IN OLD MEXICO.

JOTTINGS FROM TRAVELS HERE AND THERE.

Current Happenings in the Cactus Country of the Aztecs, and Their Descendants.

[Record-Union Special Correspondence.]

City of Mexico, December 10, 1887.

"You are surely not going to leave the city before the circus is opened!" exclaimed a Mexican friend, in unbounded surprise, as we were starting off on a few days' jaunt into the interior. So highly is the circus esteemed in this country, that should Barnum come down here with his "greatest show on earth," I am not sure but that the people, in their wild enthusiasm, would depose President Diaz at once, and make the veteran showman ruler of the nation.

Strange to say, there are no perambulating circuses in Mexico. The one institution of the kind is established in this city, conducted by the Orrin brothers, and is open four-fifths of the year. It is really more like a "variety" performance in a third-rate theater than a regular circus. The building itself is of wood, with canvas roof—half plaza de torros, half theater—with parquette, pit and boxes. That it is appreciated may be inferred from the vast amount of gratuitous advertising the Orrins receive from the Mexican press. Of late the city papers have been insisting that programmes of each performance should be distributed early in the day, instead of inside the circus building, so that people may know what to expect. The Mexican custom of the plaza de torros—to send a company of clowns or helmeted knights through the streets on horseback, attended by a band of music, to scatter handbills broadcast among the populace—suits best here.

THE PEOPLE LIKE EXCITEMENT,

And are easily stirred to a frenzy of approbation or displeasure. When a performer pleases them, they think nothing of showering him with coins and jewels, as well as with roses, taking the horses from his carriage and hauling him through the streets themselves, as they served Mme. Patti, and committing a thousand other extravagances. If he displeases them, woe be unto him, for they are as ready to shout "kill him," and to hurl chairs and benches from the galleries upon his devoted head.

In common with other Southern races, these people are devoted to amusements, and take to music as naturally as sparks fly upward. The other day the City Council of the National Capital voted a "subvention" (subsidy) of $600 to an Italian opera company. Within the last year

A NEW WRINKLE IN BULL-FIGHTING

Has been developed, viz.: to flood the arena with electric lights, which seems to craze the animals, making the tamest bull a howling terror. At a recent performance of this kind—in the Colon plaza, near the City of Mexico—ten electric lights were thrown upon the scene, causing the gaudy uniforms and decorations of the metadors and the diamonds of fair spectators to blaze with unusual brilliancy. A very large and fashionable audience was gathered, including the President and several members of his Cabinet. The terrible vim with which the frantic torros rushed about, goring horses and laying out men, was greeted with unbounded delight, as a *renaissance* of better days.

Speaking of bull-fights, one soon becomes hardened to that sort of thing in Mexico, and even to relish the peculiar excitement; but when the promoter of the cruel sport is a woman, as is not unfrequently the case, there is something so revoltingly unnatural about it that the most sophisticated American turns away in disgust. It was my fortune some time ago to see Senorita Hernandez, the most famous

FEMALE BULL FIGHTER

In the world. So fearfully exciting was the so-called "sport" that the five thousand people in the plaza de torros were upon their feet in a state of the wildest confusion. Men yelled themselves hoarse and women fainted, all because a slender young girl had nerve enough to throw herself in the path of a fierce bull and pierce him to the heart by a single thrust. It was her farewell performance, and the strongest and fiercest torros in the country had been advertised for. To make the novelty greater, it was announced that Senorita Hernandez would fight upon stilts, armed with only a short sword, and with none of the usual defenses and loopholes of escape, so that in every case it was victory or death to the brave girl.

The animals provided were small, active and wholly untamed, and the horns of each were trimmed and polished till the points were bright as needles, and almost as sharp. Never did veteran *picador* perform more expert work than was coolly executed by this youthful senorita. As the bull, mad with rage, would make his furious charge, she stood perfectly still until he had approached within three feet, when, suddenly springing aside as the animal rushed by, with one hand she would slap him in the face with the scarlet cloak which had first aroused his anger, and with the other hand dexterously thrust into his neck a gaudy *banderilla*, whose sharp barb, as it pierced his flesh, caused him to roar with rage and pain.

Thus charge after charge was made by the maddened brute, only to be always evaded by the active girl. She played him, plagued him and tortured him, as a cat would a mouse—until at last, bleeding, sore and completely exhausted with fatigue and pain, the animal would fight no more. Three wild bulls were worn out in this way by the [illegible] Castilian; and then, wearied as she must have been, came the climax in the fulfillment of her advertised obligation—to kill a bull with a sword scarcely two feet long, while standing on stilts directly in front of him. The animal selected for this

DEADLY CONTEST

Was a beautiful specimen of his race—black, agile, savage and wild. He was no sooner in the arena than ready for battle. After he had been permitted to make two or three charges, to warm him for his work, the Governor of the District (who presided on the occasion), gave a signal, and the bugle sounded the "death call." The *habitues* of the bull-ring turned pale, and the silence of the grave reigned throughout the vast theater. The slight young girl, with stilts securely fastened to her limbs, received the short sword, saluted the Governor, and turned toward her enemy with a little shout of defiance, waving her scarlet cloak to excite his anger. At this moment the distance between them was about two hundred feet. The toro, quivering with excitement and pawing the earth in the fierceness of his rage, needed no second invitation. With gleaming eyes and head lowered to the ground, he started at full speed for the object of his hate. She calmly waited until he was within twenty feet, when—bracing herself firmly on her short stilts—she held the little sword at shoulder hight, ready for his coming. What ever may have been her thoughts in that supreme moment, it was a fearful time for the spectators. When the huge brute was within four feet, she threw herself suddenly forward, gave one quick thrust with the sword, and, without waiting to note the effect of the blow, swung around on her stilts and again saluted the Governor. In the twinkling of an eye she turned to face the bull, and just as she did so he dropped dead, so close to her that, without moving from her position, she placed one foot upon the neck of her now prostrate foe. The sharp blade, directed by the skillful hand of this wonderfully self-possessed girl, had served the spinal cord, and death was instantaneous. For a moment the great audience sat breathless, as if paralyzed, and then such a shower of gold and silver coins fell around the victorious *torradora* as must have enriched her for life.

EL DUELO,

Like suicide, seems to become a mania in certain seasons, and just now the former is raging with extraordinary violence in the Mexican Capital. Everybody of any consequence has a duel on hand, and prominent individuals, it is said, indulge in challenges, either given or received, two or three deep per diem. That Chicago editor was not so far amiss who announced, in apparent good faith, that every man in Mexico, but one, was engaged to fight a duel, and he was an octogenarian, left-handed, and stone blind. The Mexican papers are every day filled with items reflecting this bellicose disposition. Here is one for example, clipped from a prominent daily: "General Jose Maria Barrundia sent his seconds—General Boniface Topete and Senor Magin Llavin—to challenge Senor Gonzalo A. Esteva to mortal combat, on account of an article published in the *Nacional*, relative to affairs in Guatemala. Senor Esteva instructed his seconds, Colonel Adolfo M. de Obregon and Senor Alberto Garcia Granados, to accept the challenge."

After a full discussion of the matter by the seconds, they were convinced that Mr. Esteva was not responsible for the offensive publication, and the challenge was withdrawn.

In this morning's *Monitor* the seconds of General Barrundia announce that they subsequently called on Senor Jose Joaquin Arriaga, who is acting as editor-in-chief of the *Nacional*, and demanded satisfaction. He stated to them that as a good Catholic, he could not fight a duel; but explained that although the article in question was signed "La Redaccion," it was not written by any member of the *Nacional's* editorial staff. He gave them the name of the author, and further developments may be expected.

Verily, in the midst of life we are in death in this land of fighters, who think no more of shooting a man before breakfast than of playing a game of ten-pins. A journalists' lot is especially unpleasant, for he is perpetually offending somebody, and to refuse a challenge, however absurd and uncalled for, would be to write himself out as a sneak and a coward, to be despised of all men forever afterwards.

Notwithstanding that the United States Government has interceded with that of Mexico in behalf of the condemned Mexican officers who invaded American soil last spring and rescued two of their imprisoned countrymen, a second court-martial has

CONFIRMED THEIR DEATH SENTENCE.

However, this does not interefere with the power of President Diaz to exercise executive clemency, and it is to be hoped that he will not permit the execution of a punishment so far out of proportion to the crime.

General Juan N. Cortina, the veteran revolutionist, who has spent so many years in confinement at the dreaded military prison of Santiago Tlaltelolco—for having once revoluted on the wrong side—has at last been temporarily released in order that he may attend to some private business. He is now permitted to appear daily upon the streets, but is always closely guarded by two soldiers, and obliged to return to his prison cell before sunset of each day. During his long confinement his property has melted away, his family reduced to poverty, and every hope and ambition of his own crushed to ruin—all for the crime of not having been shrewd enough to guess which side would come off conqueror, or quick enough to swing from one to the other in time.

Over in Sonora the gold fever is growing apace. The famous new placer mines are in the Sierra Azul (Blue Range), southwest of the city of Nogales, and about eight leagues west of the Mexican Central Railroad station called Imuris. Several bands of Yaqui Indians prowling about in that section are committing all manner of depredations and making life a terror to the miners. Near the city of Zacatecas, also, a very old mine, called "La Asturiana"—which has been several times abandoned as non-paying but recently deepened—is now in bonanza, turning out ore at the rate of $24,500 per week.

On Monday of last week the *diligencia* running between Jalapa and Perote, was assaulted by bandits, near the village of Tepeyahualco. A warlike passenger, Mr. Teodoro Lecuona, refused to "put his nose to the ground" when commanded, and showed fight—which unusual proceeding so astonished the robbers that they ran off in haste and the coach arrived safely at its destination.

A new paper, called *La Cruz Templaria*, has made its appearance in the City of Mexico. It is devoted to the interests of Free Masonry, but it will take an active part in politics. Of course it is anti-Catholic, and places the name of Peerfirio Diaz at the head of its columns as its candidate for a perpetual President.

According to the *Diario Official*, the customs receipts at Vera Cruz for the past ten years are $10,923,749. The coinage of the various Mexican Mints during the past fiscal year foots up in round numbers to the very respectable total of $27,433,974, in gold and silver.

Up to the 1st of October there were 3,849 miles of railway built and in operation, and several lines are being rapidly extended. A narrow-gauge railroad from Deming has lately been projected south along the foothills of the Sierra Madre, through a mining section which opens a world of wealth. Articles of incorporation have been filed, making it the "Deming, Sierra Madre and Pacific Railroad," and the capital stock, already subscribed, is $1,000,000. Contracts for most of the construction material have been placed in England, and will be shipped direct to Deming, via New Orleans. Two heavy banking firms of Germany and Holland, and the same which have handled and placed the bulk of the Mexican securities, are putting up the funds for the enterprise. The line is only forty miles long, designed to connect Deming with the corporation recently chartered in Mexico, known by the same name, and the colonization and settlement of the region is a part of the scheme. Fannie B. Ward.

The Economy of Dry-Soil Defecation.—The editor of the St. Louis *Courier of Medicine* writes: "Those who may be inclined to offer objection to the adoption of earth closets on the score of expense will be surprised to learn that all the extra appliances of a well-appointed earth closet cost considerably less than an ordinary deep vault lined with brick or stone-work, and the infinitesimal expense involved in the simple device of using an ordinary bucket and shovel (or shingle will answer every purpose), takes away all the force of that argument. The dry earth scraped from a dusty road on any summer day will answer every purpose, and involves no trouble in preparation and almost none in obtaining it." The earth, however, remarks the *Canada Health Journal*, should not be of a sandy character, nor contain the droppings of horses. And as the scrapings from any dusty road are sure to be mostly composed of sand and droppings, this part of the *Courier's* advice is not wise, but entirely otherwise. Use nothing leaner or fouler than rich garden soil, and the Moule method will be crowned with gratifying and astonishing success.

Tobacco Poisoning.—Dr. M. F. Coombs, of Louisville, Ky., said (International Congress, *Medical Record* report) that he considered smoking far more injurious to the throat and nose than chewing. The smoke came into the mouth heated and loaded with irritating oil that would soon coat the mucous membrane were it not washed away by the saliva. Cigarette smoking is especially injurious, because the smoke is universally inhaled, causing pharyngitis, laryngitis and chronic irritation in the nose, not to mention the injury it may occasion to trachea and lungs. Where the smoke is habitually expelled through the nose we find hypertrophies, congestion, dilated vessels and a hemorrhagic condition. The shell is impaired or destroyed. The potash salts may also have some effect in adding to the injury. Ninety-five per cent. of smokers have something abnormal or unhealthy about the upper air-passages. In bad cases, he found chronic hyperæmia and inflammation of epiglottis, with congested cords, and a hacking cough to remove the tough mucus; the voice tires easily.

A clear head is indicative of good health and regular habits. When the body is languid, and the mind works sluggishly, Ayer's Cathartic Pills will assist in the recovery of physical buoyancy and mental vigor.

PLACER'S CITRUS FRUITS

NOW BEING EXHIBITED AT LOS ANGELES.

Brief Statement of the Productions and Resources of the Central California Citrus Belt.

The exhibition of citrus fruits grown in Placer county, now being made in Los Angeles by a committee of the Board of Trade recently organized at Auburn, has already been made familiar to the public through the columns of the Record-Union. The exhibit was forwarded last Tuesday, and included a general display of citrus fruits and other products grown in the county of Placer. The exhibitors have a centrally-located hall in Los Angeles, and in connection with the display have a good supply of effective printed matter upon the advantages of Placer county and this section of the State, which is being placed in the hands of visitors, and good results cannot fail to follow. Among the documents being thus distributed are 2,000 Placer county pamphlets issued by the Immigration Association, 4,000 copies of Mr. Madden's pamphlets of Placer county statistics, 1,000 copies of Record-Union's special illustrated edition upon resources of Placer county, and 6,000 one-page statements just issued and signed by J. Parker Whitney, President of the Placer County Board of Trade. This statement is in part as follows:

CITRUS EXHIBIT FROM PLACER COUNTY.

The exhibition of oranges and other fruits from Placer county now shown at Los Angeles is not by any means offered as a representative one, but merely as the impromptu result from a meeting of a few Placer county men at the county seat on December 3, 1887. The meeting was not called for the purpose of considering the subject, but was acted upon by the few present from a suggestion made just before adjourning, and was taken in hand by a few citizens who were willing to give their time for the purpose of getting together a few products—principally oranges—merely for the purpose of showing that Placer county, as well as others in the State, could successfully grow citrus products in their valuable varieties.

Placer county does not attempt to detract from the merits of any portion of the State, or to make any invidious comparisons, but simply in as plain a manner as possible to show any who will take interest in the subject that she can and does produce as good oranges as can be grown in any part of the State, and that her oranges become marketable, to a considerable extent, before the first day of December, and were put into the market this year as early as the 20th of November.

To show, also, that Placer county has many thousands of acres of the very first quality of land, applicable for the business, which can be purchased at from $20 to $50 an acre, and that but from an ignorance of the true merits of its climate in its suitability to orange culture, she might at this time be shipping hundreds of carloads of the first quality of oranges, which she will inevitably do within a short period; for the results of the few young orange orchards now in bearing have given the most astonishing results, which have stimulated the putting out of thousands of trees which have invariably made rapid growth and demonstrated, beyond all question, that the climate within the warm belt of Placer county, some fifteen miles in width, extending across the lower part of the county from the commencement at the foothills, at an elevation of from 200 feet up to 2,000 feet in altitude, is practically free from damaging frosts, and that in some instances, even without irrigation, owing to the considerable average rainfall, oranges can be grown in the highest perfection and with astonishingly profitable results.

Placer county is already third among the counties of the State in the number of orange trees she has growing within her limits. The number may be safely computed at the present time in excess of 14,000 trees, and this number will be largely augmented the coming spring, when, probably, from two to three times the present number of orange trees will be set out. The county can already show young orange orchards that have given a net profit, above expenses, of over $400 per acre, and exceptional single trees from which the products have been sold for the past two or three years for over $100 per tree. One tree, at an altitude of 1,000 feet, which has been set out only seven years, and within sight from the cars of the Central Pacific, yielded this year over $100 worth of oranges, already marketed.

In this warm belt of Placer county the most favorable climatic conditions exist. The singular feature is here presented of a warmer temperature in winter than is found upon the plains below, and there is a practical immunity against severe frosts. One finds at this period of the year—the middle of December—at an altitude of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, in the Placer county foot-hills, ripe tomatoes on the vines, strawberries in blossom, as well as the ripe fruit; lemon blossoms and the ripe fruit; oranges ripening in profusion, and an endless variety of delicate plants making vigorous growth in the open air.

In this region the winter climate is perfection itself. Here are the millions of birds which flee from the rigorous storms of northern climes to their winter quarters in the foothills. Here are the beautiful hills, moderately rising from the plains. Here the broken ranges of the Sierra Nevada Mountains mingle and glide almost imperceptibly into the long reaches of the Sacramento valley, diversified here and there by ridges and little streams of water and the most graceful and picturesque valleys imaginable. As one descends from the pine region of the mountains, through the manzanita and chaparral, his vision is surprised and gratified by the graceful contour of the lower foothills and their luxurious growth of oaks and buckeye groups, resembling more in appearance the cultivated parks of England than a stranger would suppose in the foothills of the lofty Sierras.

Extending from Roseville, at the southern extremity of this county, only eighteen miles from Sacramento, the Central Pacific Railroad takes its course for seventy miles, through the entire length of the county, on its way to Ogden and the East, showing the visitor for twenty miles on his route, commencing at Roseville, hundreds of orange trees laden with their golden fruit, and where he can see from the car windows thousands of acres of land as suitable for the successful cultivation of the orange as any in the world, and where the price is so moderate that one would almost distrust its value could he not see adjoining and no better land bearing fruits worth hundreds of dollars in profits to the acre.

PLACER ORANGES.

Peter Norburg's Fine Orchard at Penryn—$250 to the Acre.

It is beginning to be understood that by adopting the Southern California plan of protecting orange trees while they are young, by wrapping or other means, the orange can be successfully and most profitably cultivated in Placer county anywhere from Sheridan and Roseville up to an altitude of 2,000 feet and probably higher. Trees have been brought to bearing at Colfax and even near Michigan Bluff, and there is no doubt that they will do well at the former place when wrapped during the rainy season as the temperature at that point does not average lower than at Riverside. Orange trees will not do well in every place within the limits mentioned; they must be on rising ground with a southeasterly or southwesterly exposure, some growers favoring one and some the other. When the tree reaches the age of three or four years, wrapping is thought to be unnecessary. There are many old trees in this county which never have been protected.

There is a fascination in orange-growing which can be more easily understood than explained. The tree is always bright and green, and when weighted with its yellow fruit it is one of the most beautiful objects in nature. It is never idle, and as soon as it has cast its crop it is blossoming for another harvest. And it has always been one of the most profitable trees cultivated. The orange orchards of San Bernardino and Los Angeles are held at prices ranging from $1,000 to $2,000 an acre because at those prices they are profitable investments.

Placer county can boast of some small but very fine orchards. Among them is Peter Norburg's little grove, which may be seen on the right of the railroad as the train from Auburn nears the town of Penryn. There are the trees laden with fruit and a living proof of the possibilities of the uncultivated hills around. Mr. Norburg has about eighteen acres in his place which he reclaimed from the brush nine years ago. He had been a sailor and knew very little about horticulture, but he knew how to work, and he now has one of the prettiest places in the foothills. It is half a mile north of Penryn, and commands a beautiful view of the lower foothills and a broad expanse of the Sacramento Valley. From the porch of his cottage one can plainly see the dome of the State capitol, and with a field-glass one can easily make out the outlines of the building.

Nearly the whole of his little ranch is under cultivation. There is an alfalfa patch and an assortment of peaches, plums, Bartlett pears, nectarines, blackberries, etc., but the owner's pride and the pride of the neighborhood is his little grove of 100 orange trees. There is only one seedling tree among the lot. There are four St. Michaels, seven Navels, and the rest are Mediterranean Sweets. Mr. Norburg says "the Mediterranean Sweet is the 'boss' variety for this county," if he is any judge. His trees were all planted eight years ago last March, and they have never been protected a single season. When they were put in the orchard they were one-year buds on two-year stocks, and many of them to-day measure eighteen inches around the trunks, and they will average fourteen or fifteen feet in height. There is one large tree whose branches spread out to a circumference of fifty feet—a very respectable orange tree for the "frigid regions of Northern California," of which we read in the Los Angeles press. These orange trees are planted twenty-one feet apart each way, as are all the trees on Mr. Norburg's place, and the distance is not an inch too great. For the first six years he had peach trees planted between a part of the orange trees, but he found that the former were greatly retarding the growth of the more valuable trees, and two years ago he cut the peaches out. He says he wishes he had done it sooner.

Last year Mr. Norburg picked 12,000 oranges, and made one of the finest exhibits at the Citrus Fair, taking the silver medal for the second best exhibit of budded oranges. This year he has some clusters which would take a premium anywhere. One short limb holds thirteen Mediterranean Sweets, not one of which is less than ten inches in circumference; another cluster consists of eight large oranges all in a bunch. There are oranges on other trees which measure a foot in circumference, and two or three good trees hold as many as 500 oranges. Some of the fruit has cracked this season, probably owing to a lack of water, while the Bear river canal was undergoing repairs, and when they most needed it; but Mr. Norburg estimates that he will pick at least 10,000 oranges (a low estimate), and he has already contracted to sell them, delivered loose at the shipping house, for $25 a thousand.

These 100 orange trees cover a trifle less than one acre of land. Now what is the matter with Placer county land when it will bring in a return of $250 an acre, or even one-half of that sum? If an acre of land will produce 12½ per cent. on $2,000—not for one year only, but for a succession of years—it comes pretty near being worth that amount, allowing of course for the cost of cultivation. No one can say that this is an exceptional location. We have oranges successfully grown at Auburn, at Newcastle, at Ophir, all along the road to Lincoln, at Sheridan, at Roseville, at Rocklin and at Pino. Their location on a ranch must be selected, but in general they will thrive from the American to the Bear river, and from Sacramento to the snow line.—*Placer Republican.*

Why Cultivation Increases the Rainfall.

At an agricultural fair recently held in Nebraska, almost in the center of what used to be set down on the maps as the "Great American Desert," General Morrow delivered an address in which he undertook to account for the large increase in the annual rainfall. His theory will interest California farmers, and we reproduce it: "I have always thought that there was an abundance of moisture in the clouds of this interior section, but that conditions favorable to its precipitation in the form of rain and dew were wanting. The earth and the sky are reciprocal in their relations. They give and take from each other. A parched desert, having nothing to give in return, receives no moisture from the passing clouds. For countless ages these prairies have been scorched by fires, pelted by storms of rain and hail and trampled upon by innumerable herds of wild animals. The effect of this has been to pack the earth until it has become as compact as a rock. The forcing or beating power of rain or hail is far greater than the ordinary observer comprehends. When the rain falls on a primitive soil the larger part of it runs off in torrents and finds its way to the sea. The baked, storm-beaten and trampled earth, like a sick man, refuses its nourishment. Beyond doubt this is the reason why you have so many physical proofs around you of enormous devastations committed by running water. When the land is tilled this will cease. Cultivated ground absorbs a large portion of the water that falls upon it, and retains it like a sponge. It thus becomes a reservoir of moisture for the nourishment of crops in seasons of drought. The turning over of the soil in large tracts of country presents to the atmosphere a vast absorbing surface. The soil gives this absorbed moisture back to the atmosphere by evaporation. Thus, year by year, as the cultivation of the soil is extended, more of the rain that falls is absorbed, to be given off by evaporation or to remain in store to nourish plants and grasses."

The Cow as a Transmitter of Disease.

The transmission from the cow to man of scarlet fever and tuberculosis was the subject of the opening address of Professor Hamilton at Marischal College, Aberdeen, in which the lecturer gave an excellent account of the investigation conducted by Mr. Power and Dr. Klein into the relation of a cow malady to scarlet fever in man. He referred also to the observations of Copeland, who believed that both the dog and the horse could suffer from the latter and stated that a febrile condition of some kind can be communicated to animals by inoculating them with the blood of persons who are the subjects of scarlet fever. He further expressed the opinion that tubercle could be conveyed to man by means of milk from tuberculous cows. While the possibility of such occurrence cannot be denied, it must be borne in mind that Klein has pointed out that there are certain important differences between bovine and human tuberculosis; and again, Creighton has shown that man occasionally suffers from a form of this disease which resembles the bovine malady, making it probable that by far the greater number of cases are not of bovine origin. Nevertheless, the subject deserves much greater investigation, and certainly every effort should be made to prevent the distribution of milk from tuberculous cows.—*London Lancet.*

The Ten-Acre Man.—The ten-acre man wants only a pretty home with the best climate and view he can get. For these he is perfectly able and willing to pay, and he neither asks nor cares about anything else. The last year has indeed developed an extreme variety of this class—the man who is bound to have climate and view whether he can raise anything or not. If he can get water enough for domestic use and for his horse to drink, he will live without even shrubbery around his dooryard. Nothing was truer two years ago than the dogma that mesa land that cannot be irrigated is worthless. To-day it is false. Those who are settling upon it know perfectly the consequences, yet their number is already so great as to indicate the certainty of plenty more behind. Whether foolish or wise, it is for themselves to decide. But it is certain that, building as they now are, with eyes wide open, they may be a benefit to the country and not an injury, as they would be if they built in hopes of making a living from the soil without water.—*T. S. Van Dyke in Overland.*

Haphazard Medication.

First with one cathartic, then with another, never giving any a fair trial, is no way to cure constipation. In its chronic form it is obstinate, but it is at first relieved and then positively eradicated by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as a final consequence. This preparation also subjugates and prevents intermittent and bilious remittent fever, rheumatism and dyspepsia, and builds up a broken-down physique.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION FROM THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

List of New Plants and Seeds to be Sent Out—Terms Upon Which to be Obtained.

The following descriptive list of the new plants and seeds to be furnished to applicants from the Agricultural Experiment Station of the State University has just been issued, and will be of interest to farmers and others:

The distribution of seeds and plants from the University Experiment Station is each year commanding wider attention. The distribution, last year, as shown in detail in bulletin No. 68 included shipments to upward of 630 individuals, and the geographical area covered is indicated by the fact that the material was sent into nearly all the counties of California, and to more than 600 post and express offices.

It will be noticed that we offer this year a greater number than ever before of growths received by us from the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Many of the seeds from this source have given much promise by their success in the University garden, and by our system of distribution we believe we can more readily transmit them to those who are disposed to test them carefully and intelligently than can be reached by the usual method of political dissemination. Hon. J. N. Colman, U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, in his report to the present Congress, advises that future seed distribution be through the agency of the State Experiment Stations, and we believe such an arrangement will be productive of the best results. We have labored hitherto, in anticipation of a closer relationship with the U. S. Agricultural Department, to show what can be done to promote local experimentation under local guidance, and it is expected that when the new law establishing experiment stations shall be made effective by the appropriation of funds to carry out its provisions, the work of introduction and distribution of promising seeds and plants will be greatly facilitated and advanced.

As has been described in previous bulletins, this distribution is made for the purpose of ascertaining the adaptation and practical value of the several kinds in the different climates and soils of the State; and persons receiving them are requested to report results, whether success or failure, and if the latter, from what apparent causes.

Terms—As there is no appropriation available to meet the expenses of packing and postage, applicants are requested to send the amounts specified in connection with each description below. If they desire seeds sent by express applicants need not send the amounts specified for postage, but all orders for seeds by express must be accompanied by a remittance of ten cents to pay for packing. Applications may be made for one or more kinds of seeds. In case any kind of seed becomes exhausted, the money sent will be returned, unless a second choice is mentioned by the sender.

Plants will be forwarded by express (unless specially otherwise requested), in lots consisting of the number hereinafter mentioned for each kind, on remittance of 25 cents for each lot of plants, and ten cents additional for each additional lot, to pay expenses of packing, etc. Postal notes are requested to be sent in lieu of stamps whenever practicable. Any surplus left after filling orders as far as possible, will be returned to the senders, deducting letter postage.

CEREALS.

Hessian Fly-Proof Wheats—The repetition this season of our experiments with resistance of wheat varieties to attacks of the Hessian fly (*Cecidomyia destructor*) affirms the value of the kinds distributed last year, which leads us to urge them for trial in infected districts. The Missoyen wheat upon our poor soil and with the deficient rainfall of 1887 yielded at the rate of 33 bushels to the acre, while other non-resistant wheats adjacent were killed outright or reduced to a fraction of a crop by the fly. The Atlanti wheat yielded over 27 bushels, and the Volo at the rate of 20 bushels per acre. These varieties are solid-stemmed and were originally dark, hard wheats, but are fast becoming white and starchy, but do not so far sacrifice their resisting qualities. Applicants will be furnished with one pound of each of the three varieties [(1) Missoyen, (2) Atlanti, (3) Volo], or a single pound of each variety. Send 20 cents for each pound ordered, if to be sent by mail.

Indian Corn—A collection of maize received from the United States Department of Agriculture included some varieties which did very well even under the local conditions of Berkeley, which are not at all suited to this grain. We distribute them to be tested in other localities, where the summer heat is usually too low for corn, as well as in the best corn districts of the State. The varieties are as follows: The soil requirements mentioned are given on Mexican authority. Mosby's Improved Prolific. Fine Pigeon corn (Mexican)—for sandy soils. Cacahuazintle (Mexican pastry corn)—for poor soil. Chalco (Mexican 90-day corn). Lezma (Early Mexican Yellow)—for poor soils. Early Black, for poor soil. Early Minnesota Sweet; dwarf sort; fine. Early Sugar; dwarf sort; fine. Seed of these varieties will be sent, as long as the supply lasts, in 3-oz packets of each variety at 5 cents each. Applicants may order one or more kinds.

Berkeley Hybrid Barley—A two-rowed, beardless variety, which originated in a small plat of Scotch two-rowed barley on the University grounds, in 1882, when W. G. Klee, then head gardener, found two heads of what he considered the true type, viz, two-rowed and slender ears, appendices to awns three-cleft, as with the Napaul barley; hull adhering to the seed. All the kernels of these two heads were sown next season in the University garden. There was found considerable tendency to variation, probably 12 per cent. being untrue to the type in having beards or six-rowed heads. The grain has been grown each year since that time and care taken to pull out all heads not true to type before blooming. Afterward all heads were picked over and all grain shelling out was rejected. The tendency to variation has decreased from year to year, but still exists to a certain extent. We propose to continue the selection of the true heads in our sowing here, and would like to have the variety tested by barley-growers, for yield, quality and hardiness. We imagine it will be found of chief value as a hay grain. Seed will be sent by mail in 1-lb bags, 20c. each.

Oats—A large sowing of oat varieties was made in 1887, partly because the oat does not barbor the Hessian fly, and also with the object of testing the rust-resisting power of the varieties. It did not prove a "rusty year," so no data on that point were gained. The following varieties gave the best yield on the experimental grounds this season, and are offered for test in the oat districts of the State: Black Tartar, Canadian, Hallet's Pedigree, Polish, Hopeton, Early Block (Etampes), Harris (from Alabama), and Late Silesian.

Applicants will be furnished with one pound of each variety, or of either variety. Send 20c. for each pound ordered.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

The Camphor (*Cinnamomum camphora*).—In many parts of California this tree has proved a hardy and a rapid grower. It is a very handsome evergreen and likely to prove valuable in this State, both as a source of gum camphor and for timber; also very satisfactory as an ornamental or shade tree. Trees planted late last spring on the dry hill east of the University site survived the unusually dry summer. Squirrels seem to have no use for the camphorated foliage. A fine lot of seedlings were donated by A. Chabot, of Oakland, and will be sent in lots of five to each applicant; 25c. for each lot.

Cork Oak (*Quercus suber*).—Seedlings from acorns obtained from trees about 30 years old in Los Angeles and Calaveras counties. There are now bearing cork oaks in at least five counties of the State. The failing supply abroad and the immense prospective demand for cork in this country make it a duty to plant cork oaks for the use of the coming generation. It seems a very promising investment, too, for future benefits. Small trees, two to each lot, 25c. per lot by express.

Strawberry Tree (*Arbutus Unedo*).—The true madrone of Spain: A near relative of our native madrone *Arbutus Menziesii*. The strawberry tree is an ornament to any garden, while its sweet berry, very much resembling in appearance and taste the strawberry, might make it profitable fruit. Our stock is small: One tree to each lot; 25 cts. per lot by express.

Kikar (*Acacia Arabica*).—The true gum arabic tree, seed of which we obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Cawnpore, India. Will not stand frost and is only fit to plant in thermal belts. We have but a small stock and will send only where evidence of a frostless situation can be given. Four trees to each lot; 25 cents per lot by express.

Black Wattle (*Acacia decurrens*).—We have saved a good lot of seed of this promising tree and desire to secure its general introduction. The seed is small and a 2-oz. packet properly handled should give trees for a large plantation. Five cents per packet by mail. In some cases a large amount of seed will be furnished.

Guavas.—We have a few plants of the strawberry guava (*Psidium cattleyanum*) a hardy species. Two plants to each lot; 25c. per lot by express.

Date Palms.—A small number of seedling date palms from seed produced by the late E. Von Borstel of Lower California will be sent to localities where the conditions seem to favor the plant. It is possible some of these seedlings may prove especially adapted to California. Mr. Von Borstel succeeded in securing early ripening varieties and furnished us seed from them. We wish to place the trees in careful hands. Two plants to each; 25c. per lot by express.

Melon Tree (*Carica papaya*).—Plants grown from seed of a fruit procured from Mexico by G. P. Rixford. The growth and fruiting of this tree in San Diego (as described in our last annual report, page 116), and elsewhere in frostless situations in this State, commend it for trial in strictly thermal belts to determine how far it will prove hardy. It is highly ornamental in form and in bloom, and its fruit very desirable. We have but a small stock, and reserve the right to place them only in what seems to us promising situations. Two plants in each lot; 25c per lot by express.

Silician Sumac (*Rhus coriaria*).—This is the true tanners' sumac, of which large importations are made from the Mediterranean region. Our plants have matured seed this year. We will send seed, 2c per packet; or rooted plants, two to each lot; 25c per lot by express.

The Tea Plant.—Seedlings grown from Japanese seed, and donated by A. Chabot, of Oakland. Tea plants thrive in many parts of California, and in some cases the leaves are gathered for home use. We can furnish a limited number in lots of three plants each; 25c per lot by express.

GRASSES AND FORAGE PLANTS.

Schrader's Brome Grass (*Bromus unioloides*).—This grass is fully discussed in our last annual report. It is proving valuable in many situations, and should have further introduction in new localities. Seed in 3-oz. packets; 5c each by mail.

Hungarian Brome Grass (*Bromus inermis*)—Also a promising grass deserving wider trial. Seed in 3-oz. packets; 5 cents each by mail.

Many-Flowered Millet Grass (*Milium multiflorum*)—Our correspondents speak very highly of this grass and others should try it. It seems best adapted to the warmer parts of the State. Seed is very small; 1 oz. packets; 2 cents each by mail.

Yello Millow Maize—This is a variety of sorghum. The seed is donated for distribution by E. A. Bonine, of Lamanda Park, Los Angeles county. Mr. Bonine has tried this variety in comparison with "white millo-maize," and with "Kaffir corn," and considers it much superior to either in yield of seed and fodder.

Snail Clover (*Medicago turbinata*)—An annual starting in to grow early, making a dense growth and covering the ground thickly with pods twice the size of burr-clover pods and smooth, so that they will not cling to the wool of sheep. Preliminary trials indicate considerable value. Seed in 3-oz. packets; 5 cents each by mail.

Black Medic (*Medicago lupulina*)—The growth of this plant without water, in the University garden, and in other situations where it has taken root, commends it highly for wider trial. It is a persistent grower, and makes a deep and dense mat of foliage. Seed in 1-oz. packets; 2 cents each by mail.

Tagasaste (*Cytisus proliferus albus*)—This is a leguminous shrub from the Canary Islands, where it furnishes much pasturage on dry hillsides. In the University garden it has grown to ten feet in hight, and is apparently overgrown under too kind conditions, though it has had no water. It should be tried on dry hillsides, where it may prove more nearly what Baron Von Mueller describes it—"a tall herb, recommended as a fodder plant in countries exposed to drought." We would especially like to have it tried on sheep and goat ranges. Pour hot water on the seed and let stand twelve hours before planting. Seed in 1-oz. packets; 2c. each by mail.

Salt Bushes (*Atriplex sp.*)—Our last report (p. 93) contains quite contradictory reports as to the value of these plants, which are especially recommended for saline soils. They are found to be of great value in Australia in such situations, and some California growers speak well of them. We have a good lot of rooted plants, which we send in lots of 5 each; 25c. per lot by express.

FIBER PLANTS.

We offer again the fiber plants, of which quite a number were sent out last year:

New Zealand Flax (*Phormium tenax*)—Grows well in the coast regions of the State. Valuable for tying plants, vines, etc. Five plants to the lot; 25c. per lot by express.

Esparto Grass (*Stipa tenacissima*)—Grows well on sandy beaches within reach of salt water, and in some other situations. Used for cordage, basket-weaving and paper-making. Ten plants to the lot; 25c. per lot by express.

Ramie (*Boehmeria candizans*).—The famous "China grass." Several processes are now being advocated as successful in extracting the fiber, and some foresee an important industry resulting therefrom. Ten plants to the lot; 25c. per lot by express.

Fiber Flaxes.—Four varieties of *Linum usitatissimum*; grown in Europe especially for fiber; reach twice or thrice the hight of the kind commonly grown for seed. Seed of one or more varieties in one-pound sacks; 20c. each by mail.

GRAPES, ROOTS AND CUTTINGS.

The Wild Arizona Vine (*Vitis Arizonica*).—To those residing in regions already infested and wishing to test this resistant stock in new situations we will send rooted vines thoroughly disinfected. Five to each lot; 25c. per lot by express.

Huasco.—The raisin grape from Chile. Though the value of this variety as compared with the Muscat is not fully established, it appears that in some situations it is especially good. Cuttings by mail 15c. per bundle of 12.

Asiatic Vines.—The peculiar appearance of these vines (*Vitis Romaneti* and *Spinovitis Davidii*) and the interest which pertains to their undetermined value in this State makes them desirable to amateurs and experimenters. Cuttings by mail 15c. per bundle of 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chick-pea (*Cicer arietinum*).—This is a variety of the species which is so highly esteemed in France and other countries of Southern Europe for the same purpose as lentil. It is the basis of the *puree aux croutons*, so popular in Paris. Cultivated like other peas, the pod being gathered before the seeds are perfectly ripe. Sent in 1-oz. packets; 2c. each.

Chuna.—Another variety of chick-pea brought from East India in 1886 by Miss Luella Kelly and donated to the University by R. E. Wood, of St. Helena. It is a brown seeded variety. The seeds are eaten by the natives in curries, cakes, etc., and are also very fattening for cattle. Sent in 1-oz. packets; 2c. each.

Quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa*).—The seed of this plant has been offered to California experimenters for several years, but does not attract much attention. The plant is highly esteemed in Peru, and is favorably mentioned by travelers. The seed is used for food, being prepared for the table as beans are. It is also possible that it would be valuable for poultry and stock. It should have a wider trial. Sent in 1-oz. packets; 2c. each.

Buckwheat.—We have two varieties from the Orient, one called "Asiatic," the other "Chinese." They differ from the common variety in having a very long growing and blooming season, which may render them of special value to beekeepers to provide winter stores for the bees, even if the honey is too dark for sale. In yield of grain they are probably no better than the common kind. Sent in 1-oz. packets; 2c. each.

Pumpkins and Squashes.—Seed of the following varieties was received from the Department of Agriculture: (1) Pumpkin Cashaw; (2) Mammoth Tours; (3) Calabaza, a Mexican variety of pumpkin squash; (4) Cashaw squash. These varieties grown on the University grounds seem to commend themselves for trial over a wider area. Seed of each or all kinds in 1-oz. packets; 2 cents each by mail.

Bamboos.—A limited number of applicants can be supplied with bamboo plants of two species: (1) the Ringal (*Arundinaria falcata*), a small cane species, very ornamental for a large lawn; (2) the *Metake*, medium-sized canes. Our larger cane species are not available for distribution. So far as the stock goes, we will send one plant of each kind in each lot; 25 cents per lot by express.

Tobacco.—We have grown the past season a fine collection of tobacco varieties of which seed was received from Washington. Although the industrial value of the plant in California must still be regarded as undetermined, because of the failure of curing processes, the seed is offered to any who are disposed to grow the plant for experiment or for use as an insecticide. We have twenty named varieties, of which we will send seed by mail in small packets at 2 cents each variety.

Insect Powder Plants (*Pyrethrum cinerariaefolium* and *roseum*). The former has the stronger insecticide properties; the latter beautiful flowers. Seed of the former in three-ounce papers, five cents; the latter in small packets, two cents each.

FRUIT-TREE SCIONS.

The University orchard contains upward of 500 named varieties of fruit, and our report of 1886 contains, on pages 130 to 140, tables in which are succinctly recorded observations on apricots, apples and pears, growth of tree and quality of fruits, time of ripening, keeping quality, etc. These observations cover a series of years, and indicate that some varieties are worth a trial in other parts of the State. Applicants may order any of the varieties named in the report. We do not furnish rooted trees, but scions for grafting. We do not send large quantities of any variety, because the object is to test varieties, and not to furnish material for commercial propagation. Send ten cents for each dozen ordered.

N. B.—All applications for seeds and plants should be made as early as possible. We expect to send out seeds about January 1st, and plants about February 1st. All applications should be addressed to

E. W. Hilgard,
December 10, 1887. Berkeley, Cal.

Stone Well Reared.

"She died in defense of her honor, April 8, 1886, aged 18 years. Erected by an appreciative public."

We arrest, we sit on juries, we convict, we acquit, we hang, we imprison, and we lynch, but not often do we afterward conspire that the girl who defends her honor against the hand of the spoiler shall have as lasting a monument as our love for her virtue and courage can possibly inspire. But Hackettstown, N. J., stirred to its depths for eighteen months in sympathy for brave Tillie Smith, a humble servant girl, and enlisting co-operation from almost every State of the Union, unveiled on Thanksgiving Day a monument to the dead girl, and as above inscribed. The monument is of granite, representing in bas relief a girl with shoulders bared, and robe draped in Grecian style, in her right hand upholding a wreath of ivy vine, which becomes the crown of the tablet bearing the inscription. The whole monument is nine feet high, and it stands upon the highest elevation in the cemetery. The minister who eulogized the murdered girl prayed for a blessing upon the jurors who convicted the murderer, but had no talk to make of forgiveness for the criminal himself. The farmers came in from all around to attend the unveiling. The sentence of the murderer had been commuted to life imprisonment. The murderer was Janitor Titus, of the Centenary Collegiate Institute, of Hackettstown, where Tillie Smith was employed as a domestic. The murderer afterward confessed his guilt. The only member of the Board of Pardons who stood out against commutation was present to do homage at these ceremonies. Not yet has the love of woman's virtue vanished from our land, and, what is more, it never will. There are monuments and monuments. This one to Tillie Smith was stone well reared.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Don't

Let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or consumption.

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous, Consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.

All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and "know how it is themselves." Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.

Paper Glass.—An article called flexible glass is now made by soaking paper of proper thickness in copal varnish, thus making it transparent, polishing it when dry, and rubbing it with pumice stone. A layer of soluble glass is then applied and rubbed with salt. The surface thus produced is said to be as perfect as that of ordinary glass.

No safer remedy can be had for coughs and colds, or any trouble of the throat, than "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Price, 25 cents. Sold only in boxes.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Cashington, the millionaire,
Married a lady far from fair;
But when smiles lit up her face,
You forgot her want of grace.
SOZODONT gave brilliant teeth,
These won her a bridal wreath.1y-TuThS

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac THOMPSON'S EYE WATER. Druggists sell it at 25 cents. o15-1y8

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 diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. mr15-1yMWF

I have been afflicted with catarrh for twenty years. It became chronic, and there was a constant dropping of mucous matter. It extended to my throat, causing hoarseness and great difficulty of speaking; indeed, for years I was not able to speak more than thirty minutes, and often this with great difficulty. I also, to a great extent, lost the sense of hearing in the left ear, and of taste. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm all droppings of mucous has ceased, and my voice and hearing has greatly improved.—Jas. W. Davidson, Attorney-at-Law, Monmouth, Ill. 1y

The best place in California to have your printing done: A. J. Johnston & Co's, 410 J St., Sacramento, Cal.

If you want a Number One Carpet woven on short notice, send it to MARY S. COWGER, 802 M street. tf

S. S. & E. L. Southworth, Dentists, Sac.

Tutt's Pills.

To cure costiveness the medicine must be more than a purgative. To be permanent, it must contain

Tonic, Alterative and Cathartic Properties.

Tutt's Pills possess these qualities in an eminent degree, and

Speedily Restore

To the bowels their natural peristaltic motion, so essential to regularity.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Office, 44 Murray street, New York.
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CHAMPAGNE.

WHITE LABEL (Sweet or Rich).
BROWN LABEL (Dry).

The Finest Champagnes in the World.

The Old Style of Wax Capsule has been discarded, the present style of packing being more neat and cleanly.

CARTE BLANCHE, White Label, White Foil Capsule and White Star Neck Label.

GRAND VIN SEC, Brown Label, Brown Foil Capsule and Brown Star Neck Label.

To avoid imitation, see that each and every Bottle bears the Private Label of

MACONDRAY & CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

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Having the Wax Capsules.
n21-1plmMWF

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REAL ESTATE, ETC.

MONTE VISTA.

A SUBURBAN TRACT OF 135 ACRES OF fruit and vegetable land, supplied with irrigation facilities, which will soon be placed on the market by the MONTE VISTA LAND COMPANY, of Sacramento. The following are the leading features inviting attention from those who desire a suburban residence with plenty of ground, and within fifteen minutes' ride by railway or carriage of the Capital of the State:

MONTE VISTA is located one and three-quarter miles east of the city limits of the fruit-shipping center of the State, with its fifty-four daily arriving and departing trains.

Monte Vista has a half-mile frontage on the Southern Pacific Railway, and can also be reached by carriage via the Brighton or Upper Stockton roads.

A broad avenue will extend from the railway one-half mile to the southern boundary, which will be intersected by cross-streets, dividing the tract into blocks of one to five acres. Both sides of the avenue will be lined with trees, and a park frontage given the portion laid out with residence lots.

In the center of the tract, at an elevation affording a beautiful view of the Sierra Nevada and Coast Range Mountains, and overlooking the city, a park will be laid out and supplied with evergreens, orange and lemon trees and tropical shrubbery. Surrounding it will be one row of villa lots, 50x150 feet, with 40 feet alley affording the business man a rural home with pleasant surroundings, and the owner of a fruit block a residence with some city conveniences.

A well 120 feet deep is now completed, which will be supplied with a powerful steam pump of 50,000 gallons per hour capacity for irrigation purposes, and a 25,000-gallon tank for furnishing pure well water under pressure to villa lots and residences. Water will be piped opposite each lot.

Shares in the irrigation plant will go with the property, pro rata with the purchase area, thus securing water at the expense of running the machinery.

A station will be supplied by the railway company at the junction of the track with the main avenue, and commutation tickets furnished.

ON THE COMPLETION OF THE PLANS AS HERETOFORE OUTLINED

The public will be invited to a railway excursion to the model suburban colony of Central California, and solicited to purchase property under conditions which for all time

PROHIBIT THE SALE OF LIQUOR ON THE PREMISES.

Our citizens are asked to inspect a plan of Monte Vista on view at the office of LEONARD & SON, 1014 Fourth street, and also to send a copy of this notice to their Eastern friends.

Sacramento, Cal., November 22, 1887.

GEO. W. HANCOCK, President.
BEN LEONARD, Secretary. n24-3plmTTS

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A FINE COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, WITH all the latest modern improvements; hot and cold water; bath-room; house beautifully decorated inside; brick cellar; stone walks around the house; iron fence; two-story barn; fine lawn and shade trees; all in first-class order; house but two years old.

This property is for sale on account of departure of owner from the city. Take a look at it and judge for yourself.

Inquire at the CAPITAL PACKING COMPANY, Eleventh and B streets. n12-1plmTTS

LOWER CALIFORNIA LANDS
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—BY THE—

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HANBURY & GARVEY, General Land Agents.

18,000,000 Acres

ADAPTED TO CITRUS CULTURE AND CEREAL growing. No irrigation required. Fine sheep and cattle ranges cheap. Special inducements to settlers. Soil fertile and climate finest in the world. Descriptive pamphlets and maps mailed free. **DAY & GORE,**

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429 J Street, Sacramento, Cal.

HOUSES RENTED, RENTS COLLECTED, loans negotiated. Placer and Nevada county Orchard and Vineyard Lands a specialty. Farms in Sacramento, El Dorado and other counties. Fine fruit lands at Colfax, New England Mills, Applegate, Auburn, Newcastle and Lincoln. Right at C. P. R. R. stations, in large or small tracts to suit purchaser; $15 per acre and upward. **Office, Sacramento Bank Building.** 1ptf

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(OF SAN FRANCISCO).

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W. R. FELTER, Secretary and Manager.

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If you are afflicted, use without delay

GOGINGS' CELEBRATED AGUE AND LIVER PILLS AND IRON TONIC.

A SURE CURE FOR CHILLS AND FEVER, MALARIA OR BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.

ADDRESS:

R. E. GOGINGS

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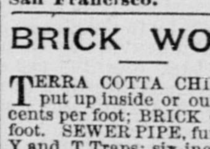
BYRON HOT SPRINGS.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY..................CAL.

ON LINE OF SOUTHERN OVERLAND road; take 7:30 A. M. or 2:45 P. M. train via Port Costa. Hotel Carriages meet every train. Natural hot salt, hot sulphur and hot mud baths, and various springs of mineral waters for drinking purposes, pleasant and healthgiving; pure mountain air fresh from the Mount Diablo range; hotel accommodations unexcelled; table and rooms first-class. Postal, express and telegraph communication direct. For the cure of rheumatism, asthma, catarrh, neuralgia, sciatica, gout, kidney and liver troubles, blood and skin disorders, and many other complaints these waters are unsurpassed, as hundreds of cures will attest. Circulars sent on application. Address,

L. R. MEAD, Proprietor,
n22-3plm Byron, Cal.



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Positively cured in 60 days by **Dr. Horne's Electro-Magnetic Belt Truss**, combined. Guaranteed the only one in the world generating a continuous *Electric and Magnetic current*. Scientific, Powerful, Durable, Comfortable and Effective. Avoid frauds. Over 9,000 cured. Send Stamp for pamphlet. **Also ELECTRIC BELTS FOR DISEASES. Dr. Horne, Inventor, 702 Market street, San Francisco.** d&w3ptf

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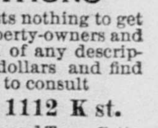

TERRA COTTA CHIMNEYS put up inside or outside, 85 cents per foot; BRICK CHIMNEYS, 50 cents per foot. SEWER PIPE, furnished and laid with all Y and T Traps; six-inch, 40 cents per foot; five-inch, 35 cents per foot; 8x8 square flue inside, 50 cents per foot. A specialty made of putting

BRICK FOUNDATIONS

Under Frame Buildings. It costs nothing to get an estimate on work. And Property-owners and others desiring BRICK WORK of any description would save a great many dollars and find it otherwise to their advantage to consult

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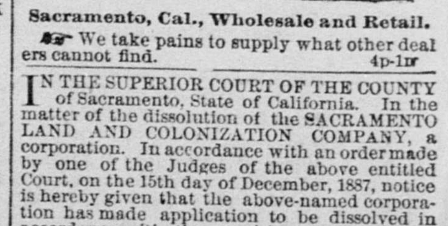

Sacramento, Cal., Wholesale and Retail.

We take pains to supply what other dealers cannot find. 4p-1m

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Sacramento, State of California. In the matter of the dissolution of the SACRAMENTO LAND AND COLONIZATION COMPANY, a corporation. In accordance with an order made by one of the Judges of the above entitled Court, on the 15th day of December, 1887, notice is hereby given that the above-named corporation has made application to be dissolved in accordance with the provisions of Title VI. of Part III. of the Code of Civil Procedure of this State, and that all persons interested have thirty days from the first publication of this notice in which to file objections to the granting of said application.

Dated December 15, 1887.

[SEAL.] W. B. HAMILTON,
d16-1m Clerk of said Superior Court.