FRUIT-GROWERS.

THEY MEMORIALIZE CONGRESS AND ADJOURN.

Essays on the Olive, the Walnut, the Almond and the Prune—The Next Convention.

The Fruit-growers' Convention reassembled in the Supreme Court-room of the State Capitol at 9 A. M. yesterday. The attendance was not so large as on the preceding days, many of the fruit men having left for their homes on the preceding evening.

The Chairman announced that the programme for the day would be the reading of several essays, and a discussion, "Protection to Fruit Industries."

It was announced that the following dispatch was received last evening from D. Lubin, now en route East:

FREMONT (Neb.), November 18th.
There is a Convention of Union, Central and other railroad managers at Chicago to adjust and fix rates of freight. This would be an opportune opportunity to ask concessions for fruit-growers. D. LUBIN.

The Convention authorized the President to send the following reply:

D. Lubin, Sherman House, Chicago: You are appointed by the California Fruit-growers' State Convention to represent it at the Railroad Convention in Chicago. We want passenger time, ten cars, $300 per car to Chicago; $400 to New York and Boston; slow freight to Chicago, $150.

Judge S. J. Stabler and Sol Runyon were added to the committee hitherto appointed to frame a law in relation to insect pests.

Mr. Curtis, of the firm of Lyon & Curtis, was added to the committee appointed to consult with the Southern Pacific Railroad authorities.

THE ALMOND.

A. T. Hatch read the following essay upon the almond:

There are as many varieties of almonds as there are of peaches, though generally it is supposed there are only three kinds. The almond requires considerable room, say not less than twenty-four feet apart, and farther apart is better. They will not grow in the water, nor do well in a heavy, poorly drained place. The almond root is the best for the almond, although they do well on peach roots. They will not unite well with apricot roots. The almond will do well on lands not rich enough to produce good crops of peaches, apricots or cherries. No shrubs or vegetables will do well between almond trees after the first year, if the almond trees do well, as they are many and long-time feeders. Almonds, to pay the grower, should bear well every year, hull easily, have clean, thin, soft shells, and a smooth, bright and plump kernel. They do better out of the fog than in it. The trees should be as young as possible when transplanted from the nursery. Large trees are objectionable, even if only one year from bud. My best success has been in dormant buds, although they required more care than one-year-old trees. They should be pruned the first three years to form the trees. After that only to thin out objectionable branches. Summer pruning is to be avoided.

Good cultivation is essential. No irrigation, if a little rain. I find California seedlings to be more hardy than the imported kinds, the crops suffering much less damage from frosts.

The nuts should be thoroughly dried, then sprinkled and submitted while damp to the fumes of sulphur for about seven minutes, then dried and taken up the same day. Twenty-five pounds or more of thin-shelled almonds per tree, at fifteen cents per pound, that will hull easily, pay the producer better than fifteen pounds or less per tree of such as will only bring ten cents per pound that are difficult to hull. That is my experience with the seedling over the imported varieties. Almonds will make better returns from leaner lands than any other product, except it may be vines, olives or figs. Almonds with long single kernels are preferred in general to such as have double ones.

The Languidoc has proved a failure wherever tried in California, so far as producing regular paying crops. In case of a strike of help when gathering almonds, you may bid them "good day," and get another supply of half and gather the crop, while, if it were apricots or peaches, it might be necessary to give the fruit and boxes to the help in order to save it from decay.

A gentleman from Los Angeles said the almond was a failure in that section. They could not be grown with profit. The soil and climate were not adapted to it.

They thrive well in Central California, and are grown with great profit in Solano, Sacramento, and Placer counties.

Elwood Cooper read an exhaustive essay upon the olive. It was, with slight additions, the same one which was written by him some years ago and distributed among the fruit-growers of the State in pamphlet form. He also read an essay upon the English walnut. He has a walnut orchard of fifty-five acres, from which he cleared over $7,000 on this year's crop.

Professor Klee read a scientific essay upon fungoid diseases.

Dr. Kimball's essay on the apricot was not read before the Convention, but was ordered printed in the report.

A. Block, of Santa Clara, was unanimously recommended by the Convention to fill the vacancy in the State Board of Agriculture, vice Dr. S. F. Chapin, disqualified on account of change of residence.

THE PRUNE.

The following admirable essay on the prune was written by W. H. Aiken:

The word prune is derived from the Latin *prunum*, which means plum, and may be more specifically defined as a plum of fine texture, easily dried whole in the sun or by artificial heat without fermenting at the pit. Prune culture in this State has become a large and growing industry, and to successfully compete with foreign prunes a protective tariff, an intelligent culture of the trees, and the best method of curing the fruit is indispensable. The policy of this Government is, and has been from its foundation, the protection of home industries and manufactures by proper duties upon foreign imports. The products of the soil have not been protected to the same extent or degree as manufactured articles so much used by the farmer, and especially is this so with the prune. The tariff of one cent per pound on prunes was fixed before they were raised to any extent in this country, and was rated for purpose of revenue and not protection, as appears from the fact that the *ad valorem* duty on prunes amounts to only 18½ per cent., while the average *ad valorem* rate of duty on all articles is 42½ per cent.

THE IMPORTATION OF PRUNES

For the year ending June 30, 1885, was 57,631,820 pounds, valued by importers at $2,147,505; and for the year ending June 30, 1886, 64,995,547 pounds, valued at $2,026,595—showing an increased importation in 1886 of 7,363,725 pounds, but a decrease in value of $120,910.

The prune product of California for the year ending June 30, 1885, was estimated at 1,875,000 pounds, of the value of $150,000, at 8 cents per pound. For the year ending June 30, 1886, 1,550,000, valued at $93,000, at 6 cents per pound, showing a falling off in production of 325,000 pounds, and in value of $57,000. The explanation of this is that there was not sufficient rainfall last year to mature a large prune that would command a fair price in competition with an unusually large and cheap importation.

The prune crop this year is still in the hands of the producer, and cannot be definitely estimated; but it may be safely said, judging from the good quantity and fair quality on the trees, and the increased bearing acreage, that it will amount to about 2,000,000 pounds, which, at 8 cents per pound (a low price for so good an article), would yield the producer $160,000.

The names of prunes cultivated here are French, German, Italian, Hungarian, Bulgarian and Silver prunes.

FRENCH PRUNE.

The French prune has been extensively and profitably grown in certain sections of this State, where the soil, climate and other conditions have proved favorable. The first trees of the kind were grown by Louis Pellier, at San Jose, about the year 1857, the graft having been brought from France by his brother in December, 1856.

The French prunes which are so largely exported from France are made of the Prune d'Agen or date plum, which is also named Prune d'Ente and Robe de Sargent. The Prune d'Agen is, according to the best authorities, the plum from which the finest French prunes are made, and is known as the prune of commerce. Orchards have been planted and cultivated in California for nearly thirty years, under the impression that we had the true prune of commerce, cultivated in France under the name of Prune d'Agen.

This was first seriously questioned by Felix Gillet, a Frenchman by birth, and a prominent and enterprising nurseryman at Nevada City, California, who asserted in July, 1884, that our French prune was very different from the French Prune d'Agen of France, both in size, color, shape and time of maturity. He based his opinion upon the conclusions drawn by certain horticulturists in France, from an actual comparison of the prunes raised and sent to them by him for that purpose with what they claimed was the true Prune d'Agen. They failed to agree upon the points of difference, one insisting that the California prune is a seedling from the Prune d'Agen, and not as large and fine; another, that it is the same in shape, but not so regularly ovoid; another, that it is the same shape and color, but that there is a difference in the pit; and still another, a leading prune merchant of Agen, France, that it is exactly the kind known in France by the name of Prune d'Agen, or Prune d'Ente, and that the nature of the soil has much to do with the beauty and size of the fruit.

THE REAL PRUNE D'AGEN.

Mr. Gillet, desiring to correct the error, and to introduce in California the Prune d'Agen, obtained trees from the north and south of France, and spared no expense in fully investigating the prune subject, and kept the people advised of his progress from time to time through the *Rural Press*.

His investigation up to November, 1885, resulted in a change of opinion, as shown in his letter to the State Horticultural Society, in which he makes the following statement: "Our prune is a true type of the Prune d'Agen, and the kind grown in the north of France and the valley of the Loire is a very poor type of that famous prune." Our prune is not the very type of the Prune d'Agen cultivated in the valley of the Lot, in France, where are grown the largest prunes, which are sold by merchants of Agen and Bordeaux under the name of Prune d'Ente or d'Agen.

Through the kindness of Mr. Gillet I sent to a horticulturist, at Agen, a small package of my own prunes for inspection. In reply, under date of August 16, 1886, he states that my prune has the shape and color of the Prune d'Agen, but is not the same type, the difference being in the pit, and sent me two pits of his prunes for inspection and comparison.

I am of the opinion that the French prune of this State is a true type of the Prune d'Agen, the prune of commerce of France, resembling it in shape and color though differing it may be in pit; the exact difference I am unable upon inspection to clearly define. This slight difference may be owing to climatic influence.

Whether the exact type of the prune grown in the valley of the Lot, in France, would prove a better and more profitable prune if grown in California than the one we have, is a matter for future experiment and consideration.

OTHER PRUNES.

The German prune is not generally grown; but as it contains more acid than the French, is preferred by some.

The Italian, or Fallenberg prune, sometimes called German, is quite well known; it has a rich acid flavor, is of a dark color with blue tint, and is nearly round. The fruit thins itself, and often rather too much for profit, so that a full crop cannot be depended upon each year.

The Hungarian prune was brought to San Jose with the French prune, and quite generally planted and known as Gros prune. The tree is a strong grower and prolific bearer, the fruit growing large and fine, if properly thinned, and it is sometimes double. It has an acid flavor, light red color, and is in demand green for Eastern shipment as a handsome plum. Pond's seedling plum is supposed to be its true name.

The Bulgarian prune is not generally grown, but is well spoken of by a few at Haywards, Alameda county, as bearing as well as the French, resembling the Italian but not quite as large.

The Silver prune was originated by a Mr. Alderman, of Dayton, Oregon, who believes it to be a seedling from Coe's Golden Drop plum, but a thriftier and hardier tree, and bearing larger fruit; the tree bears more on the body and the fruit does not break the tree down, and it ripens a week or two earlier. Many growers and nurseymen consider that it cannot be clearly distinguished from Coe's Golden Drop plum, which is a good plum for drying with the pit.

PRUNE CULTURE.

There seem to be no well-established rules governing the planting and cultivation of the prune in California. It might be well, however, to state briefly what the most experienced horticulturists have been doing, and think essential to be done.

Prepare the soil by deep plowing and harrowing early in the winter, and set out trees one year old, about an inch deeper than in nursery, the scar of old stock to the north, and not less than 20 feet apart; cut back the trees, after planting, to 18 inches from the ground, and shade on south side by some convenient shade. Three or four buds should be allowed to grow at the top, and the terminal buds of those below pinched back, after they have grown out a little, so that the buds will put out leaves and shade the stalk the first year. The second year, remove them and cut back the limbs to a foot in length; the third, two feet, etc.—the object in view being to shape a handsome tree with strength and bearing space, which can be attained only by low training and intelligent pruning.

After about six years of age, when in full bearing, the tree does not need cutting back as much as it does thinning out cross limbs, if any, and pruning out unfruitful wood. The sprays or small twigs in the body of the French prune tree should be cut back to one or two fruit buds, so that the fruit may be large. Some, however, advise the removal of all such sprays, as the fruit on them is small at best.

It is important in pruning to select buds on the upper side of limbs, as they will have a greater weight-bearing power than buds forming branches from under side of boughs. Summer pruning is not advisable; a full season's growth, properly pruned back in the winter and trained so low that the branches take a natural upward and oblique direction, will shape a tree that will be strong and broad enough to live long and be fruitful.

There is a natural adaptation of tree to root, and it is generally believed that the apple should be budded upon the apple, the peach upon the peach, the pear upon the pear, and the plum upon the plum. The plum root generally throws out suckers from the root, and ought not to be used in budding plums or prunes. The myrobolan plum, however, does not sucker, and is much preferred as a root for the prune, especially in rich, damp or heavy soils; while in dry, light or sandy soil the peach root is found to be good for the prune, although some contend that the sap starts earlier and stronger in the peach root than the prune top is ready to assimilate, and becomes flooded and unhealthy.

In planting prune orchards, ascertain from those in your vicinity upon what root the prune does the best.

METHOD OF CURING PRUNES.

The French prune should be ripe enough to fall from the tree when shaken. Dip the fruit into a boiling-hot mixture of one pound of concentrated lye in ten gallons of water, and let it remain long enough to scald the skins; then dip in pure cold water and put out on frames or boards to dry in the sun. After the fruit has been out ten days or two weeks it should be taken up and put in bins to heat for a few weeks, then dipped in boiling-hot water two minutes, dried awhile, when it is ready for packing for the market. Do not dry prunes too much; they will keep without being dried to death. A common galvanized pail, made for the purpose, with three-eighths-inch holes on sides and bottom, makes the best dipper.

A canvas cloth may be spread under the tree, so that in shaking the fruit may be gathered clean and unbruised. Some, however, shake and pick from the ground.

The French method of curing prunes is substantially as follows: The fruit-grower dries his fruit in an oven sufficiently to keep about two weeks without molding. The prunes are then sold to factories, where they are cured in this manner: After being graded by use of wire screens, they are packed in long, hollow metal tubes. After being filled, a cap is screwed on them to make them air-tight. These tubes are put in a steam drum, and live steam is turned on, and they are cooked for a longer or shorter time, according to the size of the fruit, at a temperature of 110°. They are then ready to pack for the market. The peasants frequently cure or bake prunes in their bread ovens sufficiently for sale to the merchant, who grades and packs them.

It is not certain that we need imitate the French method of baking the prunes. We may produce even better results in our own way. The California sun-dried prune is delicious when stewed, while the French, being already cooked in the process of curing, tastes well before stewing, but becomes rather insipid afterward.

We can profitably imitate the French method of grading our prunes into at least three or four grades. After gathering the fruit, pass it over wire sieves arranged on an inclined frame two or three feet wide and eight or ten feet long. The fanning-mill movement is given to the frame by means of a wheel turned by hand; the largest prunes drop through the last and coarsest sieve, or pass over it entirely if very large. The French merchants separate their prunes into several grades; the first four, ranging from 30 to 70 to the pound, are kept for the European market. The fifth, or first grade for importation, about 70 to the pound, are sent to this country; also grades of smaller fruit, with which we have to compete for a market, with four grades of prunes, ranging from 40 to 100 to the pound. Some rule of action should be adopted by prune-growers and merchants in California in grading prunes.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

When the question of "Protection of the Fruit Interest" came up for consideration, W. H. Aiken took the floor. He presented a memorial to Congress, which he asked the Convention to adopt, and that the same be signed and certified to by the President and Secretary. It reads as follows:

"SACRAMENTO (Cal.), November 19, 1886.

"*To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, Washington, D. C.:* Your memorialists, the fruit growers of the State of California, assembled in their annual Convention at Sacramento, this 19th day of November, 1886, most respectfully represent: The the soil and climate of the State of California are adapted to the production and preparation of the prune, the raisin and the olive of good quality, and in quantities sufficient, eventually, to supply the demand for such products in the United States; that these important industries are in their infancy, and stand in great need of protection from competition with foreign prunes, raisins and olive oil produced by the cheap labor of Europe.

"Your memorialists have found by actual experience that the present duties of 1 cent per pound on prunes and 2 cents on raisins and $1 a gallon on olive oil afford no real protection and give little encouragement to those engaged in these great and growing enterprises in California; that an import duty of 3 cents on prunes and raisins, and $2 per gallon on olive oil, would enable California to successfully compete with the world on these products in the markets of this country, and pay fair and full wages to American labor. The growing of the orange and lemon in the United States should also be encouraged and protected from competition with like products of foreign lands, and in the opinion of your memorialists the duties on these products are entirely too low.

"Your memorialists further represent: That the Mexican reciprocity treaty now under consideration for Congressional action seriously threatens the future of many agricultural industries in the United States, and especially that of fruit-growing in California. The long-established policy in this country of the protection and encouragement of American labor and American industries should not be changed so as to practically protect and encourage Mexican labor and agriculture. The Mexican reciprocity treaty would in effect admit the republic of Mexico to the Union, to a share in our great prosperity, and give its people a right to compete with Americans for trade in our markets, without bearing the burdens of this Government and without any love for this country.

"Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully and earnestly request the Congress of the United States to so adjust the tariff on the products above referred to as to make us a prosperous and independent people, and to decline legislation intended to enforce and put in operation the Mexican reciprocity treaty."

Mr. Aiken said: "This memorial does not ask for a perfect protection, and yet it seeks to acquire what we so much need. I believe in the American institutions; I believe America should provide for the many. I believe we can raise the prune, raisin and olive, and also the orange and lemon, that will supply the markets of this country, and keep at home our money, and I hope there will be a free discussion of this matter, because we ought to hear from everybody."

The memorial was immediately pounced upon by Tompkins of Alameda, who feared that this protection to the prune would cause too many to go into the business, and disaster would follow an overproduction.

H. C. Wilson went for the memorial without gloves. He was an out-and-out free trader. He asked for no protection for himself, and did not propose to give it to any other person. All tariffs should be removed, and the world would be, as it ought to be, a go-as-you-please, and devil take the hindmost. The principle upon which this Government was founded was, equal rights to all, special privileges to none.

Messrr. Stabler, Hatch and Kimball also made speeches against the memorial.

Mr. Wilcox was in favor of the protective tariff so far as it is necessary in the commencement. He believed at this time that it was wise policy, because if we undertake to compete with the producers of Europe, it means that we compete in the price of the labor also that produces those crops in Europe. Capital is also cheaper there, and a vineyard in France that is worth $2,000 per acre is worked on capital worth 2 and 3 per cent. annually. Now, if we want the laborers here to thrive and to invite laborers from all parts of the world, let us tell them they can make money here, as well as to enjoy in company with us our beautiful sunshine. Only a few years ago we did not know that we could make wine for the market, and it was only by a protective tariff that we succeeded in doing it. We may not always need it for producing wine, we do not think we will; as soon as the people find out what our wine is, and like it as well as they do any other wine, we can compete with any producers in the world. So it is with raisins; after we get started and our raisins have a reputation and the people want them and feel that they must have them, they will pay our price; but we have certain disadvantages, and I think that protection on the start would be a great advantage to the fruit industry of this State and the laborers of the State.

Mr. Block also favored the memorial, and answered the argument of Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Aiken took the floor and made a ringing protection speech. He said the agriculturists have asked very little and have received very little in this country. Our protection is almost nominal, while every manufactured article that the agriculturists use is protected. If that is the policy of this country, why not share in that protection? We certainly ask but very little. They are giving us now one cent on prunes; we ask in addition one cent to build up this industry and to save three millions of money at home, and to keep up good prices for American labor. The reason why the price of the prune was reduced from 10 or 12 cents to five, a year ago, was because the foreign prune-raisers threw upon this country a bankrupt stock of fruit last year. They had an excessive supply, and rather than dump those prunes in the ocean they sent them over here and sold them for whatever they would bring, and, of course, broke down our market. The protection of one cent a pound was nothing to them, owing to the cheapness with which they could raise them, and with the cheap rates of freight across the ocean, they utterly destroyed our prune market. The prunes of California cannot sell in competition with foreign prunes at one cent protection, and I do hope this memorial may be at least adopted by a large majority of this Convention and given out to the world as the expressed opinion of the fruit-growers of California. If the present Congress will not afford us the protection we are justly entitled to, we will elect one that will, for it is a well-known fact, one that was outspoken in the last election throughout the East and West, that America and home protection is on top. [Applause.]

The memorial was adopted with only six dissenting votes.

On motion of Secretary Webb, a vote of thanks was tendered the RECORD-UNION for its very full and complete reports of the daily sessions of the Convention.

A vote of thanks was tendered H. Weinstock for what he had accomplished by his trip East in the interest of California fruit-growers.

On motion of Mr. Hatch, it was decided to hold two conventions annually—one in April, the other in October.

The date and place of holding the next convention will be decided by the State Board of Horticulture.

Professor Hussman announced that the next session of the American Horticultural Society would be held upon this coast in February, 1888, provided a satisfactory reduction in railroad fares could be secured.

A vote of thanks was tendered to F. E. Ray, acting President of the California Museum Association, for an invitation to the members of the Convention to visit that institution.

At 1 P. M. the Convention adjourned sine die.

NATIONAL GRANGE MEETING.

Letter from a Californian on Eastern Weather—Prospects of Immigration.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1886.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: I found myself here a day or two since, to see a gathering of Grangers from all parts of the United States. I wanted to tell them of the beauties of California and the advantages of our glorious climate, so that when they returned to their several homes and were sitting by their huge fireplaces, with big, blazing back logs to throw out sparks and a ruddy glow of heat, while they listened to the blowing of the icy blasts, they might ponder on what might be for them if they came to the beautiful Sacramento valley. I supplied them with books containing information concerning California; with illustrations of the fruits now ripening in the November sun of our State, so that they might contrast the barrenness and dreariness of their own surroundings with what we offer them. I have made arrangements to disseminate among the Grangers full information about our State, and thereby induce the proper kind of immigration to California. When I spoke of the healthfulness of our glorious climate, I pointed to the ruddy glow of health on the face of Hon. Wm. Johnston, Master of the State Grange of California, and to his stalwart body, and as for his ability and intelligence they find that out by the success he meets with in his work in the Grange.

The weather in this locality is unqualifiedly bad. Well, that is hardly strong enough—it's awful. It rains, it snows, it freezes, and in the narrow streets of this city one seems almost stifled. Philadelphia is called a large city, but when it was laid out the founders evidently imagined that narrow streets were conducive to health. No cars run both ways on the same street, and one track in the middle of the thoroughfares nearly suspends traffic when the car is passing. Then, too, the fare is six cents, which makes a Californian swear when he offers five cents and must put up another nickle and get four pennies in return. I was shown a large picture of a portion of the Quaker City, and the word "Chestnut" was the most prominent feature. It was the name of its principal thoroughfare, but it did well to explain itself.

The meeting of the National Grange is a stirring event in Philadelphia, and creates much interest. Senator Johnston is doing finely, and embodied in his report is a description of the advantages of California, which will be a widespread advertisement of our State, and will do much good. The indications are fair for a large immigration to California the present winter, and the people inquiring about the country, with a view of migrating, are of the most desirable class to produce wealth and increase commerce.

In the vast overcrowded Eastern States are thousands who ought to settle in the valley of the Sacramento and on the foothills, and, when they get true knowledge of our advantages, will certainly do so. Yours truly, V.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 19, 1886.

MORNING SESSION.

Ophir	7@7½	Central	50c
Mexican	3 50@3 60	Chollar	4 55
G. & C.	2 90@3	Bullion	95c@1
Best	4 55@4 75	Exchequer	65@55c
Con. C. Va	17¾	Overman	70c
Savage	6⅞@7½	Union	2@2 10
Chollar	4 60@4 50	Alta	1 60@1 75
Potosi	3 20@3 30	Julia	30c
H. & N.	2 25@2 40	Caledonia	20c
Point	2 15@2 10	S. Hill	30c
Jacket	2 50@2 70	Challenge	35@40c
Imperial	55@60c	Andes	70c
Kentucky	2 15	Scorpion	30c
Alpha	1 25@1 40	Benton	25@20c
Belcher	1 35	P. Sheridan	30c
Confidence	3 25@3	Washington	1 25
Nevada	2 50@2 45	Eureka	4½
Utah	2 25@2 30	Navajo	80c
Bulwer	1 70@1 60	Mt. Diablo	3
Mono	2 65	N. B. Isle	6¼
Dudley	25c	Holmes	2 25
Peer	15@20c	Nevada Q	2 60@2 90
Crocker	75@70c	Bodie	2 60@2 55
Peerless	25c		

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Con. Va	18¼@17¾	Benton	35@30c
Utah	2 80@2 75	N. Queen	2 85@2 80
Bullion	1@1 05	Alpha	2@1 95
Ophir	8¼@7¾	Podie	2 70@2 75
Exchequer	70@75c	Bulwer	1 70@1 85
B. & B.	5¼@5⅛	B. Isle	30c
Overman	8c	Mono	2 60
Occidental	1 75	Dudley	25c
G. & C.	3 05@3 15	Syndicate	25c
Alta	1 90@2 10	Peer	20c
H. & N	2 75@2 90	Crocker	65c
P. Sheridan	30@35c	Peerless	25c
S. Nev	3@2 90	Mexican	4 30@4 25
Challenge	70@65c	Scorpion	40@45c
Potosi	3 70@4	Savage	7¼@7¼
Chollar	4 95@5	Andes	80@75c
Union	2 50@2 45	Belcher	1 90
Eureka	4¾	Jacket	2 80@2 60
Navajo	75@80c	Kentucky	2 50
N. Belle Isle	6½@6⅝	Confidence	3@3 50

THE BIRD SLAUGHTER.—Iowa women make their opposition to the slaughter of birds practical. They have held a convention at Des Moines and resolved that "hereafter we will abstain from buying any plumage where the life of the bird is sacrificed to obtain the ornament." Humane women might everywhere adopt the same sentiment and only do a plain duty.

A new ledge of fine variegated marble has been discovered about two miles from Victor, on the California Southern Railroad, on or near the lands of the Hesperia colony. It is said to be very beautiful and to resemble the choice marble from Vermont. This discovery will be of great importance to the country and to the railway which passes near it.

THE most efficacious stimulants to excite the appetite are Angostura Bitters. Be sure you get the genuine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." MRS. G. E. SIMMONS, Cohoes, N. Y.

"I suffered three years from blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." MRS. M. J. DAVIS, Brockport, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion;* 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

MARRIED.

Sacramento, November 18—By Justice C. N. Post, John S. Wheeler to Adaline Harber, both of Sacramento.

Sacramento, November 18—By Justice C. N. Post, Jesse Melson to Abbie Cottrell, both of Hicksville, Sacramento county.

Reno, Nev., November 17—By Rev. Bradshaw, G. W. Kritser, formerly of San Francisco, but now of Virginia, Nev., to Hattie A. Cutts, of Sacramento.

BORN.

Sacramento, November 17—Wife of J. W. Guthrie, a son.

Sacramento, November 5—Wife of John Eitel, a son.

DIED.

Sacramento, November 18—Susan R., wife of James H. Smith, of Danville, Iowa, 62 years. (Burlington, Iowa, papers please copy.)

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from her late residence, Nineteenth street, between M and N, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment private.]

Pleasant Grove, November 17—Emily Johnson, 76 years. (Bee copy.)

SKIN AND SCALP

Cleansed, Purified and Beautified by the Cuticura Remedies.

For cleansing the Skin and Scalp of Disfiguring Humors, for allaying Itching, Burning and Inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of Eczema, Psoriasis, Milk Crust, Scaly Head, Scrofula and other inherited Skin and Blood Diseases, CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are infallible.

A COMPLETE CURE.

I have suffered all my life with skin diseases of different kinds, and have never found permanent relief until, by the advice of a lady friend, I used your valuable CUTICURA REMEDIES. I gave them a thorough trial, using six bottles of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, two boxes of CUTICURA and seven cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and the result was just what I had been told it would be—*a complete cure.*
BELLE WADE, Richmond, Va.
Reference, G. W. Latimer, Druggist, Richmond, Va.

SALT RHEUM CURED.

I was troubled with Salt Rheum for a number f years, so that the skin entirely came off one of my hands from the finger tips to the wrist. I tried remedies and doctors' prescriptions to no purpose until I commenced taking CUTICURA REMEDIES, and now I am entirely cured.
E. T. PARKER, 379 Northampton St., Boston.

ITCHING, SCALY, PIMPLY.

For the last year I have had a species of itching, scaly and pimply humors on my face, to which I have applied a great many methods of treatment without success, and which was speedily and entirely cured by CUTICURA.
MRS. ISAAC PHELPS, Ravenna, O.

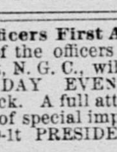
NO MEDICINE LIKE THEM.

We have sold your CUTICURA REMEDIES for the last six years, and no medicine on our shelves give better satisfaction.
C. F. ATHERTON, Druggist, Albany, N. Y.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cents. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston. **Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."**

GRUBS, Pimples, Skin Blemishes and Baby Humors cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

I ACHE ALL OVER.



Neuralgic, Sciatic, Sudden, Sharp and Nervous Pains, Strains and Weakness **relieved in one minute** by the **Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.** New and perfect. At druggists, 25 cents; five for $1. Potter Drug and Chemical Company, Boston je24-1yWS&w1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Officers First Artillery.—A Special Meeting of the officers of the First Artillery Regiment, N. G. C., will be held at Headquarters, MONDAY EVENING, November 22d, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is desired as business of special importance is to be transacted.
n20-1t PRESIDENT BOARD OF OFFICERS.
[B. C.]

There will be a meeting of the Jefferson Club THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at the usual place, at 8 o'clock. Special business. All members requested to attend.
W. W. CUTHBERT, President.
G. G. PICKETT, Secretary. n16-1t*

WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY, A SITUATION as Housekeeper; also, by a German girl as Chambermaid. Apply to 1826 Tenth street. n20-1t*

WANTED—TO RENT, SMALL HOUSE partly furnished, between Seventh and Twelfth streets. Address immediately, stating price and location, to "A. Y.," this office. n20-1t*

FOUND—A SHOTGUN. THE OWNER CAN have the same by proving property and paying charges. Apply JOHN P. LOMBARD, Q and R streets, Third and Fourth, alley. n20-1t*

$40 REWARD. — STOLEN — ON night of November 10, 1886, from Ranch of MANUEL S. SEBASTION, on Riverside Road, about five miles below Sacramento city, ONE DARK BROWN MARE, white star in forehead; had been cut on left fore leg with barb wire; weighs about 1,000 pounds; about 6 years old. Any person returning the same to the above address will be paid $40 reward. n20-1w&w1t*

$50,000 TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE security at a very low interest; can be had in one lump or lots of five thousand and upward. Apply to CARL STROBEL, 321 J street. n20-1t*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ESTATE OF C. W. PIERCE, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, C. A. JENKINS, executor of the last will and testament of C. W. PIERCE, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor, at the State House, K street, between Ninth and Tenth, Sacramento city, California.
CHAS. A. JENKINS,
Executor of the will of C. W. Pierce, deceased.
Dated November 20, 1886.
BEATTY & DENSON, Attorneys for Executor.
n20-4tS

SCIOPTICON EXHIBITION

OF ART SCENES, AT 7:30 THIS EVENING, at Calvary Baptist Church. Admission, 15 cents. Free to holders of course tickets. n20-1t*

DOMINO PARTY!

SUMNER CORPS, NO. 11, W. R. C.,
—WILL GIVE A—
DOMINO PARTY,
AT TURNER HALL,
On Thursday Evening, December 2d.
n20-1t [B. C.]

CHAS. A. VIEMEISTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
KEY WEST AND DOMESTIC
CIGARS!
822 K street, Sacramento, Cal.
1m

SPECIAL GAME!
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21st.
GREENHOOD & MORANS, of Oakland,
—VS.—
ALTAS, of Sacramento

DENNY, the great third-baseman and base-runner, and PATSY CAHILL will play with the Greenhood & Morans.
HEN. MOORE, the great left-fielder, will play with the Altas.
GAME CALLED AT 2:15 P. M. SHARP.
Admission, 25 cents; Ladies, Free. n19-2t

CHANGED DAILY FOR C. H. GILMAN—NOVEMBER 20, 1886.

To-day, between the hours of 8:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.,

THE LAST CHANCE

TO PURCHASE GOODS IN THE

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE,

AS WE ARE DETERMINED THAT THE COUNTERS SHALL BE CLEARED, AND HAVE MADE SUCH

Additional Cut in Prices!

THAT WE HAVE NO FEAR OF THE RESULT.

The space occupied by these goods will next week be made use of for entirely New Lines; therefore, no goods will be reserved—all must go to-day. Extraordinary Values in the Lines quoted below:

Ladies' Cloth (extra-fine quality), in various shades—good value for $1, at 60 cents per yard.
Figured Diagonal Dress Suitings, in all shades, 16 cents per yard.
Grey-mixed Waterproof, 56 inches wide, 33 cents per yard.
Double-width French Cashmere, in all shades, 38 inches wide, 30 cents per yard.
One Lot of Ladies' Fine French Woven $1 Corsets (sizes, 25 to 30); will be closed out at 50 cents a pair.
One Lot of Ladies' White Corsets, all-over silk embroidered (well boned); to close at 50 cents a pair.
One Lot of Ladies' Fancy Stripe Hose, 8 cents a pair.
Misses' and Children's All-wool Finished Hose (solid colors), 25 cents a pair; Infants' All-wool Hose, 15 cents a pair.
Ladies' Black Jerseys, 35 cents; some Specials, at $1, $1 19 and $2 25 (in all colors).
Misses' All-wool Jerseys, scalloped and braided, 95 cents and $1.
Ladies' Muslin Chemise, 25 cents; Ladies' Nightgowns, trimmed, 50 cents.
Gray Fur for Trimming, 25 and 35 cents per yard.
Ladies' Hand-made Knit Chemise, silk embroidered and superior finish, $1 each; blue or white.
Double White Blankets, $1 10 a pair; 10-4 Scarlet Blankets, $2 25 a pair.
One Lot Misses' and Children's Jersey Caps (assorted colors), 15 cents each.
Remarkable for the Price!—Children's White Heavy Merino Undershirts, in all sizes, 25 cents each.
Youths' Chinchilla Ulsters (sizes, 30 to 33), $2 75.
Boys' Black Invisible Plaid Cassimere Suits (ages, 5 to 11), $2 45.
Men's Fancy Cassimere Suits, $4 75 and up.

Gents' Furnishing Goods!

Men's All-wool Scarlet Knit Undershirts, 50 cents each.
Men's Striped Working Shirts, 35 cents.
A hundred new patterns in Gents' Silk and Satin Scarfs, satin lined, 25 cents each.
Men's Blue Mission Flannel Shirts and Drawers, $1 15 each.
Boys' Gray Ribbed Wool socks, 5 cents a pair.
Men's Seamless Socks, in colors, 10 cents a pair.
Pulse Warmers, two pairs for 5 cents.
Men's Figured French Percale Shirts, 60 cents.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING EXCELLENT VALUES IN

SHOES!

Ladies' Curacoa Kid Button Shoes......$2 a pair
Ladies' Oil Pebble Goat Button Shoes......$1 95 a pair
Misses' American Kid Button Shoes (worked holes)......$1 20 a pair
Children's Solar-tip, Button Shoes (sizes, 8, 9 and 10)......85 cents a pair

RED HOUSE,

Nos. 714 and 716 J street, and 713 and 715 Oak Avenue, Sacramento.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARD FROM B. N. BUGBEY.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: AN ITEM APpeared in last night's *Bee* concerning an alleged set-to between lawyers in a case before Justice Haines, in which I was said to be defendant. I wish to state that I was not a party in any case referred to before Justice Haines, and so far as I am concerned the article is without foundation. B. N. BUGBEY.
Sacramento, November 19, 1886. n20-1t*

CARD OF THANKS.

WE DESIRE TO RETURN OUR SINCERE and heartfelt thanks to the many friends who kindly assisted us during the sickness and death of our beloved daughter and sister, and also to the Quartet for services at the grave.
MR. and MRS. FRANK KUNZ and FAMILY.
n20-1t [B. C.]

ST. ROSE CHURCH
—ANNUAL—
Thanksgiving Festival
—WILL BE HELD AT—
ARMORY HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 25th
(THANKSGIVING NIGHT).

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS will spare no pains to make it an enjoyable evening. Brass and String Music will be provided for the occasion.
Admission......[n20-td]......Fifty Cents.

GRAND CONCERT AND BALL!
—GIVEN BY THE—
CAPITAL CITY BAND.

ALSO, THERE WILL BE A CORNET SOLO given by NELLIE SPARGO, at Firemen's Hall, Folsom,
Thanksgiving Evening, Nov. 25, 1886.
Admission, $1; Ladies free. n20-1t*

Auction Sale of Land!

M. TOOMEY, OF BRIGHTON, WILL sell at Public Auction,
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2d,
On the Premises, known as the "TURLEY RANCH," 3¼ miles south of Florin, and three miles north of Elk Grove,
160 Acres of Good Farming and Vineyard Land.

Terms: One third cash; balance, one year, with interest at 5 per cent. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock. F. T. KING, Proprietor.
n20-11t

W. D. Comstock,
COR. FIFTH AND K STREETS,
CALLS ATTENTION TO HIS FULL STOCK OF
FURNITURE
Bedding, Etc.
The reputation of this house for LOW PRICES and GOOD ARTICLES is maintained.

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

CLUNIE OPERA HOUSE.
JOHN R. WILKINS......Manager

Last Three Performances!

THIS AFTERNOON AT 2, AND EVENING AT 8.

By Special Request an Extra Performance will be given on
TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!
W. C. COUP & CO.'S
EQUESCURRICULUM!
16 Wonderful Bronco Horses! 16
The Best Educated Horses on Earth!
THE MARVELOUS EQUINE MIRACLES!
Prices of Admission: 25c., 50c., 75c.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
Family Matinee this Saturday, at 2 P. M.
Admission, 50 and 25 cents.
tf

METROPOLITAN THEATER.
F. A. CHURCH......Lessee and Manager.
Announcement Extraordinary!
Engagement for a Limited Season,
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 22d,
—OF—
MISS JEFFREYS LEWIS,
America's Greatest Emotional Actress, having just completed a phenomenal engagement of over 100 nights at the Alcazar Theater, San Francisco.
SUPPORTED BY THE FOLLOWING POWERFUL CAST:
Mr. HARRY MAINHALL,
MR. and MRS. CHAS. EDMONDS,
MISS ESTHER WILLIAMS,
MISS TRELLA FOLTZ,
And a Strong Company of Leading Artists.
REPERTOIRE AS FOLLOWS:
Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 22d and 23d,
"CLOTILDE."
Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 24th & 25th
"DIPLOMACY."
Friday and Saturday, Nov. 26th and 27th,
"ARTICLE 47."
Saturday Matinee and Sunday,
The New Version of
"EAST LYNNE; or, The Elopement!"
Special Thanksgiving Matinee, Thursday—
"FORGET-ME-NOT!"
New Music by celebrated Metropolitan Orchestra.
Popular Prices: Balcony, 50 cents; Parquet and Dress Circle, 75 cents. No extra to reserve. Seats now on sale at Theater. n18-

CLUNIE OPERA HOUSE.
JOHN R. WILKINS......Manager.
COMMENCING
Wednesday Evening, November 24, 1886
5 NIGHTS. MATINEES 2.
OSBOURNE & STOCKWELL'S
MAMMOTH COMPANY
In their Picturesque Presentation of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN!
PRODUCED WITH A GREAT CAST! Superb Effects! New Scenery! Original Music!
JUBILEE SINGERS!
BLOOD HOUNDS!
TRAINED DONKEYS!
The Magnificent Apotheosis,
"BEAUTIFUL GATES AJAR!"
SPECIAL MATINEE,
Thanksgiving Day, at 2 P. M.
Popular Prices, 25, 50 and 75 cents. Reserved seats without extra charge. n19-tf

A. C. S.

915 K street, Sacramento.

GROCERIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

NOTE THE PRICES:

ATMORE'S MINCE MEAT (5-lb. pails)......65 cents
RITTER'S APPLE BUTTER (5 lb. pails)......50 cents
RICHARDS & ROBBINS' PLUM PUDDING (2-lb. cans)......25 cents
ATMORE'S PLUM PUDDING (1-lb. cans)......30 cents
CITRON (best quality), per lb......25 cents
LEMON AND ORANGE PEEL, per lb......25 cents
CURRANTS (best quality), 3 lbs. for......25 cents
RAISINS (Finest London Layers), 2 lbs. for......25 cents
RAISINS (good quality), 3 lbs. for......25 cents
IMPORTED SPANISH OLIVES (in bulk), per gallon......60 cents
NEW CIDER, per gallon......50 cents
MARTIN'S NEW YORK CREAM CHEESE, per lb......20 cents

4p-TuThS O. F. WASHBURN.