NATURAL GAS.

ITS WONDERS IN AND AROUND PITTSBURG.

Thirty Miles of Pipe in Operation—How the Gas is "Struck"—Ignorant Geologists.

Not the wildest fancies of sober, slow-going people in the rest of the Union can picture the excitement that the gas wells have created in Pittsburg. I fancy that San Francisco, in the blooming days of the Bonanza mine and the Comstock lode, when Senator Sharon made twenty-five million dollars in a year, was something to be compared to it.

The opening of three natural gas wells and their utilization as fuel generators marks an era in the nineteen century. Even the taming and binding of electricity is not more marvelous.

It was before 7 o'clock in the morning when our train reached the outskirts of the city. The great shops had not yet started their hum and roar for the day. We passed close to a huge black mill, with its chimneys standing like masts of a ship. There was one small iron pipe that had a cloud of flame rolling and lapping about it, changing with every gust of wind. This was my first sight of natural gas. The pipe was what was called a "stand pipe." They are common enough in Pittsburg. The pressure from the wells is so heavy that the fluid can not be shut off and let on at will. When not in use it must be allowed to burn or escape in some way. The usual way is to conduct it off by an extra chimney and set fire to it at the top, and let it burn all night. In Pittsburg and vicinity a quantity equal to seventy thousand bushels of coal thus goes to waste every day, they say.

The Philadelphia company is putting in pipe connections in factories and private residences at the rate of forty a day. They keep 1,500 men constantly employed laying gas mains. The fluid is already used as fuel in thirty-four iron and steel works, sixty-six glass factories, 300 other manufacturing establishments and 3,000 private residences. At this time gas is used in such quantity that it has taken the place of 10,000 tons of coal a day that would be otherwise consumed. When the work is complete Pittsburg will be as clean as New York. And coal will be so cheap that dealers can "hardly give it away."

It is probable that the fluid can be struck almost anywhere in Western Pennsylvania. But the largest bunch of wells are those at Murrysville, twenty-two miles from Pittsburg. The gas is conveyed by pipes from here and elsewhere to the city. The greatest length of these pipes is thirty miles. There is doubt, they say, whether a line can be made much longer than that. The pressure is lost by friction of the pipes at the rate of seven pounds to the mile. Unless some new methods of conducting it are discovered, therefore the dreams of a line of natural gas one hundred miles long can hardly be realized. Mills must remain here. But why could it not be pumped?

One of the memorable experiences of my life was my visit to the gas wells of Murrysville. It was a cold, muddy, snowy, neck-risking ride, but—well, I would do it again.

As we neared the place I heard a strange, steady murmur. It sounded like the noise of the surf in a high sea. It sounded like an engine as big as the United States Capitol building at Washington blowing off steam.

"There she goes," said Stewart. "Do you hear her? That's the old gas well. She goes a bizzin' just that way all the time; bizz, bizz. I wouldn't like to live around there for a steady thing."

No more would I. Of a calm day the roar can be heard nine miles away. At the wells themselves, when gas is first struck, it is deafening. The workmen put cotton in their ears to protect their hearing.

The force of the gas is tremendous. It is such, that when first struck, it hurls everything before it, this blind, mad force rushing towards a venting place. Tools weighing two or three tons are thrown many feet into the air. Thus far the stream has always been struck in a layer of sand. Striking the gas is called "shooting a well." It is more like a well shooting, one would think.

Gas is reached at a depth of 1,300 to 2,000 feet in western Pennsylvania. It costs $3 a foot to bore. At Tolono, Ill., however, the fluid was struck at a depth of 700 feet.

As we rounded a hill and looked into a valley in front we saw Murrysville. Huge wooden derricks, tapering slim toward the top, filled the landscape. To the right of the view was the great well that made the "bizzing." The gas shoots in a straight line 20 to 30 feet in the air. We saw where it issued by the water that poured out along with it. Water is always struck with the gas. It is a salt water. The mineral frequently incrusts the plating of a well till it chokes the orifice. Then the tubing must be cleaned. Wells have seemed sometimes to diminish in supply from this cause. When the incrustation is removed the stream returns to its full quantity.

Great care is taken to avoid explosions or other dangers. At intervals along the lines are stations, through which the pipes are passed. At these points huge safety valves are inserted, so that when the pressure is greater than a certain number of pounds the valves are blown open and the gas escapes.

To separate the gas from the water that pours out along with it, a powerful tank is placed at the mouth of the well. Confining the gas as it escapes is called "piping off" a well. The gas and water are together conducted into the large tank. The water, being heavy, falls to the bottom of the receiver. The gas rises to the top, and passes into a pipe, which conducts it away in any desired direction. Connected with each well is one of the iron "stand pipes" mentioned, through which the fluid escapes when not in use. It is ignited at the top of the tube, so as not to poison the atmosphere. The stand pipe must be some distance away from the derrick and buildings around the mouth of the well, otherwise with every gust of wind it would lap them in flames and destroy them.

This fuel gas is not a good illuminant naturally. At present two sets of gas pipes are necessary, therefore, in houses—one for heat, the other for light. But the day I visited the gas wells it was announced that an inventive genius had discovered a way of treating and enriching it so that it could be used for illuminating as well. If this be true, than the problem will be indeed solved. The Bunson burner is used for the fuel gas, both in private houses and factories. The white hot heat that can thus be produced is something marvelous. A flue must be provided to carry off the products of combustion, otherwise they would soon poison the air.

When gas is common for fuel, cooking will be as neat work as piano playing. It will be a good deal more fun. At least a third of the burden of housekeeping will be lifted in winter. Next to Murrysville, the most prolific of the Pittsburg wells are found at Tarentum, a village twenty miles northeast of the city. But there is no telling where it will or will not be found. It may underlie the whole United States, for all anybody knows. About the only point that has been certainly proved in the search for it is that geologists are ignoramuses. As often as any way, gas is found exactly where they have staked their scientific reputation that there was none. It does not particularly follow the oil fields. It has, more often than otherwise, been struck in regions where there are clay and limestone layers above and sand below.

In boring the bit passes through four strata of sand at the west Pennsylvania wells. There is no sign of diminution in the supply so far. One well has been discharging twelve years, and is as flush as ever. The gas is believed to be in a constant course of formation, and to be generated by the action of water upon the subterranean hydrocarbon oils.—[Cincinnati Times.

Eccentric Marriages.

There is no end to the matrimonial extravagances that are continually being perpetrated. What strangely assorted couples you meet every day in the street, in private life, everywhere! There would almost appear to be no kind of incongruity which could not be found—no kind of disparity physical, intellectual or moral, which, if an obstacle to union at all, has not been overcome.

What, for example, could be more absurd than the marriage, in a small agricultural village in England, of a couple whose united ages came to 158 years, the bridegroom being 77 and the bride 81? Nor was this the only peculiar feature of this extraordinary union. The bridegroom's Christian name was Thomas, and the bride's Mary; and this was the third Mary that Thomas had selected as his partner, while it was also the third Thomas to whom Mary had been united by the conjugal bond. To crown all, both were in receipt of parochial relief to the extent of two shillings per week.

Some very eccentric matrimonial arrangements are occasionally brought to light in our Courts of law. A singular illustration occurred in London of the extraordinary views that often prevail among people of a certain class as to the way in which private agreements affect marriage. The parties in the case in question were a porter and a cook, who had married on the express understanding embodied in a formal agreement, that unless and until the latter should "arrive at the following accomplishments, namely, piano, singing, reading, writing, speaking and deportment," the "said marrying" was to be no more thought of, and considered null and void. The pair were regularly married; and, as the lady did not master the required accomplishments, continued to live apart for fourteen years, the husband fully believing that "female of us," as the woman was denominated in the agreement, was not his wife. When, however, the case came up for decision, the Judge was of a different opinion.

Marriages which are not in themselves very peculiar are sometimes rendered very much so by the eccentric manner in which they are gone about. A number of years ago a wedding took place at which the happy pair had no sooner been united than, to the amazement of every one except the officiating clergyman, who had been let into the secret a few minutes before, the eldest brother of the bride advanced with one of the blushing bridesmaids and requested that the ceremony should be repeated for their behoof. It appearing that all the necessary preliminaries had been duly arranged, the demand was complied with, and the company had to celebrate two weddings instead of one. [Selected.

Jeff Davis on the Assassination.

The assassination of Lincoln created a profound sensation at the South, where the people believed that it would bring upon them a weight of condemnation and a severity of punishment they would not have otherwise been compelled to bear. On the fifth day after the assassination, while Jefferson Davis was addressing a crowd of curious and panicky people from the steps of the house of a Mr. Bates in Charlotte, N. C., the following dispatch was handed to him:

GREENSBOROUGH, April 19, 1865.

His Excellency President Davis: President Lincoln was assassinated in the theater, in Washington, on the night of the 14th instant. Seward's house was entered on the same night, and he was repeatedly stabbed, and is probably mortally wounded. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Mr. Bates, whose guest Davis was, testified that Davis, after reading the dispatch to the people, said: "If it were to be done, it were better it were well done." Soon after Breckinridge, having come to see Davis, at the same place, expressed regret that Lincoln had been killed, as he thought it unfortunate for the Southern people. Davis replied: "Well, gentlemen, I don't know: if it were to be done at all it were better that it were well done; and if the same had been done to Andy Johnson, the beast, and to Stanton, the job would then be complete."—[Ben Perley Poore in Boston Budget.

Home-Made Candies.

A good home-made candy can be made as follows: Take one cup each of sweet milk or cream and molasses, half cup each of sugar and grated chocolate, and a piece of butter the size of a walnut. Stir constantly and let boil until it is thick (which will be in a few moments); then turn it out on buttered plates. When it begins to stiffen mark it in squares so it will break readily when cold. One half the above amount may be used, and will be enough candy for a good-sized family for eating at one time; but if kept in a cool place it will keep some time.

To make cocoanut caramels take two cups of grated cocoanut, one cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of flour, the whites of three eggs beaten stiff; mix well together, make in cones or round balls, and bake to a delicate brown on buttered paper in a quick oven.

Nice white candy is easily made thus: Take one quart of granulated sugar, one pint of water and two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Boil like molasses candy, but do not stir. You can tell when it is done by trying it in cold water. Pull it as if it were molasses candy; have a dish near by with some vanilla in it, and work in enough to flavor as you pull it; put it in a cold room and the next day it will be found very delicious.

Aerial Navigation.

Articles of incorporation were issued at Springfield, Illinois, February 18th, for the Transcontinental Aerial Navigation Company of Chicago, to establish aerial transportation lines, the capital stock being $150,000, and the incorporators, Dr. Arthur DeBoussatt, Eugene Marguerat and Jules Lang. Dr. DeBousatt is a French physician, who has resided in Chicago for several years past, and has made a study of aerial navigation for over twenty-two years. Dr. Bousatt's object is to build an air ship, the length of which will be 174 feet; its width is to be 24 feet, and its hight 22 feet. The main cylinder will be 654 feet in length and 114 feet in diameter. It is expected to prove by the vacuum theory that it is possible to navigate the air by the laws of gravitation, by overcoming the pressure of the atmosphere without filling it with hydrogen or other gas. It is intended to begin the work of building the ship in about two weeks, and it will be completed in about two months. Dr. De Boussatt is confident that the search for the North Pole can be successfully accomplished by means of his air-ship, which will be so arranged that it can be propelled over ice as well as through the air. He is in receipt of a flattering letter from the Smithsonian Institution concerning his invention, and is in communication with James Gordon Bennett, of New York, in relation to making an exploration for the North Pole when the ship is completed.

FAVORITE FLOWERS OF PRESIDENTS.—A correspondent says: Miss Cleveland frequently walks in the conservatory of the White House. She is very fond of flowers, and her favorite is the pond lily. Mrs. Hayes was a great lover of flowers. She adored roses, and the gardener tells me her favorite was the moss geranium. Said he to-day: Mrs. Garfield thought orchids the prettiest flowers that grow. She did not spend as much time in the conservatory as Mrs. Hayes, but she liked flowers very much, and strolled through it every morning. President Arthur was very fond of roses, and he always wore a boutonniere made of several choice buds. So far, President Cleveland has not worn a button-hole bouquet, and he has no flowers in his chamber. Neither President Hayes nor Garfield paid much attention to flowers, and no flowers were allowed in Garfield's room while he was sick. When President Cleveland has visitors, vases of fresh flowers are put in each chamber every morning. Miss Cleveland's room is never without a beautiful bunch of roses, and the choicest flowers are never absent from the dinner table of the White House. A new basket is prepared for the table every morning, and the quietest meal sees a boutonniere lying at the plate of each gentleman, and a corsage bouquet at that of each lady.

It is spring. A resurrection of nature's latent forces is taking place. Like the world around you, renew your complexion, invigorate your powers, cleanse the channels of life. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the means to use for this purpose.

THROAT Diseases commence with a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price, 25 cents.

The Sierra *Tribune* says: Thirty-two fried eggs were eaten at a single sitting, a few days ago, by Joe Gunson, a Sierra City miner. And he got on the outside of much other viands.

THE DATE PALM TREE.

Something of Its History and of Its Uses and Cultivation.

[By Samuel H. Gerrish, for the RECORD-UNION.]

"Where the feathery palm trees rise,
And the date grows ripe under sunny skies."

The date tree was classed by the great Linnæus as *Phœnix dactilifera*, phœnix referring to Phœnicia, where it grew, and also to its habit of reproduction by suckering; dactylus and date from *dachel*, in a Hebrew dialect a finger. It having no Sanskrit name, its cultivation in India is supposed not to date from ancient times. The name used in Hindustan, khurma, is Persian. The Hebrews called the tree tamar, the Egyptians beq. Ritter says that the number of names of the species in Persian, Arabic and Berber is incredible, applying to fruit and cultivated varieties. These being different, attest to great antiquity in Asia and Africa.

Assyrian and Egyptian ruins, as also ancient writings, show the date was plenty in the region from the Nile to the Euphrates. Herodotus, before Christ 400 years, mentions the date tree, as also Strabo and Pliny, who said: "They are planted of the branches two cubits long, growing from the top of the tree; also of slips and slivers; about Babylon the very leaf, if it be set, groweth."

It being an easy matter to transport the date, the stones were thrown in the soil everywhere and germinated in damp places, so the traveler finds the trees everywhere in those countries. I have seen the young trees springing up in Sacramento where the stones have been thrown in the streets during the rainy season.

The date is grown around the Mediterranean Sea where the orange flourishes, but does not bear, except in the south of Spain, where it was planted in the eighth century by the conqueror Abd-el-Rahman. The Mission fathers introduced it into California from Spain. It has, however, been only an ornamental tree, as the missions of Upper California, being established near the coast, there was too much dampness during the dry season to ripen the fruit. In Lower California, however, the date has always been cultivated successfully, ripening its fruit regularly.

In Sonoma county trees grow and flower, but as it has a coast climate, it is, as at Los Angeles, San Diego and Ventura, an ornamental tree only. J. R. Wolfskill, in Yolo county, planted seeds in 1857, which in 1881 had ripe fruit—it having a dry, clear, warm climate, which is necessary to perfect the berry. This demonstrates the interior valleys to be the true date region of this State. The fruit is of no use unless grown during a rainless period, dryness being necessary to perfect the fruit.

The date is a lofty tree when full grown, sending up a magnificent stem forty to eighty feet high, the top crowned with beautiful pinnated leaves six to ten feet long, the pannæ two to three feet long and an inch wide. The trunk is rough and spiny; the flower spattras spring from between the connection of the leaves and the trunk, are woody and have branched spadices. More than ten thousand flowers have been counted on a single spadix. It flowers in April and the fruit is ripe in November. Being diœcious, the pistils and stamens occur in different trees. The flowers of the (male) staminate tree have six short stamens with narrow four-cornered anthers, filled with pollen. The pistillate (female) tree have a roundish germ, which afterwards becomes an oval berry, with a thick pulp, inclosing a hard oblong stone. This is that fruit known to the commercial world as the date, upon which so many millions entirely subsist. A tree will produce from one hundred to three hundred pounds in a season. "A handful of dates and a gourd of water" form the meal of the Arab in the desert where no other tree will grow, irrigated by water which is so salty as to kill any other vegetation. This poor diet contains from 83 to 85 per per cent. of starchy sugar, the same nutrition that rice contains. Buckle says this diet produces the imaginative inclination to the grotesque. Such food not entirely satisfying hunger exercises control over the imagination, making such stories as they relate—the "Arabian Nights" for instance—possible. Peschel says, "This biological fact was and still is the origin of the rigid fastings prescribed by religions so widely different, which are made use of by shammers in every quarter of the world, when they wish to enter into communication with invisible powers." He adds, however, that the date "trains up independent and warlike desert tribes, which have not the most remote mental relationship to the rice-eating Hindoos."

The fruit is sent to market packed in packages made of dried palm-leaves; they are gathered while ripe and soft and pressed into these until it forms a pasty mass. The sugar the date contains preserves the fruit. But it becomes in time dried and hard; they are then steamed to make them soft and eatable, but are not relished in this condition by the Arabs. The taste of fresh dates, is said by Bernadier de St. Pierre, to taste of sugar and cream flavored with orange blossom.

The date tree is propagated from seeds and suckers, which sprout from the trunk of the tree near the roots. The stones of the dates one can get from any fruit stand are the seed of this celebrated tree. Soak the stones in water two or three days to swell the seed; plant them upright in sandy soil well mixed with old rotton manure and common salt. In about six weeks the young tree will appear above the ground, like the white end of a quill; from this a sharp-pointed spear of grass will start and grow about four inches; another will grow from the inside of the first leaf, and so on until, at two years, the pinnæ will show on the leaves, which will show the habits of the matured tree. Each leaf, pressing downward as it grows, joining the trunk, for which reason on palm trees the trunk should not be shaved smooth of the leaf ends, as it tends to weaken the stem, reduce the diameter and dwarf the tree. Nature will attend to that better than man. Indeed, Von Barstel, who has a grove of 2,000 date trees in Lower California (Mexico), says: "Nothing must be trimmed off the young plants until they fruit, and even then, with great care, only the dry and withered leaves. Much sand, a little water, not too much salt, are necessary for the first years. With plentiful irrigation, the palm will thrive in a soil that contains even large quantities of alkali."

The suckers, called in Fezzen *Magensa*, should be taken off in warm weather and kept well watered until they take root. By this means they get the same fruit as the parent tree and also in a much shorter time, in five years, whereas it takes from seed fifteen or twenty years. Besides, there is no way to tell the staminate from the pistillate trees. They plant them five to eight feet apart, twenty pistillate to one staminate tree. In transplanting trees ten to fifteen years old I have had good success by removing them in the summer months, taking off all the leaves except the five central ones and cutting off half the length of these, and every day pouring a pailful of water over the top of the tree to keep it moist. With this treatment they may be as easily transplanted as any other tree. Be sure and give them a dressing of salt—it is the manure for a date tree, as it is a native of a saline soil.

Few like to raise the date palm, as it grows so slow. This is a great disadvantage. But as those which were planted years ago mature, and suckers can be had, it will be no more an obstacle in the way of propagation. This tree of poetry and religion will then be common, both for ornament and profit. The Sacramento valley will be filled with groves, and California will be as celebrated for its dates as it now is for its oranges. It will stand more cold and neglect than the oranges. Insects will never trouble it. The only danger is from the gopher, as its roots are very edible; they will burrow under, eat off the roots same as other trees and kill it, which is discouraging, as the trunk grows but one foot in hight in five years. The trees raised with too much care in a protected nursery are often killed, which gives the impression that they are a tender tropical tree, which is not the case. They are semi-tropical, should be raised subjected to the changes when yet young. "In the East," says Von Martius, "the date tree has ever been considered the benefactor of mankind. The life of the wandering tribes in the desert circles around the date tree; and the Arabian poets ascribe such high importance to it that they mantain that the noble tree was not formed with the other plants, but from the clods which remained after the creation of Adam."

Dr. Unger says: "The Persian enumerates 360 attributes as peculiar to this palm, probably with reference to the career of the sun, for the tree is consecrated to the sun, and the fruit of the date is called sun-fruit (Belach). In the primitive mythology of the Hindoos we find various references to this palm." Said Mahomet: "Honor your paternal aunt, the date, for she was created of the earth of which Adam was formed."

Date palms are planted in many places along the European side of the Mediterranean Sea, in favorable places. They are too far north to ripen fruit, but in the spring of the year find ready sale for the leaves for which they are cultivated, for Palm Sunday, and in the fall for the Jewish Feast of Tabernacles. "The righteous shall flourish like the palm tree."

[Written for the RECORD-UNION.]

ANTICLIMAX.

They have tormented and tortured,
And vexed me blue and white—
Some with their love and affection,
Some with their hatred and spite.

They have my bread impoisoned,
In my cup poured venom's blight—
Some with their love and affection,
Some with their hatred and spite.

But she who has vexed and grieved me
All the others far above,
She never bore me hatred—
And never bore me love.

Sacramento, March 2, 1886. NIRVANA.

A New Method of Propulsion of Vessels.

At a ship yard in New York there is a vessel under construction and nearly finished, which is very attractive to the curious. It is intended to illustrate a partial solution of the great problem which mechanical science has before it, viz., how to avoid the enormous waste of energy that accompanies work. The elemental forces are all in harness, steam having superseded wind and water in the driving of machinery, and electricity already crowding into the place of steam; but, in every case, the result is obtained at a cost which at last has come to be regarded as extravagant. Of the energy developed by the combustion of coal under the boilers of an engine, only a very small percentage is available for driving the wheels of the machine. All the rest is dissipated before it reached the point where it can be made available. The constructors of this vessel propose to avoid this waste by making the combustion itself the propelling force and driving the boat through the water as a rocket shot through the air, without the use of machinery and the accompanying loss of energy. This will be done by firing blank cartridges from the stern ports; charges from the forward ports will back her, and charges fired at one side change the direction. The inventors make enthusiastic claims over the expected speed and low cost. The cost of fuel (gunpowder) is stated to be trivial, the claim being made that they will be able to navigate some 180 miles at a cost of 80 cents for gunpowder. As a contemporary says, the vessel may go but its occupants cannot sleep.

A Pretty Woman's Secret.

Fear of discovery, when she resorts to false hair and dyes, is a source of constant anxiety to her. The very persons from whom she most desires to hide the waning of her charms are the ones most likely to make the discovery. But there is no reason why she should not regain and retain all the beauty of hair that was her pride in youth. Let her use AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and, not only will her hair cease to fall out, but a new growth will appear where the scalp has been denuded; and locks that are turning gray, or have actually grown white, will return to their pristine freshness and brilliance of color. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR cures

Hereditary Baldness.

GEORGE MAYER, *Flatonia, Texas*, was bald at 23 years of age, as his ancestors had been for several generations. One bottle of HAIR VIGOR started a growth of soft, downy hair all over his scalp, which soon became thick, long, and vigorous.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

is *not a dye*, but, by healthful stimulation of the roots and color glands, speedily restores to its original color hair that is

Turning Gray.

MRS. CATHERINE DEAMER, *Point of Rocks, Md.*, had her hair suddenly blanched by fright, during the late civil war. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR restored it to its natural color, and made it softer, glossier, and more abundant than it had been before.

Scalp Diseases

Which cause dryness, brittleness, and falling of the hair, dandruff, itching, and annoying sores, are all quickly cured by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It cured HERBERT BOYD, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, of intolerable **Itching of the Scalp**; J. N. CARTER, JR., *Occoquan, Va.*, of **Scald Head**; MRS. D. V. S. LOVELACE, *Lovelaceville, Ky.*, of **Tetter Sores**; MISS BESSIE H. BEDLOE, *Burlington, Vt.*, of **Scalp Disease and Dandruff.** Torpidity of the roots of the hair, which, if neglected, may result in incurable baldness, is readily cured by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. As

A Toilet Luxury

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR has no equal. It is colorless, cleanly, delightfully perfumed, and has the effect of making the hair soft, pliant, and glossy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Lord Beaconsfield

Cherished English primroses as the sweetest of flowers. But neither roses, lilies nor buttercups are sweeter than the mouth of that fair one who uses SOZODONT daily to keep her teeth white as the driven snow, and her gums red as June roses. m14-1yTuThS

S. S. & E. 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

THE "HOME SEEKER."

The Immigration Association of Northern California is now preparing to issue the March 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

PAINTS AND OILS.

J. L. CHADDERDON IMPORTER AND DEALer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Mixed Paints, Artists' and Painters' Materials, Wall Paper, etc. No. 204 K st., Sacramento. fe17-1ptf

Crossman's Specific Mixture.

With this remedy persons can cure themselves without the least exposure, change of diet, or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the constitution. Ask your druggist for it. Price, $1 a bottle. n7-1yTuS

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.

SCENE IN FRANCE
GATHERING GRAPES FOR MAKING CREAM OF TARTAR FOR DR PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

WANTED—LOST—FOUND.

WANTED—A CAPABLE MAN OR WOMAN, of unusual energy, to take the agency of this or some other county for the "History of California;" to the right party it will pay $100 to $300 per month. Address F. PERSON, Manager Occidental Publishing Co., 120 Sutter street, San Francisco. fe27-1mWS

WANTED—100 BOARDERS AT THE RUSS House, J street, between Tenth and Eleventh, Sacramento, Cal., with first-class board at $4 per week. Also, single meals at 25 cents. J. H. DICKS, Proprietor. m5-1m

LOST—LAST EVENING, ON STREET CAR No. 3, between Eighth and K and Thirteenth and H streets, a Purse containing money which belongs to a poor woman and was all she had. The finder will please leave it at 923 K street and be rewarded. mr5-3t*

WANTED—EIGHT MEN TO PRUNE HOPS; a man to milk, $20; also, 3 men to chop railroad wood, $1 75. Female—Two women cooks; also, girls for housework, $15 to $25. Apply to Employment Office, Fourth and K streets, Sacramento. fe13-tf

FOR SALE—TO LET.

TO LET—SEVEN ROOMS, BEING THE UPper floor of a two-story building on K street. Inquire at this office. mr4-1w*

TO LET—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for housekeeping. Inquire 626 J, of C. H. KREBS. mr4-tf

FOR SALE — CLYDESDALE STALlion; weight, 1,600 pounds; dark bay; good action. For any other information concerning him apply to E. K. ALSIP, 1015 Fourth street, between J and K. mr3 2w*

TO LEASE—CITY HOTEL; CONTAINS 100 rooms; now undergoing a thorough course of repairs; will be completed on or about the 11th of March; will be rented to any responsible hotelkeeper at reasonable terms; the greater portion of the furniture is new and of the latest style. For further information inquire of the owner on the premises, K street, between Third and Fourth, Sacramento. mr2-tf

ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING.—THE UPper portion of the residence, No. 419 O street, between Fourth and Fifth, comprising 6 large and well ventilated rooms, with convenient clothes closets, will be let to a desirable tenant; extra-large Kitchen and Pantry; Bathroom, Closet, etc. mr2-tf

BARGAINS—IN ASH BEDROOM SETS, WITH Toilet Glass on Washstand, for sale at CHAS. M. CAMPBELL'S, 409 K street. Also, 2 Ranges and 4 Carpets, all cheap for cash. We buy, sell or exchange. Repairing and Upholstering ja22-1m

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOODwill of a Retail Grocery Store, favorably situated. Inquire of HALL, LUHRS & CO., 912, 914 and 916 Second street, Sacramento. m1-tf

TO LET IN THE COUNTRY—A FURnished House by the advertiser; two miles from Rocklin Depot, on the Spring Valley Ranch; having vacated the house for another, the advertiser will let for a few months or a year; well furnished, with furniture, bedding, kitchen and tableware; in fact, all ready for occupants; has two sitting and six bedrooms; Carriage-house, Barn, running water, etc; no land to be let, except vegetable and flower garden adjoining, but access can be had over many miles of pleasant drives upon the estate, which is most pleasantly situated in the foothills: unequalled as a country residence for city or Eastern parties. Address J. P. WHITNEY, Rocklin, Placer county, Cal. mr1-2w

FOR SALE — TWO KENTUCKY Jacks. Inquire at Agricultural Park. J. COONARD. fe25-1m*

FOR SALE—BREAKING CART AND HARness at $50; also, one strong Buggy, $50; one Pigeon-hole Table, $40. Particulars by calling at this office. fe23-1m*

FOR SALE—ONE PLATFORM SPRING EXpress Wagon and one Light Skeleton Driving Wagon, suitable for track or road use; will be sold cheap. Inquire of F. A. JONES, at the Big Tree Store, corner Eighth and J, city. fe13 tf

FOR SALE—FINE STALLION; SIX years old; sixteen hands high; weight, 1,200 pounds. Inquire at Agricultural Park. S. K. TREFRY. ja12-tf

160 ACRES OF FINE WHEAT LAND TO lease on favorable terms. The land is situated near Willows, Colusa county, Cal. For particulars apply or address C. WEISEL, 726 and 728 L street, Sacramento, Cal. ja11-1m

FOR SALE.

A rare opportunity to obtain a home of 160 acres; fenced in 40-acre fields; 33 acres in Grape Vines; location, 2 1-2 miles west of Elk Grove. Price, Fifty Dollars per acre.

320 acres under good fence, with Dwelling of 7 rooms and other Outbuildings; large Vineyard and a bearing Orchard; plenty of timber and a living spring of water on the place; situate near the town of Sheridan. Price, Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents per acre.

W. P. COLEMAN,
REAL ESTATE SALESROOM,
325 J street, Sacramento, Cal.
fe8

FOR SALE.

FIVE YOUNG SHORT HORN Bulls, of the best families, from imported cows. Also, eighteen High Grades, all good solid colors; one mile east of Davisville. fe8-tf P. S. CHILES, Davisville, Cal.

FRANK E. STEVENS,
Piano Tuner, Northern California.

ADDRESS, 527 J STREET, SACramento, or Chico, Butte county. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Chicago Cottage Organs, in solid walnut cases, eight stops, double reed, $65. Marshall & Wendell Pianos, manufactured at Albany, New York, warranted for five years, $235. For spot cash only. J. F COOPER, Music Dealer, Sacramento. d21-4ptf

FRUITS, SEEDS AND PRODUCE.

A. MOOSER. S. GERSON.
S. GERSON & CO.,
No. 220 J Street........Sacramento.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, dealers in Imported and Domestic Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts and Dried Fruits. fe23-tf

LYON & CURTIS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Vegetables, Fruits, Seeds, Butter, Eggs,
—AND—
PRODUCE GENERALLY,
Nos. 117 to 123 J street, Sacramento.
fe10-1ptf

H. G. MAY & CO.,
428-430 K street, cor. Fifth, Sacramento.

COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED with best of goods. Poultry, Produce, Fish, Game, Nuts, Tropical Fruits and Oysters. fe8-tf

D. DeBERNARDI & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERchants, and Shippers of all kinds of **Fruits, Vegetables, Fish, Game, Poultry, Eggs and General Produce.**

Careful attention given to the Selection and Packing of Choice Fruits for Distant Markets.

Nos. 308 and 310 K st., Sacramento, Cal. ja30-1m

EUGENE J. GREGORY. C. C. BARNES. FRANK GREGORY
GREGORY, BARNES & CO.,
(Successors to Gregory & Co.),
Nos. 126 and 128 J Street.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE AND Fruit. Full stocks of Potatoes, Vegetables, Green and Dried Fruits, Beans, Alfalfa, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, etc., always on hand. Orders filled at lowest rates. ja12-tf

NEW YORK MARKET.

M. F. ODELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Butcher and Pork Packer,
1020 and 1022 K street, Sacramento, Cal.

The highest cash price paid for Fat Stock of all kinds. Domestic and German Sausage. Country orders solicited. Telephone No. 200 fe13-1p1m

RAILROADS, STEAMERS, ETC.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

(PACIFIC SYSTEM).

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

LEAVE (FOR)	FROM MARCH 7, 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.
*5:10 P.	Mojave, Deming, Expr's	*9:00 A.
¶†3:00 P.	El Paso and East Emgr't	¶†1:25 P.
7:15 P.	Ogden and East Express	7:00 A.
7:15 P.	" " " Emign'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.
11:45 A.	" " " Livermore	2:05 P.
*10:00 A.	" " " steamer	§6:00 A.
11:45 A.	San Jose	2:05 P.
11:45 A.	Stockton and Galt	2:05 P.
*5:15 P.	" "	*9:00 A.
*11:40 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

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. j6-4p1m

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.

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. Telephone 186.

W. J. KAVANAUGH,
UNDERTAKER,
513 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.

REAL ESTATE, ETC.

SOMETHING EXTRAORDINARY FOR SALE!

We Are Subdividing a Tract of Land,

—CONTAINING—
400 ACRES,
—INTO—
10 and 20-ACRE TRACTS!

And offer it on terms that is in the reach of any who wish to purchase.

☞ TERMS OF SALE: One-quarter Cash; deferred payments to draw interest at 6 per cent. per annum—purchaser paying taxes on land.

It is situate eight miles from the city, on Jackson Road. This is the best road, Winter and Summer, that leads from the city.

A Postoffice, School and Store are located upon one corner of this tract.

The Land is deep and free from hog wallows, and is admitted to be the best and prettiest located tract within an equal radius of this city.

Some 200 Acres of the Land is free from bedrock, and is drained by a creek, in which living water stands in places the year round.

☞ Our Teams and Buggies are ready to carry any purchaser to look at the Land.

These terms have never before been offered in this county on Country Lands.

For Prices and Additional Particulars,
—APPLY TO—

Edwin K. Alsip & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO SWEETSER & ALSIP),
Real Estate & Insurance Agents,
1015 Fourth street, Sacramento.
fe1-1ptf

MONEY TO LOAN.

MORTGAGE —ON— City and Country Real Estate. **LOANS**
J. E. MILLS, 200 J street, SACRAMENTO, CAL.
fe15-1p1mTuThS

MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE AND LOANS NEGOtiated by P. BOHL, 325 J street. fe18-tf

ANHEUSER ST. LOUIS BEER,
ON DRAUGHT, AT
GRUHLER'S SALOON,
No. 522 J street. [fe1-1p1m] Sacramento

THE SILVER PALACE,
No. 36 Geary street,..........San Francisco.

FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC. SLOAN & BEYERSDORF, Proprietors. fe8-3m

PHILADELPHIA LAGER BEER! | COLUMBUS LAGER BEER!
{ON DRAUGHT.}
WISSEMANN'S SALOON,
No. 1020 Fourth Street, (Second door from P. O.) Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars. fe11-4ptf

CESSPOOLS, VAULTS AND CELLARS.

ODORLESS EXCAVATOR.

CESSPOOLS AND VAULTS CLEANED. CELlars pumped out. We do the cheapest and best work in the city. Leave your orders at our office, 725 J street, at the Pacific Market. fe2-4ptf J. H. CAMPBELL & CO.

SACRAMENTO CITY BONDS.

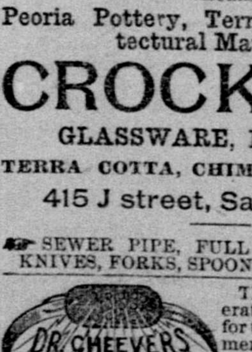
THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE FUNDED Debt Sinking Fund of the city of Sacramento hereby give notice that there will be in said Fund about $90,000, in gold and silver coin, applicable to the purchase of outstanding City Bonds funded under Acts of 1858 and 1864, and they will receive Sealed Proposals until 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, CHAS. R. PARSONS, } Commissioners.
February 11, 1886. fe12-4p3w

Smith & Young,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Peoria Pottery, Terra Cotta Architectural Material,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE, POTTERY,
TERRA COTTA, CHIMNEY PIPE, Etc.
415 J street, Sacramento.

☞ SEWER PIPE, FULL LINE OF LAMPS KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, Etc. fe15-4p1m



This BELT or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. There is no mistake about this instrument, the continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. It is for the ONE specific purpose. For circulars giving information, address Cheever Electric Belt Co., Washington street, Chicago, Ill. o10-1yTuS

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. fe1 1-4p3mTuThS