EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF ALL CHRISTIAN DENOMINATIONS.

Some of the Topics Discussed and the Leading Drift of Thought Presented.

[RECORD-UNION Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, December 8, 1887.

It was the remark of one of the leading evangelical spirits in the country as he surveyed the conference at the height of its enthusiasm yesterday that there had not been a more important assembly of Christian men since the first Christian conference at Jerusalem. This harmonizes with the idea expressed in the call that the conference was convened to consider a great crisis in the Church's position and to ascertain, if possible, by putting many heads together, how the danger points might be safely passed. It was not designed, however, that matters should be settled in the way common at ministerial gatherings, viz.: by the passage of resolutions. In fact,

NO RESOLUTIONS WERE ADMITTED.

This was a great disappointment to those accustomed to put themselves on record, and who are not averse to taking a hand at the political wheel. All things considered, though, it was a wise arrangement, for if doctors disagree, so, and much more so in the application of remedies, do these doctors of divinity.

The truth is that but for the understanding that the Conference was not to be asked to commit itself in the form of resolutions, the conservative churches of the country could not have been induced to take part in it. Think, too, of the rumpus that would have been raised in a Conference containing a large Episcopalian element by the effort to pass such advanced resolutions as are commonly put forth at radical Methodist gatherings.

Of the proceedings of a body putting forth matter enough daily to fill whole pages of the largest newspapers, all that can be attempted in a letter or two is to

INDICATE BY A FEW NOTES

And comments what was the apparent drift of sentiment of the topics discussed. In the opening address of President Dodge, of the Alliance, two interesting points were that the largest proportion of the wealth of the country was in nominal membership in the churches, but was, unfortunately, not being used as it should for the advancement of the churches; while the poor, the largest proportion of whom never entered places of worship, had, it was held, just now begun to think, not alone of their sufferings and wants, but of their opportunities and power. Hon. John Joy, Vice-President, had recently heard a sermon by Bishop Potter, of New York, from the text "It is high time to awake," and he regarded the Conference as an indication that the country was awake.

THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME

By Bishop E. G. Andrews was charming in both taste and diction. The Bishop, however, took issue with President Cleveland, who had informed Congress the day before that the reduction of the tariff was the question of greatest moment to the nation's security and prosperity, by declaring that the paramount question was one not of revenue, but of character, though, of course, he intended no disrespect to his Excellency, and did not even mention him. The Bishop took a hopeful view of the country's condition and warned the Conference that it was possible "to so exaggerate dangers as to paralyze endeavor."

THE CITY AS A PERIL.

Dr. Dorchester, of Boston, the first speaker on this theme, held that the city was not an unmixed evil. Its perils were in rapid growth, in the large accession of vicious elements, and in the heterogeneous character of the population. In London but one and six-tenths per cent. of the population were born outside of Great Britain, whereas out of a total of 7,700,000 in fifty cities in this country, about one-half were foreign born and the children of foreign-born parents, this vast mass of foreigners having come from over forty different localities of the Old World. The great problem was, therefore, whether old-world subjects could be made new-world citizens. Dr. McPherson, of Chicago, in continuing this theme, made a brilliant speech, completely captivating the Conference. If the nation die she would die, he said, from the falling off at her vital centers and from fatty degeneration of the heart. The city had always ruled in both ancient and modern countries. As went the city to-day so would the world go. Christ's method was to begin at Jerusalem, and Paul, following him, planted the gospel in the teeming populations.

In Chicago there were 30,000 Bohemians in one quarter, and there were hardly five Evangelical ministers in the whole country who could speak the language of this class. The church, he said, was, perhaps, not ripe for union, but she was rotting for want of co-operation. The remark that Chicago was the only city that had legally suppressed the Anarchists was boisterously applauded, as was a pleasant witticism to the effect that he had found one good use for the devil in the fact that he was told when he settled in Chicago that the churches there were so busy fighting his Satanic Majesty that they had no time to fight one another.

IMMIGRATION.

This subject was ably presented by Prof. Hjalmer H. Boyesen, of Columbia College. The obvious deterioration in quality of the immigrants pouring in upon the country in such large numbers was emphasized and explained. Another deplorable fact was that in our public schools the children of these immigrants were imbued with a false ambition, being taught too much about their rights, and too little, if anything at all, respecting their duties. The foreign population had changed greatly of late in its feeling toward the Government. Upon a tour of observation 18 years ago he found the emigrants in the West and Northwest contented with their situation and friendly to the United States, but a recent visit had revealed wide-spread discontent and in many cases positively hatred. He did not believe it to be true any longer that no one need starve in this country who was willing to work. He advocated strongly and eloquently the restriction of immigration, making the impression, though not expressing it in so many words, that he would welcome the passage as a fair solution of the problem of the bill recently introduced by Senator Palmer.

The next speaker on this subject was Dr. S. L. Baldwin, who, though he now resides in Boston, was for twenty years a missionary to China, and is one of the stanchest friends of the Chinese here. The restriction of immigration, he said, had begun at the wrong end. It should have commenced, not at the Golden Gate, but at Sandy Hook. We exclude the industrious Chinese and open our doors to the Anarchist and Socialist. He wanted Chinamen to have the same protection here that Christians had almost universally in China. He had known a missionary to be shielded from death by a Buddhist priest, but when a hunted Chinaman sought refuge at Rock Springs, Wyoming, in the house of a Christian minister, he was told by the minister he had better move on, which he did—to his death.

THE MISUSE OF WEALTH.

President Gates, of Rutger's College, was the essayist on this theme, and he was one of the few selected speakers who did not read his remarks, the variation in this particular being quite enjoyable, especially as the speaker had his theme so well in hand.

In the language of an Englishman, said the speaker, "We are too beastly prosperous in this country." Industry in money-getting could not save us; that wealth was becoming common afforded no guaranty of a prosperous commonwealth. The wealthy who lived on what had been left them by their forefathers were as really paupers as were those supported in almshouses. Wealth did not exempt from useful industry, and the crying need of the times was that those having wealth should use it as the stewards of God. Dr. Matlock, of Philadelphia, thought ministers were not so faithful as they should be in impressing upon rich men the duty of denying themselves.

ESTRANGEMENT FROM THE CHURCHES.

Bishop J. F. Hurst, in representing this topic, said that it was true of the whole of Christendom that where one person entered the church two passed by. In Berlin, with its million and a quarter of population, there were but sixty places of worship, or one church to every 21,000 souls. It was better here, though with but one church in New York city to every 2,468 of the population, and in St. Louis but one for every 2,800, and other places of like importance not much better off, there was food for serious reflection and room for much Christian enterprise. The poor must have churches, and must be made welcome there. To reach the unevangelized masses the greatest need was to secure the help of consecrated women. If women were needed in foreign fields, so, and much more so, were they needed in the home field.

Dr. Pierson, of Philadelphia, followed in a telling speech, in which he advocated more ungloved contact of the rich with the poor, and the abolition of the pew system in the churches.

THE SALOON.

Dr. R. S. McArthur, of New York, opened this pregnant theme, and in doing so he opened up something of a hornet's nest. His plea was for unity among the friends of temperance, but some thought him a little unfair in wanting all to unite on his platform of high license. Asking what high license was, a voice in the audience cried out "It's a compact with the Devil," but the speaker was not at all embarrassed, and while some evidently dissented, it was clear that a large number in the audience heartily indorsed his views. He had recently been attacked, he said, by the *Voice*, and the meanest things ever said of temperance people were said by those of their own ranks. In twenty months 1,800 saloons had been closed in New York City, and he proposed to stay in the field until triumph came.

Dr. Haygood, of Georgia, one of the brightest men in all the Sunny South, observed that the thing most to be feared in connection with the saloon was that the mass of the people did not fear it. The saloon he held to be chiefly responsible for the distress among laboring people. The poor had other good grounds to complain, but if the saloon were out of the way all else could be borne. Referring to emancipation, he held it to be a great blessing, but appealed powerfully to those who had freed the slaves to see that they were not now crushed by the saloon. H. T.

RAILROAD RATES.

Oakland Ferry Charges and Certain Freight Rates.

Creed Haymond, attorney for the Southern Pacific Company, has addressed a communication to the State Board of Railroad Commissioners in reference to the order recently made by the Board relative to commutation tickets on the Oakland ferries, which, the railroad claimed, the Board had not the authority to make, and notified the Commissioners of an intention to contest in the Supreme Court. "The company which I represent," says Mr. Haymond, "has been charged through the public press with an attempt to delay the consideration of the matter upon its merits, while the reverse is really the case. The company has for years been engaged in the business of transporting passengers to and from Oakland and its suburban towns. The service is a double one. The ferry and the trains necessary for the land carriage are probably superior to any other service of like kind in the world. The commutation tickets formerly issued were grossly abused by many of the purchasers, and the company was, to a great extent, deprived of its local single-trip rates, out of which its profits were chiefly derived. The inducement to give the commutation rate was the building up of the city of Oakland and the adjacent towns, and thereby obtain business at the regular rates, which are exceedingly low. It was supposed that the commutation ticket would be purchased and used by the head of the family, residing in Oakland or adjacent towns, and doing business in San Francisco, while the other members of the family and visitors, and people engaged in occupations requiring more than one trip daily would pay the regular rates, which alone would compensate the company for the expenditure incurred in equipping and operating the ferry and connecting trains. I think it proper to make this statement because there has gone abroad the idea that the company is unreasonable in its action, and that its motive is to bring on a conflict between your Board and itself. I need not assure the Commission that nothing is further from the truth."

In a second communication Mr. Haymond applies to the Board for a suspension of the order recently made reducing freight rates between certain points on the Northern Division of the Southern Pacific road. "The reduction," he says, "would amount to about 10 per cent. of the gross receipts. The net profits of the road do not amount to 10 per cent. of the gross proceeds, and a general reduction of 10 per cent. would for the present year leave, and would for several years past have left, the company without receipts to pay operating expenses and the interest on its bonded debt. These rates are very much lower than those of any local road in this State not operated by the Southern Pacific, and upon all leading articles of general merchandise are considerably less than the rates charged by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway to points of greater commercial importance and which enjoy direct rail competition. I wish to call your attention to the fact that the rates to and from the points affected are reasonable and in fair proportion to those to and from other stations on the line, while if you should insist upon the reductions in question you would throw those rates out of proportion to other rates, and to make an unjust discrimination between points upon the same line of road. In view of these facts we respectfully request your honorable Board to suspend for a time the order referred to, as we are satisfied that upon reconsideration we can make such a showing in this matter as will lead, at least, to its modification, if not its abrogation."—*S. F. Bulletin.*

Boreno.

Had I to introduce my readers to the most un-European scene I know of, I think I should ask him to take a seat with me in a native canoe and paddle up the graceful windings of the Meimbun river. At its mouth the huts, built on seaweed-covered piles, form each a separate island. The floors are raised a bare three feet above the level of the water, and one needs not better evidence of the fact that here at least we are in stormless seas. On the palm-stem platforms in front of the entrance the natives squat, while around are playing half a dozen naked little Cupids, now plunging into the water, now paddling races in miniature canoes. A little further and we enter the river, whose water is so clear and pure and bright that one longs to tumble in, clothes and all. Close to the banks lies the market-place, a picturesque jumble of ponies, ripe bananas, red sarongs, palm-leaf stalls and flashing spears. Beyond, the sea-going praus are hauled up on shore, their unwieldly sterns a mass of quaint carving. Then through a tiny beach bordered by the Nipa palm, whose graceful fronds, thirty or forty feet in length, spring directly from the stream, and we find ourselves in a sort of upper town, where the houses are built with seeming indifference either in or out of the water. The place is the absolute perfection of beauty and untidiness. Overhead the eye rests on a wealth of verdure—bamboo, banana, durian, jack-fruit and the arrowy betel palm, with its golden egg-like nuts. In these happy climes man's needs grow at his very door. Cold and hunger, misery and want, are words without a meaning. Civilization is far off indeed, and for the moment, at least, we have no desire for it.—*The Cruise of the Marchesa.*

MARRYING BY BANS.—The *North American Review*, published in Philadelphia, says: It has always been the laudable practice of the Roman Catholic Church to surround the marriage relation with various safeguards, and in deciding upon the strict enforcement of the salutary rule which requires the publication of bans, Archbishop Ryan is at once following a long established custom and doing the community a substantial service. The more publicity is thrown upon the contracting of matrimony the better, and there is no more effectual way of securing publicity than the reading of marriage bans in church according to the ancient custom. In theory bans have always been required under the Roman Catholic rule, but here in Philadelphia, and probably in other places, a practice had grown up of allowing dispensations at so much apiece with unwise facility. The Archbishop does well to draw the line with a great degree of strictness.

A Washington special to the New York *News* says: The company owning the *type-setting machine* has arranged to put up fifty of these machines for the transaction of business. They will be put up at once in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago and other leading cities. The company claims that the machine is now perfect, and that each machine will perform as much work in setting type as ten average compositors.

DIVIDE and rule. Divide your enemy called sickness with Warner's Log Cabin Liver Pills, and let health rule successfully the rest of your days.

THE FARM

MATTERS PERTAINING TO AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

The Question of Phylloxera and Resistant Vines—Profits in Walnuts—General Notes.

Chief Executive Officer Wheeler of the State Board of Viticulture says: "Vineyardists are concerning themselves about the planting to be made for another year, the question of phylloxera and the resistant vines entering largely into their calculations, inasmuch as the ravages of the phylloxera have been more marked than ever before. The Riparia and Lenoir are extensively relied on for good soils, Rupestris taking the lead in dry and gravelly locations and soils wanting in lime. This latter variety is extremely scarce in California and cuttings have been imported from Texas to fill the demand. Among direct producers the Petit Bouchet and the Alicante Bouchet are favorites where color is needed, as they at the same time bear a heavy crop. Next to them in importance stand the Mondense, which is also a very heavy bearer. Among white grapes, the Colombar, known in this country as the Sauvignon Vert, is the pronounced favorite, its adaptability to all soils, climates and exposures found in the bay counties making it nearly everybody's choice. It grows a large crop and abundant foliage to prevent sunburn. The Muscat will form probably the largest part of next year's planting, particularly in southern and interior counties, where raisin drying has proved successful. No other grape is so extensively propagated for that purpose. Of raisins, the production for last season will be from 750,000 to 800,000 boxes."

BIG PROFITS ON WALNUTS.

A day or two ago Sam A. Maxwell, Monrovia's 200-pound real estate agent, laid upon the *Planet* table a number of walnuts grown upon the trees on his place at Duarte, about a mile from Monrovia. They were exceedingly large nuts, well filled with splendid meat. Sam said: "I saw where you said last week that a Santa Ana man had realized $6 per tree, or $250 to $360 per acre for his walnuts this year, and I thought I had better come in and tell you that we can beat that all hollow at Duarte." And then he gave a statement of his yield this year. He has 147 trees, or nearly five acres. The trees are twenty-five and thirty years old, and are very large. They have been bearing now for a score of years, and the yield is constantly increasing. The trees are known to live a hundred years and bear every year. But to the point. The crop this year averages three sacks to the tree, which would be 441 sacks, each running 60 pounds. The entire crop can be sold at ten cents a pound, or $6 a sack, making the yield $2,646 for the five acres, or about $530 an acre. Deduct from this the cost of the sacks at 9 cents each and it would leave $2,606. This is about all the outlay. The owner is generally saved the trouble of shipping them, as the buyer purchases them on the ground. Walnuts are far easier grown than oranges. They don't need half the attention. One man with a team could take care of ten acres and have over half of his time free. When the trees are younger other produce can be grown between them. Parties who have seen these walnuts say they are the best this year. Sam also says that the trimmings of the trees furnishes his house with all the fire-wood required. Truly there are worse avocations than raising walnuts.—*Monrovia Planet.*

MONEY IN APPLES.

Richard Windsor, of Malarin, was in Salinas several days this week, and informed the writer that he had an abundant crop of apples this year. Mr. Windsor is a pioneer fruit man in this valley, and was among the first to explode the idea that the Salinas valley is good for nothing but grain-growing. From two trees, eleven years old, he picked this year thirty-eight boxes of bellflowers, and from a quarter of an acre of trees of different ages, he picked four hundred boxes. These apples, which are A No. 1, sell readily for 75 cents per box. Thus, it will be seen that from two trees Mr. Windsor realized $28 50, and that from a quarter of an acre he realized $300. He has about ten acres in fruit, but many of his trees are yet only quite young, and have not come into full bearing.—*Ex.*

CALIFORNIA LEMONS.

A writer, who explains the cause of the poor quality of California lemons, says the fault lies with the orchardist. A lemon ripened on the trees is valueless, and is think-skinned and of too great size. If you are a connoisseur in such matters, you will note that imported lemons do not rot easily, are thin-skinned, juicy and of uniform size. In Sicily the lemon is picked when perfectly green and placed in boxes of dry sand, where it remains four or five months to ripen; then it is sorted and stripped. Probably if the California lemons were ripened in this way the complaints that they are bitter would cease.—*Exchange.*

FOR INCREASE OF MILK.

Warm water for cows to drink in winter is beginning to be understood as one of the essentials in successful winter dairying. Even drinking ice-cold water in winter so chills the cow's system and lowers its temperature as to cause a marked diminution in the flow of milk. Exposure to a piercing cold draft of air on leaving the stable and going but a short distance to drink, plainly shows in the shrinkage of the mess of milk. Hence it pays to not only warm the water for the cows to drink, but to give it to them in the stable, or under shelter, in severe winter weather. These things, which have a solid foundation in common sense, have not been thought of or discussed, much less practiced, until within a few years past. But they are destined to become of universal acceptance, and no intelligent dairyman will think of dispensing with anything that adds to the cow's comfort.—*Prairie Farmer.*

HOW PEPPERMINT IS GROWN.

Peppermint (*Mentha piperita*) is a native of Europe, but easily grown in this country. Its main use, outside of the culinary garden, where it is grown to some extent around large cities for flavoring, is for distillation. Spring is the best time for planting. Light furrows are made, in which the running underground roots are planted in a nearly continuous row, about eighteen inches apart. These may be covered by the feet, rake, or any other method. Except the ordinary hoeing and cleaning, no further care is required until the cutting. This will be about the end of August or September, and the crop is harvested as the still can use it up. When cut the plants are allowed to lie a day or two to partially wilt. A plantation will last ordinarily three or four years, but the first crop is usually the best and heaviest, weeds being very troublesome in old beds. The essential oil, as in other things, is obtained by means of the worm still, and the product ranges from fifteen to twenty pounds per acre. Of course after the article is obtained a market is needed. Peppermint is generally most profitable where a quantity is grown together. St. Joseph county, Mich., used years ago to be noted for its peppermint. Whether it is yet we are not advised, but think it is.—*Prairie Farmer.*

GENERAL NOTES.

The greatest drawback to dairying, says an Eastern writer, is that the dairymen buy their cows and do not raise them. Under such a system there can be very little improvement, while the average yield of milk cannot be increased. Under the system now practiced two cows are kept where one would suffice if she were of an improved breed. Yet the opportunities for improvement are within the reach of all, as a single male will change the characteristics of an entire herd in a few years.

It is often remarked that too much manure will produce plenty of vine and but little fruit. This is due to the manure being improperly proportioned. An excess of nitrogen (guano or nitrate of soda) induces an extra growth of vine, but where the manure contains a sufficiency of phosphoric acid and potash, as well as of nitrogen, there will not only be healthy vine, but an abundance of fruit also.

An exchange says: The best mode of preserving eggs is to use eggs from hens that are not in company with cocks, as such eggs will keep three or four times as long as those that are fertile. Keep the eggs in a cool place on a rack, and turn them twice a week. If fresh, no packing material will be necessary.

Sheep not only manure the land upon which they may be hurdled or pastured, but they distribute it evenly, and press it into the soil. There is an old maxim that "the foot of the sheep is gold to the farmer."

Lice on fowls will cause them to droop. The poultry-house must be cleaned, coal oil applied freely, and the hens well dusted with insect powder.

TAKEN IN BY DUDES.

The Joke Played on Washington Girls by Some Very Swell Swells.

There are four or five dudes from New York at a well-known hotel in this city. They have made a considerable splurge at the races each day, and the leader, of course, is Berry Wall. Each of these young men has his valet with him, and occupy a suite of apartments in the aforesaid hotel, which are quite private and removed from the public part of the house. The other night, when Mr. Wall was at the theater with some friends, the rest of the party concluded to have some fun. They were acquainted with two young ladies who live here, and are not adverse to taking supper with such well-known dudes as composed the party—in fact, who are willing to sup when any invitation is given to a repast at that hotel. The four New Yorkers then informed their valets that they expected them to play a part in a little scheme that evening. "You are to pretend that you are English lords, and when these ladies come you are to take them to supper, order anything you want and charge it to us."

Berry Wall's valet was in the scheme, and that evening at the appointed time the servants appeared in their Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes, arrayed exactly like their masters, who think by putting on outlandish clothes and nonsensical ways that they are the fac-similes of the nobleman of England, when, in fact, they only represent a ridiculous class of Americans who have no prototype in England.

When the girls arrived the masters introduced their valets as "Lord So-and-So" and "Duke This-and-That," and the girls were delighted. Like a great many females in this country, title "caught them," to use a slang expression, and they immediately began to pay all attention to the supposed "English lords." Finally the "lords" invited the girls to supper. The tables had been set in the adjoining room and the dudes had retired to another to enjoy the sport. The valets, being left alone, began to order up wine in a most lavish manner, and once or twice the New Yorkers were on the point of stopping the whole performance when they noticed the rate at which the waiter brought up the Pommery Sec, but an interruption came in a far different manner.

The theater was out, and "his majesty, the king of the dudes," having seen his lady friends home, returned to the hotel. He entered the "banquet hall," and the lights, together with the chatter of the voices, somewhat dazed him for an instant, but he soon recovered himself, and the first person his eyes fell upon was his valet, James, seated at the head of the table, with one of the fair damsels looking at him in a most enchanting manner. This was too much for Berry, and in his most commanding voice he shouted out:

"James!"

The unfortunate James heard the voice he knew so well, and habit gained the mastery over him. He sprang to his feet, up went his hand to his head with a jerk characteristic with his class, and he exclaimed:

"Yes, sir."

"Come here," said Mr. Wall. "Take my overcoat."

The poor "Lord James" was obliged to leave the side of his fair companion, and walked over rather sheepishly to Mr. Wall, and taking his dripping coat, for it was raining outside, marched off to his apartment. The other valets were somewhat disconcerted by this incident, and a roar of laughter from the next room brought the girls to a realization of what was really the true state of the case. The scene that followed is better imagined than described.

Washington Letter to Baltimore American.

The Coming Motive Power.

Let anyone consider what the steam engine was forty years ago, and then examine the very latest improved compound engines of to-day, with all its appliances for economy and efficient service, and then let him try to estimate what the electric motor of thirty years hence will be. The compound engine, with its wonderful performance, has come as a result of long practice, large experience, profound study and the application of a wide acquaintance with principles. Why should not the electric motor gain as much from the same sources? And if is shall so gain, is it unreasonable to suppose that electricity may crowd out steam in a good many cases as a source of power? If large power can be stored in the form of electricity, so that it may be transported on a street car, why may it not be generated at one point and then be shipped to another, like any ordinary commodity, to be used as it is wanted? Why, for example, should not the water-power of Niagara be employed to generate power, which shall then be stored, transported and sold to operate mills in Philadelphia? There is a regular market now for coal; why should there not then be a regular market for stored power? Why should not a mill owner then go out and buy his power for the season just as he buys his cotton, his wool, or his dye-stuffs? If power can be baled up like cotton, or barreled like sugar, then we shall have power dealers, power brokers, and may be a power exchange—in fact all the details of a new and important industry. Is this a fantastic supposition? Not half so fantastic as the notion of traveling from Boston to Philadelphia in a single night was to our grandfathers. It is rather a clearly indicated possibility, the promise of which is contained in the street car which is now moving about under an impulse derived from a steam engine that stopped before the car started.—*Textile Record.*

A Pupil of Liszt.

Some years ago, it is related, a young pianist was about to give a concert in one of the European capitals. Although she had never seen the great Hungarian composer, she was tempted to insert in the programmes she sent out the alluring notice "pupil of Liszt," deeming herself perfectly safe from detection, as the musician was far away.

Just before the day of the concert she took up a newspaper, and to her horror, among the names of the arrivals at a certain hotel in the city she read that of "the Abbe Liszt." What was she to do? To confess her fraud openly at the outset of her musical career would be to crush it at once. A straightforward plan suggested itself. Acting upon it she went to the hotel, asked to see the Abbe, and threw herself on his mercy.

Liszt asked her a few questions, and then requested her to play one of the pieces she intended to perform at the concert. While she did so he stood over her, suggesting a pause here or correcting a forte there.

At the conclusion of the piece Liszt said, "Now, Mademsoiselle, you can truthfully say that you are a pupil of Liszt, for you have had your first lesson. You may also put on your programmes that you will be assisted by your master, who will play two pieces at your concert." Liszt kept his promise, and by his disinterested kindness saved the girl's reputation.

THE LARGEST DAM.—Arizona is about to erect a dam which in magnitude surpasses anything in the country, and probably in the world. The reservoir will store 15,000,000,000 gallons of water for irrigating thousands of acres of the richest placer and gold-bearing land in the Territory. In dimensions the dam is 110 feet high, 400 feet long at the top, and 130 feet thick at the base, tapering to ten feet at the top.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

TRADE AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF SACRAMENTO FOR 1887.

Business Houses at Which Superior Inducements Are Offered for Holiday Goods, Etc.

It has become an established fact throughout the coast that better bargains can be made with Sacramento merchants than with those of any other city in the State. The interior merchant comes to Sacramento, where he can buy the same goods for a considerably less sum of money than in San Francisco, from the simple fact that Sacramento dealers are at far less expense for rents and numerous expenditures. This is true of the wholesale merchant, and equally true of the retailer and small dealer. It is gratifying to all who desire the prosperity of our city to notice the improvements made in the merchandising business of Sacramento yearly. The stores and trading-places throughout the city are just now filled to overflowing with holiday stocks, and an extra force of clerks are kept busy waiting upon customers and turning goods into cash. In order to aid those who are about to make purchases, either of holiday goods, articles of personal adornment, household furnishings and supplies in general, and in accordance with our annual custom, a list is given below of merchants and others whose judgment and prudence has led them to announce in the columns of the RECORD-UNION their goods and claims for the public patronage and favor. A careful perusal of the several announcements and cards of our advertising patrons will be found to be advantageous, as well as convincing of the fact of the excellence of the goods offered, and satisfaction as to prices. We introduce the reader to the following houses and their announcements in to-day's issue:

Toys and Fancy Goods.

Sacramento Glass and Crockery Company—Glassware, crockery, chinaware, 629 J street.
Dale & Co., J, between Sixth and Seventh.
C. A. Sawtelle, 708 and 710 J street.
Weinstock & Lubin, 400, 408 K street.
Red House, 714 and 716 J street.
Theo. W. Schwamb, 804 J street.
Sung Wing & Co., 802 J street.
Suie On, 609 K street.

Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Etc.

For best assortment of watches, jewelry, silverware, etc., go to—
Klune & Floberg, 426 J street.
H. Wachhorst, 315 J street.
Samuel Jelly, 422 J street.
J. Hyman, Jr. & Bro., 506 J street.
W. B. Miller, 628 J street.

Choice Books, Albums, Games, and Periodicals, Etc.

C. S. Houghton, 615 J street.
C. A. Sawtelle, 708 and 710 J street.
Dale & Co., J, between Sixth and Seventh.
H. S. Crocker & Co., 208 and 210 J street.
Theo W. Schwamb, 804 J street.
California News Company, 629 K street.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

If you want bargains in gents' furnishing goods go to—
Weinstock & Lubin, corner of Fourth and K.
Fred. Mason, 528 J street.
Red House, 714 and 716 J street.
S. S. Nathan & Co., Third and K.
Chas. Robin, K, between Sixth and Seventh.

Flour Mills.

The best flour in the market is made by—
Pioneer Milling Company, Sacramento.
C. MCcreary & Co., Front street, bet. L and M.
Neubourg & Lages' Star Mills and Malt-house, 1016 to 1020 Fifth street.

Dry and Fancy Goods.

It will pay to make your purchases at these houses:
Weinstock & Lubin, corner of Fourth and K.
Red House, 714 and 716 J street.
E. Lyon & Co., 700 J street.
J. J. Kiley & Co., Eighth and K streets.
Mrs. Schirmer, southeast corner of Seventh and I.

Millinery Establishments.

Mrs. Barber & Pealer, 621 J street.
Weinstock & Lubin, 400 to 408 K street.
Red House, 714 to 716 J street.
Mrs. A. J. Pommer, 829 J street.

Book-Binders.

The best place to have your books bound or a blank book made is at—
Frank Foster & Co., No. 319 J street.

Photographs.

The best are made by—
I. Boysen, 318 J street, formerly Todd's gallery.

Music and Musical Instruments.

Buy your holiday musical at—
Dale & Co., J, between Sixth and Seventh.
L. K. Hammer, 820 J street.
A. Lothhammer, 1021 Ninth street, Odd Fellows' Temple.
A. Heyman, I, between Sixth and Seventh.
John F. Cooper, 631 J, corner of Seventh and J.

Glove Factory.

P. Dodge, Sacramento Glove Factory, 1019 Ninth street.

Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware.

The best places to get these goods are—
L. L. Lewis & Co., 502 and 504 J street.
Sacramento Glass and Crockery Company, 629 J street.
D. W. Chamberlain, 613 K street.

Hats and Caps.

The best and cheapest hats and caps will be found at—
Weinstock & Lubin, corner Fourth and K.
Red House, 714 and 716 J street.
H. Marks, 414 K street.
Wm. M. Petrie, 622 J street.

Gents' and Boys' Clothing.

Ready-made clothing, equal to custom-make, can be had at—
Weinstock & Lubin, corner Fourth and K.
Red House, 714 and 716 J street.
Wm. M. Petrie, 624 J street.
H. Marks, 414 K street.

Boots and Shoes.

W. J. O'Brien, 607 J street.
Red House, 714 and 716 J street.
Weinstock & Lubin, Fourth and K streets.
Gus. Lavenson, 500 J street, southeast corner.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

Buy your holiday wines and liquors at these places—
Felter, Son & Co., 1006 and 1008 Second street.
Ebner Bros., 116 and 118 K street.
Eagle Winery, M. S. Nevis, proprietor, Eighteenth street, between O and P.

Sewing Machines.

A. J. Pommer (Domestic), 831 J street.

Stoves and Tinware.

Goods purchased at the following places can be relied upon as the best and the cheapest—
L. L. Lewis & Co., 502 and 504 J street.
S. J. Jackson, 423 J street.
D. W. Chamberlain, 613 K street.
Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, 221 and 223 J street.

Fruits, Nuts, Seeds, Confections, Etc.

The best places to purchase supplies in these lines are:
W. F. Peterson, 618 and 620 J street.
A. Walters, 824 J street.
Curtis Bros. & Co., 308 and 310 K street.
S. Gerson & Co., 220 J street.
W. R. Strong & Co., 6, 8 and 10 J street.
Rosedale Market, 721 J street.
W. H. Wood & Co., 117 to 125 J street.
Garzoli & Genis, K, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

Meat and Vegetable Markets.

The best family meats and vegetables can be found at—
Mohr & Yoerk 1024 and 1026 J street.
A. Heilbron & Co., J, between Front and Second.
Curtis Bros. & Co., Sacramento Market (successors to D. DeBernardi & Co.), 308 and 310 K.
Chris. Weisel & Co., southwest corner Eighth and L streets.
Odell & Herzog, 1020 and 1022 K street.

Best and Cheapest Groceries.

J. B. White, 720 K street.
Chris. Ehman, 1028 and 1030 J street.
F. Baumle, 723 J street.

Fancy Bakery.

Mrs. Kerlin, corner of Tenth and F; branch bakery 1009 Tenth street.

Cutlery, Hardware, Guns, Etc.

The very best goods at lowest prices are to be had at—
Baker & Hamilton, J, between Front and Second.
A. & A. Heilbron, 217 and 219 J street.
Huntington, Hopkins & Co., K street, between Second and Third.
S. H. Davis, 704 J street.
L. L. Lewis & Co., 502 and 504 J street.
H. Eckhardt, 523 K street.

Paints, Oils, Chromos, Etc.

The lowest prices are given at—
Whittier, Fuller & Co., Orleans building, 1020 and 1022 Second street.
C. H. Krebs & Co., 626 J street and 1006 Seventh street.

Optical Institute.

Pacific Optical Institute, 825 J street.

Furniture and Bedding.

Consult your interests and buy your goods at—
John Breuner, 604, 606 and 608 K street.
W. D. Comstock, northeast corner Fifth and K streets.
James G. Davis, 411 K street.
W. H. Sherburn, 323 K street.
Charles M. Campbell, 409 K street.
Bell & Co., auctioneers, K street, near Tenth.

Drug Stores and Holiday Goods.

The best goods, and at most reasonable prices, can be found at—
R. E. Gogings, 904 J street.
Kirk, Geary & Co., 416 J street.
A. C. Tufts, southeast corner of Tenth and J streets.
Joseph Hahn, southwest corner of Fifth and J streets.

Printers.

For artistic work, go to—
H. S. Crocker & Co., J street, between Second and Third.
A. J. Johnston & Co., 410 J street.

Pictures and Frames.

There are not better nor so cheap as to be found at—
Whittier, Fuller & Co., Second street, between J and K.
T. W. Schwamb, 804 J street.
C. H. Krebs, 626 J street.
C. S. Houghton, book dealer, 615 J street.

Wholesale Jobbing, Commission and Manufacturing Houses.

Interior merchants will find it greatly to their advantage to purchase supplies of the following firms:
T. M. Lindley & Co., grocers, K street, between Second and Third.
W. H. Wood & Co., fruit shippers, J street, between Front and Second.
J. F. Hill, Pacific Wheel and Carriage Works; factory, 1301 to 1323 J street; repository, 1012 and 1014 Second street.
W. R. Strong & Co., fruit shippers, J street, between Front and Second.
Gregory & Barnes, fruit shippers, J street, between Front and Second.
Curtis Bros. & Co., fruit dealers, 308 to 312 K street.
S. Gerson & Co., fruit shippers, J street, between Second and Third.
Huntington, Hopkins & Co., K street, between Second and Third.
A. S. Hopkins & Bro., wood and willow ware dealers, J street, between Third and Fourth.
Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, stove dealers, J street, between Second and Third.
Richards & Knox, lumber dealers, Second street, between L and M.
Friend & Terry Lumber Company, Second street, between M and N.
Sacramento Lumber Company, Second street, between L and M.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

THE FIRST THANKSGIVING DAY, A. D. 1622.

"And now," said the Governor, gazing abroad on the piled up store
Of the sheaves that dotted the clearings and covered the meadows o'er,
"'Tis meet that we render praises because of this yield of grain;
'Tis meet that the Lord of the harvest be thanked for his sun and rain.

"And therefore, I, William Bradford, (by the grace of God to-day,
And the franchise of this good people), Governor of Plymouth, say
Thro' virtue of vested power—ye shall gather with one accord,
And hold in the month of November, thanksgiving with the Lord.

"He hath granted us peace and plenty, and the quiet we have sought so long;
He hath thwarted the wily savage, and kept him from doing us wrong;
And unto our Feast the Sachem shall be bidden that he may know
We worship his own Great Spirit who maketh the harvest grow.

"So shoulder your matchlocks, masters; there is hunting of all degree;
And fishermen, take your tackle, and scour for spoils the seas;
And maidens and dames of Plymouth, your delicate crafts employ,
To honor our First Thanksgiving and make it a Feast of joy!

"We fail of the fruits and dainties so close at our hand in Devon;
Ah, they are the lightest losses we suffer for sake of Heaven!
But see, in our open clearings how golden the melons lie;
Enrich them with sweets and spices, and give us the Pumpkin-Pie!"

So bravely the preparations went on for the Autumn Feast,
The deer and bear were slaughtered; wild game from the greatest to least
Was heaped in the Colony cabins; brown home-brewed served for wine,
And the plum and the grape of the forest, for orange and peach and pine.

At length came the day appointed; the snow had begun to fall,
But the clang from the meeting-house belfry rang merrily out for all,
And summoned the folk of Plymouth, who hastened with glad accord
To listen to Elder Brewster as he fervently thanked the Lord.

In his seat sate Governor Bradford; men, matrons, and maidens fair;
Miles Standish and all his soldiers, with corselet and sword were there:
And sobbing and tears and gladness had each in its turn the sway,
For the grave of the sweet Rose Standish o'ershadowed Thanksgiving Day.

And when Massasoit the Sachem, sate down with his hundred braves,
And ate of the varied riches of gardens, and woods, and waves,
And looked on the granaried harvest—with a blow on his brawny chest,
He muttered, "The good Great Spirit loves His white children best!"

And then, as the feast was ended, with gravely official air,
The Governor drew his broadsword out from its scabbard there,
And smiting the trencher near him, he cried in heroic way,
"Hail! Pie of the Pumpkin! I dub thee Prince of Thanksgiving Day!"

—*Wide Awake.*

THE HAPPIEST BOY.

Once there was a king who had a little boy whom he loved. He gave him beautiful rooms to live in, and pictures and toys and books. He gave him a pony to ride, and a row-boat on a lake, and servants. He provided teachers who were to give him knowledge that would make him good and great. But, for all this, the young prince was not happy. He always wore a frown, and was ever wishing for something he did not have.

At length, one day a magician came to Court. He saw the boy, and said to the king: "I can make your son happy. But you must pay me a great price for telling the secret." "Well," said the king, "what you ask I shall give." So the price was paid. Then the magician took the boy into a private room. He wrote something with a white substance on a piece of paper. Next he gave the boy a candle, and told him to light it and hold it under the paper, and then see what he could read. Then he went away. The boy did as he had been told, and white letters on the paper turned into a beautiful blue. They formed these words: "Do a kindness to some one every day." The prince made use of the secret, and became the happiest boy in the kingdom.

India as a Wheat Producer.

Consul-General Bonham says India is a dangerous competitor of the United States. The report of Consul-General Bonham at Calcutta, British India, treats at length of the wheat interests of that country.

The area devoted to wheat in 1886 was about 27,500,000 acres, and the total yield 289,000,000 bushels. As compared with the wheat of the Pacific coast, the Indian wheat is inferior, but when exported to Europe it is mixed and ground with wheat of a superior quality, by which process a fair marketable grade of flour is obtained. The method of cultivating the soil is in the main the same as it was centuries ago, and there seems to be great difficulty in inducing the farmer to invest in modern agricultural implements, and yet, with all the simple and primitive methods, the Indian farmers can, in the opinion of the Consul-General, successfully compete with those of the United States in the production of wheat. This is due to the fact that the Indian farmer's outfit represents a capital of not more than $40 or $50, and his hired help works, feeds, and clothes himself on about $2 50 a month. The export of wheat from British India has increased from 300,000 cwt. in 1868, to 21,000,000 cwt. in 1886, and the increase of 1886 over 1885 amounts to about 5,000,000 cwt.

The Consul-General says that some of his predecessors have claimed that the United States has nothing to fear from India as a competitor in the production of wheat. In this view he does not concur, and believes that to-day India is second only to the United States in wheat-growing. Furthermore, wheat-growing in India is yet in its infancy, and its further development depends principally upon the means of transportation to the sea-board. He fears that with the cheap native labor of India and the constantly-growing facilities for transportation, the United States will find her a formidable competitor as a producer of wheat.

The Oroville *Register* says: George Bloomfield of Clear Creek will plant out 1,000 olive trees this winter, and N. W. Winton will set out 1,000 orange trees in Thermalito as soon as the rains commence.

"I WAS about to try a change of climate in order to cure my catarrh," says I. W. Lillis, of Chicago, "when I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which entirely cured me. Try it yourself.

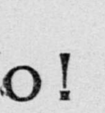
The Result of Merit.

When anything stands a test of fifty years among a discriminating people, it is pretty good evidence that there is merit somewhere. Few, if any, medicines have met with such continued success and popularity as has marked the progress of **Brandreth's Pills**, which after a trial of over fifty years, are conceded to be the safest and most effectual blood purifier, tonic and alterative ever introduced to the public.

That this is the result of merit, and that **Brandreth's Pills** perform all that is claimed for them, is conclusively proved by the fact that those who regard them with the greatest favor are those who have used them the longest.

Brandreth's Pills are sold in every drug and medicine store, either plain or sugar-coated. d17-1t

NEW RAMONA!
NEW RAMONA!


Ho! for a Home

—AT—

NEW RAMONA!

HO! FOR AN OLIVE OR AN ORANGE ORCHARD

—AT—

NEW RAMONA!

THE COMING PASADENA OF SACRAMENTO!

THE GEM OF THE WHOLE VALLEY!

Only Three Miles from City Limits!

ON LINE OF SACRAMENTO AND PLACERVILLE RAILROAD, BETWEEN BRIGHTON and PERKINS.

NEW STATION! NEW DEPOT!

Fare, Only 12½ Cents.

Passenger Train from New Ramona Every Morning, reaching Sacramento at ten minutes to 7 o'clock, and returning every evening after working hours. These advantages are invaluable.

IN THE SOUTH THEY BUILD RAILROADS TO THE COLONIES. HERE IS A Colony that now has two; worth $100 an acre to the land to-day. SOIL—A Rich Black Loam, well drained. MAGNIFICENT OUTLOOK! Will be sold in Four, Five and Six-Acre Tracts, at from $140 to $215 per Acre; $62 50 an acre will be loaned on the property to every buyer. Here is an opportunity to make a GILT-EDGED INVESTMENT. NEW RAMONA COLONY LANDS WILL BE PLACED ON THE MARKET NEXT

Monday.......................December 19th,

AT THE OFFICE OF

M. J. DILLMAN..............1007 Fourth Street, Sacramento,

Where a Map of the property may be seen. THREE TRACTS ALREADY SOLD. Take a run out on Sunday, buy a Tract on Monday, and you will be happy. d16-2t

RAILROADS, STEAMERS, ETC.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

(PACIFIC SYSTEM).

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

LEAVE (for)	FROM NOVEMBER 13, 1887.	ARRIVE (from)
6:00 A.	Calistoga and Napa	11:20 A.
3:50 P.	" " "	6:50 P.
9:50 P.	Coles and Portland, via Chico	4:10 A.
11:10 A.	Deming, El Paso and East	2:35 P.
6:50 P.	Knights	6:55 A.
5:00 P.	Los Angeles and Mojave	9:00 A.
11:45 A.	Ogden and East	1:45 A.
7:30 P.	" "	3:25 P.
6:15 A.	Red Bluff, via Marysville	4:20 P.
2:45 P.	Red Bluff, via Marysville	10:10 A.
10:45 A.	Redding, via Davis	3:00 P.
2:30 A.	San Francisco, via Benicia	11:20 A.
4:20 P.	" " " "	9:40 P.
6:00 A.	" " " "	8:10 P.
10:00 A.	" " " steamer	6:00 A.
11:10 A.	" " " Livermore	9:35 P.
2:00 P.	" " " Benicia	11:55 P.
3:50 P.	" " " "	6:50 P.
11:10 A.	San Jose	2:35 P.
11:10 A.	Stockton and Galt	2:35 P.
5:00 P.	" " "	9:80 A.
11:45 A.	Truckee and Reno	1:45 A.
7:30 P.	" "	3:25 P.
6:00 A.	Vallejo	11:20 A.
3:50 P.	"	6:50 P.
8:00 A.	Folsom and Placerville	1:50 P.
5:10 P.	Folsom	6:50 A.

A. For Morning. P. For Afternoon.
A. N. TOWNE, General Manager.
T. A. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

THEO. W. SCHWAMB,
804 J STREET,
HOLIDAY GOODS.

GLAZE PHOTOS, CHRISTMAS CARDS, Plush Goods, Albums, Novelties in Ivory, and Gold Picture Frames, Steel Engravings Etchings and Fastille Crayons. All Styles of Picture Frames made to order. Call and see for yourselves. d9-1ptojal

HOLIDAY CANDIES!

A. WALTER, 824 J ST.

Look at the delicious Holiday Goods, Candy Toys and Fruits. ALL HOME-MADE. 1plm

S. H. DAVIS,
—DEALER IN—
House Furnishing and Builders'
HARDWARE.
Mechanics' Fine Tools a Specialty.
No. 704 J st., Sacramento, Cal. n30-1plm

PORK PACKING!
ODELL & HERZOG

ARE PACKING PORK NOW, AND HAVE constantly on hand a large supply of Spare-ribs, Tenderloin, Pigs' Feet, Pigs' Heads, Hams, Bacon, Lard, Shoulders, Smoked Beef, Cooked Meats, and a full supply of Choice Sausages of all kinds, at 1020 and 1022 K STREET. o5-1mlp

IF YOU WISH

To make both ends "MEET," see that neither end is bone, or go to

C. WEISEL & CO., 726 and 728 L st.,
ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

Fine Pork and Bologna Sausage constantly on hand. Pure Kettle-Rendered Lard, and a No. 1 Breakfast Bacon a Specialty. 1p3m

REMOVAL.

J. W. GILES, HAVING REMOVED FROM 729 to 705 J street, and fitted up his shop in first-class style, with new chairs of the latest improved pattern, is now prepared to accommodate those desiring a clean shave. Hair-cutting and shampooing a specialty.
n26-1plm J. W. GILES.

STAR MILLS AND MALT HOUSE.

1016, 1018, 1020 FIFTH STREET, SACRAMENTO. NEUBOURG & LAGES, Proprietors. Manufacturers of Malt and all kinds of Meals. Would call special attention to our Kiln-dried Cornmeal, Oatmeal, etc. Also, dealers in Hops, Corks, Produce, Grain, Feed and a general assortment of Brewers' Supplies. Exchange sold on all principal cities in Europe. 1p

EBNER BROS.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

116 and 118 K st., bet. Front and Second, Sac'to.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
POMMERY AND GRENO CHAMPAGNE.
1plm

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED FOR THE HOLIDAYS, A fine assortment of Amber and Meerschaum Pipes and Cigarette Holders. Also, a fine line of Havana and Key West Cigars just received direct from the factory. The only direct importer in town. R. H. PETTIT,
4plm No. 225 K street.

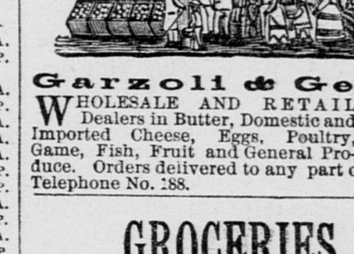
EPICUREAN
HEADQUARTERS
FOR THE BEST GROCERIES
—AT—
P. H. Russell's,
No. 719 J street.........[4p].........Sacramento.

SUIE ON,

CHINESE, JAPANESE AND WHITE MAN'S Bazar, No. 609 K street. Christmas tree lanterns. two for 5 cents; toy dishes, 5 cts. a set. 4pft

$5 BUYS A CORD OF STOVE WOOD or a TON OF COAL,
—AT THE—
C. O. D. Wood Yard, Fourth and I sts
tf

FRUITS, SEEDS AND PRODUCE.



Garzoli & Genis,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in Butter, Domestic and Imported Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Fish, Fruit and General Produce. Orders delivered to any part of the city. Telephone No. 188. 1m

GROCERIES.

CHRIS. EHMANN,
Nos. 1028 and 1030 J Street,
—DEALS IN—
All the Best Grades of Family Groceries,

And sells them CHEAPER than any other house in the city.

Daily Consignments are received of all Fruits in season. o7-

EUGENE J. GREGORY. FRANK GREGORY.
GREGORY BROS. CO.
(Successors to GREGORY, BARNES & CO.),
Nos. 126 and 128 J street, Sacramento,

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

W. H. WOOD & CO.
(Successors to LYON & CURTIS),
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CALIFORNIA Produce and Fruit.
Potatoes, Beans, Butter,
Honey, Dried Fruits, Seeds, Etc.
Nos. 117 to 125 J st.......[tf]......Sacramento.

JUST RECEIVED.

Sicily Lemons, Mexican Oranges and Persian Dates.

S. GERSON & CO.,
220 J Street,
SACRAMENTO.................CAL.

W. R. STRONG & CO.,
—WHOLESALE—
FRUIT AND PRODUCE
DEALERS,
SACRAMENTO.................[1p].................CAL

ROSEDALE MARKET, 721 J STREET, SACRAMENTO, Cal., ATTAMA, WATSON & CO., Proprietors. Wholesale and retail dealers in Vegetables, Fruit, Eggs, Produce in General, Poultry, Game, Fresh, Smoked, Salt and Dry Fish. Hotels, restaurants and families supplied. Goods delivered free of charge. n15 1plm

NOTICE OF CONSOLIDATION.

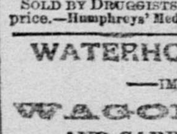
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 20th day of June, A. D. 1873, pursuant to resolutions of their respective Boards of Directors, and by and with the written consent of the holders of more than three-fourths in value of all of the stock of each of said corporations, the OAKLAND RAILROAD COMPANY and the SAN PABLO RAILROAD COMPANY, both corporations duly incorporated and organized under the laws of the State of California, did, pursuant to the provisions of Section 473 of the Civil Code of the State of California, consolidate and amalgamate their capital stock, debts, property, assets and franchises, and did then and there and thereby form themselves into a new corporation by the name of the OAKLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, as will more fully appear by reference to the articles of association, amalgamation and consolidation on file in the office of the County Clerk of the county of Alameda. CHAS. S. NEAL,
Secretary Oakland Railroad Company.
[Corporate seal.] n26 1m

HUMPHREYS'
HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry.
500 PAGE BOOK on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

CURES—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation.
A.A.—Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever.
B.B.—Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism.
C.C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges.
D.D.—Bots or Grubs, Worms.
E.E.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia.
F.F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache.
G.G.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages.
H.H.—Urinary and Kidney Diseases.
I.I.—Eruptive Diseases, Mange.
J.K.—Diseases of Digestion.

Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Witch Hazel Oil and Medicator, $7.00
Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), .60
Sold by Druggists; or Sent Prepaid on Receipt of Price.
Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.



HUMPHREYS'
HOMEOPATHIC
SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for
Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,
and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—Humphreys' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

WATERHOUSE & LESTER,
—IMPORTERS OF—
WAGON LUMBER
AND CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
709, 711, 713 and 715 J street, Sacramento.
Nos. 16 to 22 Beale street.............San Francisco
No. 159 Front street..........[tf]..........New York