roguish young savages mind.

She never gets weary of helping and working,
Nor moodily sits "on a bench in the shed,"
Like some who are given to sulking and shirking,
To whimper and grumble and wish herself dead.
She mends up my gloves and embroiders my necktie,
And sews the new binding around my lapel;
But all she can do you will hardly expect I
In one little poem can suitably tell.

She is not very old; some assert she is forty;
I don't think she's thirty; you need not be told,
Some ladies grow younger, and she's of that sort I
Am firmly persuaded can never grow old.
I'm thirty myself, and as long as I've known her,
She hasn't changed any—if truth's in a rhyme,
I asked her one day if the love I had shown her
Was worth a return? But "she hadn't got time!"
—[New York Sun.

AN OPEN POLAR SEA.—Lieut. Greely believes in the theory, and asserts the same in his lectures in England, that there is an open sea some 1,500 miles in diameter round about the Pole that never freezes, and conjectures that the Pole itself is the center of an ice-capped land, covered with ice from 1,000 to 4,000 feet thick. These conclusions are rejected by prominent Arctic authorities in England.

OLD AGE.

ITS STEALTHY APPROACH AND NOISELESS TREAD.

A Scientific Discussion as to Its Cause, and How It May be Retarded.

The principal characteristics of old age, as demonstrated by anatomical research, are a deposition of fibrinous, gelatinous and earthy material in the system. Every organ of the body, during old age, is especially prone to ossific deposits. The earthy deposits have been found to consist primarily of phosphates and carbonates of limes combined with other calcareous salts.

According to the researches of Dr. Williams, of England, man begins in a gelatinous and ends in an osseous or bony condition. From the cradle to the grave a gradual process of ossification is undoubtedly present, but after passing middle age the ossific tendency becomes more markedly developed, until it finally ushers in senile decrepitude. These earthy deposits during old age materially interfere with the due performance of function by the organs, hence we find imperfect circulation in the aged; the heart gradually becomes ossified, the larger blood vessels blocked up with calcareous matter, and nutrition hindered.

A distinguished physiologist says: "If repair was always equal to waste, life would only terminate by accident." And it is the opinion of eminent scientists that the majority of all who pass 60 years suffer more or less from these ossific deposits. Therefore, bearing these facts in mind, we plainly see that the real change which produces old age is nothing more or less than a slow but stealthy accumulation of calcareous matter throughout the system. The idea that old age is brought about simply, or at all, by a decline of the vital principle has long since been discarded by scientists, and the true cause found to be that of gradual disintegration of the tissues because of the inadequate supply of blood. Following out the ideas of Dr. Williams, this process is believed to be of a chemical nature, and the causes being nothing more or less than ossific deposits, let us for a moment look for the causes and influences leading to the condition we have described.

THE TWO PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF OLD AGE

Are, first, fibrinous and gelatinous substances; and second, calcareous deposits. According to recent researches of Delaney Evins, the origin of the first may undoubtedly be traced to the destruction of atmospheric oxygen, and demonstrable by the following argument:

In the air we breathe the relative proportion of oxygen to nitrogen is 22 to 78; and, although oxygen is in far smaller bulk, yet it is the most active element. Now, oxygen has an affinity for every other element except fluorine, and as oxygen plays by far the most important part in these chemical changes constantly at work in the economy, life itself is but a constant waste by oxidation and reparation by food. In the blood exists albumen and fibrin, themselves resolved into component parts, carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, sulphur and phosphorous. Fibrin, it is claimed, contains one and five-tenths more oxygen than albumen. Now, oxygen converts albumen into fibrin, fibrin itself being but an oxide of albumen. Although unquestionably fibrin nourishes the organs of our body, yet it becomes at times, as we reach the cool and shady walks in the evening of life, accumulated in redundant quantity, blockading the streams of life as doth the chilling winds of winter the mountain rivulets. There is always a struggle going on in our bodies between accumulation and elimination, and thus it is that the fibrinous and gelatinous accumulations of old age are chiefly traceable to chemical action of atmospheric oxygen.

The calcareous deposits next claim our attention, being proved by anatomical investigation to be peculiarly characteristic of old age. In the human body water forms 70 per cent. of its aggregate weight; in fact, there is not a single tissue but contains water as a necessary ingredient. Now, water holds certain salts in solution, which become more or less deposited, notwithstanding the large proportion eliminated through the secretions, and it is but a question of time before these minute particles deposited by the blood have a marked effect in causing the stiffness and aridity of advanced life. The reason why in early life the deposit of earthy matter or salts is so infinitesimal is simply because they have not had time to accumulate. Besides providing the requisite elements of nutrition, food contains calcareous salts, which being deposited in the arteries, veins and capillaries, become the proximate cause of ossification and old age.

HOW TO RETARD THESE CHANGES.

Having now traced the primary existence of calcareous matter to food itself, it is consequently a subject of no small moment to ascertain the various dietetic articles containing these salts. As a matter of fact, everything we eat does contain them to a greater or less degree. The cereals are found most rich in them; so bread itself, the so-called staff of life, except in great moderation, most assuredly favors the deposition of these salts in the system. The more nitrogenous our food, the greater its percentage of calcareous matter; hence a diet composed principally of fruit, from its lack of nitrogen, is best adapted for preventing or suspending ossification.

Moderation in eating ever must be of great value as an agent for retarding the advent of senile decay. Large eaters more rapidly bring on ossific deposits by taking in more than is utilized or excreted, naturally resulting in blockading the vessels and destroying their normal functions. According to the best authority I have been able to consult, the following seem to be the best articles of food, as containing the least earthy salts: Fruit, fish, poultry, flesh of young mutton and beef, because, as before stated, of their being less nitrogenous. Fluids, as part of the diet, are of special import. All well and spring water contains considerable of the earthy salts, and should therefore be avoided, and cistern water used in its stead, because water is the most universal solvent known. Therefore, when taken into the system clear of foreign matter, it is to that extent the better prepared to dissolve and take up those earthy salts, and convey them out of the system. The addition of 15 or 20 drops of dilute phosphoric acid to the glass of water, and drank three times a day, will add to the solubility of these earthy salts.

MECHANICAL AND INVENTION.

A new system of drying lumber by surrounding it with common salt is just now attracting attention. The peculiar power of salt for absorbing moisture is well known.

Watches may be sent for testing to the Kew Observatory in London, and a certificate of excellence will be given, but so extreme is the accuracy required that no watch can be marked first-class which varies as much as one tick in 43,000.

For turning and drilling wrought-iron and steel one ounce of a mixture of soft soap with half its weight of pearl-ash in about one gallon of boiling water is in everyday use in most engineering shops. The work, though constantly moist, does not rust.

It has been estimated that from a single pound of steel, costing about 50 cents, there can be manufactured 100,000 watch screws, worth $11. Some of these machine-made screws are so small that an uneducated eye requires the aid of a magnifying glass to see what they really are.

The manufacture of malleable nickel, as the result of M. Garnier's experiments, has been realized by the addition of 0.3 per cent. of phosphorous or manganese, and others have found that by adding 1-10 to 1-3 per cent. of magnesium it is practicable to weld the nickel thus obtained to iron and steel, roll it out in sheets and shape it into tubes, pipes, etc.

Some of the soldering fluids used are injurious to tools and also to parts that have been laid on the bench where such fluids have been used. The following receipt will do the work as well, and will not rust and tarnish any more than water would: Take two ounces of alcohol and put into a bottle, and add about a teaspoonful of chloride of zinc, and shake until dissolved. Use it in the same manner as the muriate of zinc, or muriatic acid and zinc. It has no bad smell.

Experiments have been made at Middlesborough with liquid fuel for ships. One of the most successful has been made with the steamship Emanuel, which was fitted with tanks to hold the oil—a waste product from the Middlesborough Chemical Works. The steamer has just returned from a trip on the Mediterranean, and the engineer reports most favorable results.

The new style of paving block, as described in the *American Manufacturer*, is composed of a hollow iron shell filled with any desired concrete, the shells being arched underneath, and for street paving are four inches wide and from ten to twelve inches long. The blocks, or filled shells, are laid against each other upon the prepared roadbed, and the form of the bottom compacts the sand underneath, making the whole structure very firm and solid. The surface of a street paved with these blocks would be about as smooth as if paved with asphalt.

A lamp has been invented on a principle which precludes the possibility of the oil escaping, and thus an explosion is made impossible. Our readers will be acquainted with the "unspillable" ink-bottle, in which an inside channel of glass about two-thirds the hight of the vessel descends from its top, having an open and somewhat narrowed bottom, the arrangement making it impossible, or nearly impossible, for the liquid to escape. The same principle is adopted in this lamp, from which the chances of the oil spilling are even fewer than the chances of the ink spilling.

The best shining black ink, used for mourning paper, and the manufacture of which has up to the present time been kept secret by makers, may be prepared, according to the *Papier Zeitung*, from lampblack, borax and shellac. The ink is made as follows: In one litre of hot water sixty grammes of borax are dissolved, and to this solution three times the quantity of shellac is added. After this mixture has been properly dissolved the necessary quantity of lampblack is added, the whole being constantly stirred. Should the luster not be satisfactory, more shellac is used.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

By the aid of a recent French invention divers are now enabled to descend 800 feet below the surface of the water.

Professor Bakhuyzen, of the Leiden Observatory, finds reason for believing that a part of the planetary surface of Mars is liquid.

European manufacturers are said to be adopting the plan for making paper as tough as wood or leather by mixing chloride of zinc with the pulp in the course of manufacture.

From the solar eclipse of September 8th, the central line of which passed over a part of New Zealand, near Cook's Strait, it is expected that the cause of the corona will be disclosed through the labors of Australian astronomers.

Diamilla Muller attributes the whirlwinds sometimes observed by aeronauts to the collision of two atmospheric currents coming from the opposite directions, and traces a close analogy between them and the eddies produced in streams by similar causes.

Contaminated water passed through six inches of green sand, coke, animal charcoal or spongy iron, is wholly freed from the micro-organisms which cause disease. The material is to be powdered sufficiently fine to pass through a seive of forty meshes to the inch.

The proposed universal day meets with no encouragement from astronomers. Upon the proposition to count the hours of the day from 0 to 24 in civil life, one of them says that it will scarcely ever be adopted, for nobody (except, perhaps, sick people lying in bed) will have patience to count the strokes of the clock up to 24.

Careful experiment has disclosed the fact that a single square foot of leaf surface in the case of soft, thin-leafed plants, will, during fair weather, exhale aqueous vapor at the rate of one and one-quarter ounces daily. At night the rate is only about one-fifth as rapid as during the day, and during rainy weather there is absolutely no evaporation.

In a communication to the Meteorological Society of Austria, M. G. Ligner has described the remarkable discovery that the moon has an influence on a magnetized needle. The phenomenon is said to be more prominent when the moon is nearest to the earth, and to be very marked when she is passing from the full to her first or second quarter. The disturbance reaches a maximum when the moon is in the plane of the equator, and is greater during the southern than the northern declination.

FACTS CONCERNING HEALTH.

To be sprightly, live rightly, eat lightly, rest nightly, very quietly and long.

Laugh and be cheerful and generous, that others may grow fat and happy over your good works.

The germs which give rise to malarial fever have been found by two Italian physiologists.

A strong decoction of New Zealand flax has been used with success by Surgeon-Major Monckton, of Kumara Hospital, as a dressing in hundreds of cases of lacerations and amputations. In his opinion there is nothing equal to it in promoting healthy granulation.

In the German army salicylic suet is now used universally for foot sores, sores from riding, etc., and is found much more satisfactory than the salicyclic powder which was formerly employed. The salicylic suet is composed of two parts of pure salicylic acid and ninety-eight parts of the best mutton suet.

A comparative statement of the death-rate in England and Wales in the two decennial periods of 1871-1880 and 1861-1870 has just been published, and shows a decrease of 1,100 deaths a year in each million inhabitants. The deaths from diphtheria and fevers, supposed to be due to unhealthy surroundings, were greatly reduced in number.

A Russian paper says: "During the last fifteen years the inhabitants of a malarial locality in Kharkoo Government in Russia have used the crab powder with great success against fevers. The power is prepared in the following way: Live crabs ars covered with whisky until they get asleep; then they are put on a bread-pan in a hot oven, thoroughly dried and pulverized, and the powder passed through a fine sieve. One dose, a teaspoonful, is generally sufficient to cure the intermittent fever; in very obstinate cases a second dose is required. Each dose is invariably preceded by a glass of aloe mixture ae a purgative. The powder is used in that locality in preference to quinine."

POLECAT JUSTICE.—One of the jurors for the present term of Court, in returning to duty at Townsontown, Md., one Monday morning, encountered a polecat upon the road, which, upon being molested, made fight with the weapon peculiar to that pretty little animal, coming out ahead by a large majority. The juryman was puzzled; he knew not what to do. Far from home, he could not turn back—and then, he was on a panel, and foreman at that; so he bravely pursued his journey. Arriving at the Court-house, he was surprised to note the special attention he received, and even the honorable Judge seemed particularly mindful of his presence. When the panel retired to the jury-room, and were locked up, it is said they were very far from an agreement upon a verdict of the case involved, but that the foreman, on this particular occasion, seemed to possess a powerful influence in harmonizing opinions, so that an agreement was soon reached. The idea is suggested that polecats might be advantageously used upon stubborn juries.

CURE FOR STAMMERING.—Colonel Hogeland tells of a sure cure for stammering. A person who does not stammer, without being conscious of it, as he begins to speak, lets the tongue rest against the roof of the mouth; the contrary is the case with the stammerer. Now, if the person who stammers will, when he begins to speak, press the tongue to the roof of his mouth he will find he can speak as easily and fluently as any one else. The remedy is a simple one, and hundreds of persons may be benefited by the knowledge of it.

SUMMER colds are the worst; they are out of season. Take Red Star Cough Cure.

IN A PRESS-ROOM.

I love the rumbling of the steam-power press better than the rattle and war of artillery.—[Dr. E. H. Chapin.

Down the long basement, ranged a row,
All day the swift-wheeled presses go;
Tireless in purpose, future fraught,
Heavy artillery of thought;
And instinct with a loyal sense
That waits upon intelligence,
All day outrings their iron clang
And clatter of steel and rythmic bang.

Yes, mere machines for type and ink—
And yet I fancy that they think,
And that some forceful spirit stirs
Within their ponderous cylinders;
For words of wisdom oft are told
By the white paper onward rolled,
And deep prophetic lore let fall
By the grim type that knows it all.

These paper missiles, random sent,
Shall shake the vaulted continent;
Or flash a simultaneous gain
To many a quick, receptive brain;
Or battle down some mighty wrong,
Or ancient idol, cherished long,
Oh! who can measure, who can guess,
The giant potence of the press?

O enginery of boon or blight!
Who dares to wield should wield aright;
Who dares to wield, of this is sure—
So long as earth and days endure,
The printed sentence forward speeds
To farthest bound of human needs;
And thus I muse amid the clang
And clatter of steel and rhythmic bang.
—[N. A. Lindsey in Boston Transcript.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

THE CALIFORNIA

JUTE MILL COMPANY

HAVING PERFECTED ITS IMPROVEMENTS and added largely to its machinery, is now in a position to make contracts for Grain, Wool, Ore or other Bags, Burlaps of every width or weight. Twines, Gunny Cloth or Potato Gunnies, Hop Cloth, etc.

Particular attention is requested to their double-sown Eureka Grain Sacks, specially manufactured to meet the requirements of the Combined Harvester.

These Bags possess elements of strength and durability that render them far superior to any other Bag on the market.

WILSON, WHITE & CO.,
Selling Agents.
316 California street.

GRAIN SACKS FOR 1886

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON SALE AT lowest market rates, for spot or forward delivery, Calcutta, Oakland and California Jute Mill Grain Sacks; 40, 45 and 60-inch Calcutta Burlaps; 3½ and 4-lb California Wool Bags.

WILSON, WHITE & CO.,
316 California street.

INDIAN PRODUCTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED TO execute commissions for Jute, Jute Butts or Rejections, Saltpeter, Linseed, Shellac or other Indian productions. No charge for cabling for quotations Calcutta correspondents, Messrs. Schoene, Kilburn & Co.

WILSON, WHITE & CO.,
fe2-3p1mTuS 316 California street.

TREES! TREES!

—AND—

PLANTS

IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES, both Wholesale and Retail, at the CAPITAL NURSERIES, Sacramento. Fruit of all kinds; Shade and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Flowering Plants, Shrubbery, Evergreens, etc. Everything in the Nursery Line; healthy and free from Scale Bugs. PRICES LOW. Call and see our stock, which we think is the finest in the State. We also do a large SEED business: Garden, Flower, Field and Grass Seeds, both Wholesale and Retail. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE free on application. Principal Office: J and Front streets. Tree Yard: Second street, adjoining Passenger Depot C. P. R. R. Branch Yard (After January 15th): At Old Stand, I and Seventh streets, near Court House. Address all communications to

W. R. STRONG & CO.,
fe8-tf Sacramento, Cal.

TO FRUIT GROWERS!

REDUCED PRICES IN FRUIT TREES. Good one-year-old Peach, Plum, Prune and Apricot Trees, $8 per hundred. Other Fruit Trees, one and two years old, from 10 to 25 cents each, at SACRAMENTO BRANCH NAPA VALLEY NURSERY,

Eleventh and J streets, Sacramento.
ja25-2m E. PARSONS, Agent.

W. E. CHAMBERLAIN & T. A. ROBINSON.

PACIFIC Business College, 320 POST ST. SAN FRANCISCO.

LIFE SCHOLARSHIPS, $75,
Full Business Course.

Six Months' Course, including Shorthand, Type Writing, Telegraphy, Modern Languages, English and Mathematical Branches, and the Complete Business Course, $75.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
ja7-4p2mTuThS

KOHLER & CHASE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BAND INSTRUMENTS and Band Supplies, Pianos and Organs. a12-3mTuThS&wtf

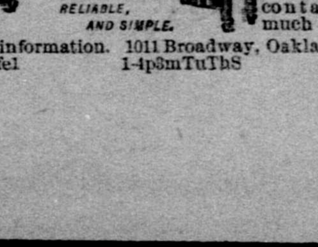
PENNYROYAL PILLS

"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."

The Original and Only Genuine.

Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless Imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 4c. (stamps) to us for particulars in letter by return mail. NAME PAPER. Chichester Chemical Co., 2813 Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chichester's English" Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other.
n5-1yTuThS&w1y



The Halstead Incubator Co. Price, from $20 up. Model Brooder, $5 up. Thoroughbred Poultry and Eggs. Send for Catalogue containing much valuable information. 1011 Broadway, Oakland, Cal
fel 1-4p3mTuThS

GENERAL NOTICES.

A new process discovered by Dr. E. Weiss, the celebrated German botanist, for irregularities, monthly periods, delicate conditions and all other trouble from colds, etc.; no medicine need be taken. Sole agent, DR. POPPER, 127 Montgomery street; positively guaranteed not to injure the system; can be used at home; send for it; help for all. fe18-1m

Personal Comeliness

Is greatly enhanced by a fine set of teeth. On the other hand, nothing so detracts from the effect of pleasing features, fine eyes and a graceful figure, as yellow teeth. That popular toilet article SOZODONT checks their decay, and renders them as white as snow. m16-1yTuThS

Baths.—For all kinds of Baths, Electric and Magnetic Treatment for Ladies and Gentlemen, go to the New Hammam, 922 9th st. d22-t

S. S. & F. L. Southworth, Dentists, Sac s3-tf

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 fe8-1yMWS

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

CANDIDATES.

A CARD.

THERE ARE CERTAIN PARTIES IN THIS city who take quite an interest in my affairs, by circulating rumors that I am not a candidate for Second Trustee. Now, let me say that when I conclude not to be a candidate I will let my friends know it without giving any trouble to those parties "who have the 'slate,' already made, and are ready to run the 'machine.'" [fe17-1w] JOHN RIDER.

CAPT. E. M. STEVENS

WILL BE A

CANDIDATE

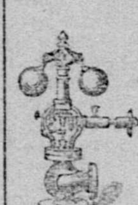
FOR THE OFFICE OF

CHIEF OF POLICE

AT THE COMING ELECTION. fe16-1w

FOR CHIEF OF POLICE.

AT THE EARNEST SOLICITATION OF many citizens I announce myself a Candidate for Chief of Police at the ensuing election. In doing so I rely upon the support of those who believe that I have faithfully performed the duties of an officer during the past thirteen years of my experience as a member of the force. In the event of my election I shall, to the best of my ability, see that the laws and ordinances are properly enforced. [fe2-td*] J. M. WOODS.



Wood-working

MACHINERY

Of all kinds, of Best Make, and LOWEST PRICE.

SAWMILL AND SHINGLE MACHINERY.

Hoe Chisel Tooth Saws, etc.

ENGINE GOVERNORS

Iron-Working Tools,

Crosby Steam Gauges

ENGINES and BOILERS

OF ANY CAPACITY, Etc

TATUM & BOWEN,
25 to 31 Main street, San Francisco
ap19-2ptfS Manufacturers and Agents.

LEA & PERRINS'

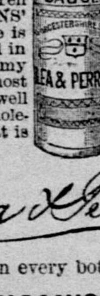
SAUCE

(THE WORCESTERSHIRE)

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS' that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."



SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, WELSH-RAREBITS, &c.

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of the genuine.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y.,

AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.
jy11-1yS

HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC

Veterinary Specifics

Cure Diseases of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep

DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY,

In use for over 20 years by Farmers, Stockbreeders, Horse R. R., &c.

Used by U. S. Government.

STABLE CHART

Mounted on Rollers & Book Mailed Free.

Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

HUMPHREYS'

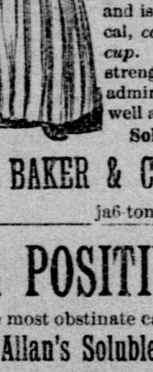
HOMEOPATHIC

SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for

Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,

and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—Humphreys' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S

Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup*. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

ja6-tomy6&s6toja6WS

A POSITIVE

Cure without Medicine. Patented October 16, 1876.

One box will cure the most obstinate case in four days or less.

Allan's Soluble Medicated Bougies.

No nauseous doses of cubebs, copaiba or oil of sandalwood, that are certain to produce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of the stomach. Price, $1 50. Sold by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price. For further particulars send for circular. P. O. Box 1,533.

J. C. ALLAN CO.,
83 John st., New York.
n21-1yTuThS

CURE.

McMUNN'S ELIXIR OF

OPIUM

Is the pure extract from the drug from which all the hurtful properties are removed and the medical ones retained. No headache, costiveness or sickness of the stomach attend its use. Price, 50 cents. All druggists. n5-1yTuThS

MEN

ONLY. A Quick, Permanent Cure for Lost Manhood, Debility, Nervousness, Weakness. No quackery. Indisputable proofs. Book sent sealed, free. ERIE MED. CO., BUFFALO, N. Y. o31-8mTuThS

AUCTIONS.

W. H. Sherburn,

REAL ESTATE,

FARM STOCK, MERCHANDISE

—AND—

Household Furniture

AUCTIONEER!

OFFICE AND SALESROOM:

No. 323 K STREET, SACRAMENTO.

AUCTION SALESDAY AT SALESROOM

SATURDAY.

I have on hand a large assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY, RANGES, MIRRORS, PICTURES, etc., which I am selling Cheap for Cash.

BANKING HOUSES.

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. fe8-6m

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. ja24-1s6m

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. ja11-4ptf

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. ja6-tf

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. d6-1p1m

RAILROADS, STEAMERS, ETC.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

(PACIFIC SYSTEM).

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARE DUE TO ARRIVE —AT— SACRAMENTO.

LEAVE (FOR)	FROM JANUARY 10, 1886.	ARRIVE (FROM)
7:20 A.	Calistoga and Napa	6:45 P.
*2:40 P.	" " "	*12:10 P.
12:40 P.	Colfax	11:10 A.
11:15 A.	Delta & Portland, via Davis	3:35 P.
¶*6:05 A.	Redding, via Chico	¶*11:30 P.
6:45 P.	Knights Landing	7:05 A.
*5:15 P.	{ Mojave, Deming, } Expr's	*9:00 A.
¶‡8:00 P.	{ El Paso and East } Emgr't	¶‡11:10 P.
7:15 P.	{ Ogden and East } Express	7:00 A.
7:15 P.	{ " " } Emigr't	7:00 A.
2:50 P.	Red Bluff, via Marysville	11:30 A.
6:00 A.	San Francisco, via Benicia	8:00 P.
7:20 A.	" " "	6:45 P.
2:40 P.	" " "	12:10 P.
11:25 A.	" " " Livermore	2:25 P.
*10:00 A.	" " " steamer	§6:00 A.
11:25 A.	San Jose	2:25 P.
11:25 A.	Stockton and Galt	2:25 P.
*5:15 P.	" "	*9:00 A.
*11:25 A.	Tulare and Fresno	
7:20 A.	Vallejo	12:10 P.
2:40 P.	"	†6:45 P.
	S. and P. R. R.	
*4:00 P.	Folsom	*9:40 A.
*7:30 A.	Shingle Springs	*2:35 P.

A. For Morning. P. For Afternoon.
* Sundays excepted. † Sundays only.
§ Mondays excepted.
¶ Freight and Accommodation Trains.

A. N. TOWNE, General Manager.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
jy1-tf

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

ORDINANCE NO. 210.

Levying the Taxes for the Fiscal Year commencing on the First Monday in April, 1886.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE CITY of Sacramento do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. There is hereby levied on each one hundred dollars' worth of taxable property in the city of Sacramento, for the current expenses for the fiscal year commencing on the first Monday in April, 1886: For the General Tax, one hundred cents; for the Fire Departmen Tax, twenty-five cents (including one cent for the Fire Department Bond and Interest Tax); for the School Tax, fifteen cents; for the Levee and Drainage Tax, ten cents; for the Street Repair Tax, fifteen cents; for the Street Sprinkling Tax, ten cents; for the Police Tax, fifteen cents; for the Library Tax, five cents; for the Fowle Bond Redemption Tax, five cents; for the Sewer Tax, ten cents.

JOHN Q. BROWN,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Passed February 16, 1886.
fe18-10t E. H. MCKEE, Clerk.

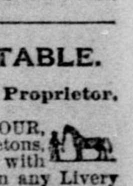
SACRAMENTO CITY BONDS.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE FUNDED Debt Sinking Fund of the city of Sacramento hereby give notice that there will be in said Fund about $90,000, in gold and silver coin, applicable to the purchase of outstanding City Bonds funded under Acts of 1858 and 1864, and they will receive Sealed Proposals until 9 o'clock of the 8th day of MARCH, 1886, for the surrender of such Bonds, with all past due coupons removed therefrom. No bids higher than 35 cents on the dollar will be considered. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Address "Funded Debt Commissioners, Sacramento City, Cal."

H. O. BEATTY, } Commissioners.
CHAS. R. PARSONS, }

February 11, 1886. fe12-4p3w

SACRAMENTO PLANING MILL



MANUFACTURERS OF DOORS, Windows, Blinds, Moldings, Finish Door and Window Frames. Brackets and Turning Stair Work a Specialty.

Corner Front and Q streets, Sacramento.

HARTWELL, HOTCHKISS & STALKER.
ja29-4p1m

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. fe7-tf