

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PLAYERS AND SINGERS.

New Plays and Operas, and Who Will Present them to the Public.

The RECORD-UNION's regular New York correspondent, Rosalind May, sends the following in regard to plays and players at Gotham:

Musical interests of course in the Von Bulow centers, which at any time of supreme importance, are particularly so at present, because of extinguished opera.

The Standard Theater the Howard Athenaeum draws large houses. This is as it should be, since the balance of the Paul Cinquevalli are astonishing, the acrobatic feats of the Cinquevalli troupe admirable as ever, while an amused interest must always attend the grotesque performances of the Polka Brothers and little Ida Hecht's exhibitions of agility as well.

Mabel Bert has rejoined McKee Rankin's company. M. B. Leavitt is building a \$250,000 theater in Denver, Col.

Modjeska is to receive \$1,500 a week from Booth and Barrett next season. Hoyt's "A Brass Monkey" has made as big a hit in Boston as it did in New York.

The new and most fashionable disease among professionals at present is tonsillitis. A Chinese dramatic company will be one of the novelties in New York next season.

The new American opera to be produced at the Union Square Theater, June 3d, is "Ariadne."

Adelaide Melle will make another tour of America next season in a piece called "The Love Story."

Grace Hawthorne's American tour will begin next November, when she will appear in a new play called "Josephine."

Nat Goodwin bought a \$150 opal ring last week. He went home with it, found Mrs. Goodwin indisposed, walked out again and presented it to the first friend he met.

Bella Pateman has produced, at Birmingham, a new drama written for her by Sims and Pettit. She has a part full of wit and motherly devotion.

The new play, "Pigs in Clover," which is at present amusing full-grown people in Gotham, has cost the rank and file of the profession a great deal of money, as the majority of them try to drive the pigs in the pen behind the scenes, forget their cues, and are consequently fined.

Alan Dale, the dramatic critic of the Evening World, has written a book called "A Marriage Below Zero," which has set Gotham a-talking.

Miss Alice Chandos recently came within a shoestring of being blown off the top of the Eiffel Tower, Paris. She had been told that the wind and tower were both too high for ladies to attempt the ascension, but she disobeyed orders, and no sooner reached the top of the tower (the first lady who had attempted it) than the wind engulfed in her skirts, and had she not tripped on a loose shoestring and fell, she would have gone over the parapet.

When Miss Amelia Summerville was in Europe with the Dixey "Adonis" Com-

pany, she moved into lodgings after tiring of a hotel. During the next morning the landlady called to ask how she had rested, and on being told that the "Merry Mountain Maid" had put in eight hours of good solid sleep, she rubbed her hands in invisible soap, and remarked: "Yes; a black sleep that had the night before." "A black what?" exclaimed Miss Summerville. "A black lady," responded the landlady. "Why? you don't mean to tell me that a nigger slept in my bed?" cried Miss Summerville. "Oh, dear, yes; we likes 'em here," replied the landlady. It took ten hot baths and a dozen cakes of sweet-scented soap to convince Miss Summerville that she was clean.

The new farce-comedy for Donnelly and Girard, written by Paul Potter, is called "The Director," and bristles with fun. The humor of the play consists in the fact that everybody on the stage, save two, is named John Smith. One John Smith's failure to do what another John Smith wants him to do, like a key in a lock, is the source of the humor of the play. The Pan-American appellation in a world of trouble. All the incidents that can possibly be contributed by the misfortune of others and the mixture of these social Smiths keep the comedy like a key in a lock, in a haze of confusion. It is, in fact, a string of incidents, fine drawn and glistening, and the most valuable theatrical property, especially when it is borne by the name of Alice Harrison has been specially engaged.

CALLING CARDS.

The trouble that comes of Ultra Etiquette. The families of Chief Justice Fuller and Senator Everts are very thick. It has brought about a remarkable reform in certain social customs. The celebrated writer on etiquette, Mrs. Pauline Sherwood, declares with emphasis that, in making calls, cards should be left for every member of the family. In strict adherence to this rule, when the seven Everts girls went over to call on the Fullers, they had to leave cards of themselves and papa and mamma Everts for papa and mamma Fuller and the eight Fuller girls, that is: 7+2x2=8-90.

Each time they made a call they had to leave ninety cards on the hall table, and when the Fuller girls went over to see the Everts family they had to leave ninety cards to do the thing in proper shape.

Now those girls would die, each and every one of them, rather than do a single thing which was not chic and recherche and in fact and style and chic and chic, especially the Fuller girls, and as they sit back and forth to see each other in their innocent girlish way not less than four times a day, the equation stood at the end of a month.

Justice Fuller came here about October 1st, and by the end of the year his dear girls had used over 30,000 cards calling on the Everts girls, and not less than 30,000 more call on other precious creatures, and the house was full of cards. He couldn't pick up a book or put down a hand with- out a fat card and envelope flying at him, and he was carpeted with cards. And the same way over at Senator Everts.

The Judge had been drawing \$10,500 a year in monthly installments, and paying his landlady \$1,000 a month, and he had to grubbing a handful of cards. The house was carpeted with cards. And the same way over at Senator Everts.

The stationer had the thing done fine. To accommodate the girls he had been putting the cards up in neat little decks of ten—just family decks you see. Then, when a call was made, a pack was left for each family called upon.

The Justice carefully brushed his hat that evening. He had thought of buying a new tie as the New Year's present, but he put away the notion and gave the old one a whirl against a benzine rag. Then put on, and washed his hands carefully, gave his brush a twist and went over to Senator Everts and looked longingly at a passing street car, but resolutely braced himself against temptation and walked.

The Senator and the Justice had a long, confidential talk, and parted with a cordial grasp of the hand. The next day a furniture van heavily laden went from the Everts house to the Fuller house, and a big horse-drawn dray, loaded to the top with boxes, toiled from the Justice's to the Senator's. The girls were exchanging cards. Now, when they sat down to each other they just hung on the new post and holler upstairs.—Washington Post.

THE BEAUTIFUL. Beautiful faces are those that wear— Beautiful eyes are those that glow— Beautiful lips are those that show— Beautiful hands are those that do— Beautiful feet are those that go— Beautiful souls are those that glow— Beautiful rest with work well done.

Beautiful faces are those that wear— Beautiful eyes are those that glow— Beautiful lips are those that show— Beautiful hands are those that do— Beautiful feet are those that go— Beautiful souls are those that glow— Beautiful rest with work well done.

Beautiful faces are those that wear— Beautiful eyes are those that glow— Beautiful lips are those that show— Beautiful hands are those that do— Beautiful feet are those that go— Beautiful souls are those that glow— Beautiful rest with work well done.

Beautiful faces are those that wear— Beautiful eyes are those that glow— Beautiful lips are those that show— Beautiful hands are those that do— Beautiful feet are those that go— Beautiful souls are those that glow— Beautiful rest with work well done.

Beautiful faces are those that wear— Beautiful eyes are those that glow— Beautiful lips are those that show— Beautiful hands are those that do— Beautiful feet are those that go— Beautiful souls are those that glow— Beautiful rest with work well done.

Beautiful faces are those that wear— Beautiful eyes are those that glow— Beautiful lips are those that show— Beautiful hands are those that do— Beautiful feet are those that go— Beautiful souls are those that glow— Beautiful rest with work well done.

Beautiful faces are those that wear— Beautiful eyes are those that glow— Beautiful lips are those that show— Beautiful hands are those that do— Beautiful feet are those that go— Beautiful souls are those that glow— Beautiful rest with work well done.

Beautiful faces are those that wear— Beautiful eyes are those that glow— Beautiful lips are those that show— Beautiful hands are those that do— Beautiful feet are those that go— Beautiful souls are those that glow— Beautiful rest with work well done.

Beautiful faces are those that wear— Beautiful eyes are those that glow— Beautiful lips are those that show— Beautiful hands are those that do— Beautiful feet are those that go— Beautiful souls are those that glow— Beautiful rest with work well done.

Beautiful faces are those that wear— Beautiful eyes are those that glow— Beautiful lips are those that show— Beautiful hands are those that do— Beautiful feet are those that go— Beautiful souls are those that glow— Beautiful rest with work well done.

Beautiful faces are those that wear— Beautiful eyes are those that glow— Beautiful lips are those that show— Beautiful hands are those that do— Beautiful feet are those that go— Beautiful souls are those that glow— Beautiful rest with work well done.

Beautiful faces are those that wear— Beautiful eyes are those that glow— Beautiful lips are those that show— Beautiful hands are those that do— Beautiful feet are those that go— Beautiful souls are those that glow— Beautiful rest with work well done.

FARM AND ORCHARD.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO ALL PRODUCERS.

They Should Write for the Papers— Talks About Cattle, Soil, Fruit and Poultry.

Farmers and fruit-growers ought to pay more attention to the dissemination of the knowledge they acquire by experience in the growing of their crops to the end that all may be benefited thereby. The RECORD-UNION will be pleased to publish in this department letters upon anything connected with the farm, orchard, vineyard or household. It needs no argument to convince any thinking man of the assistance farmers can be to each other through such letters.

STANDING BY THE JERSEYS.

I have little fear of the future, near or distant, of the American Jersey breeder. The most interesting feature of the present condition of the Jersey market, however, is the evident absorption by the farming and dairymen of the large majority of the Jerseys sold to-day. They are going just where breeders want them to go—into the hands of those who buy largely on their faith in the capacity and practical usefulness of the Jersey in his butter dairy. Of course breeders would like to get better prices, as the reward of their intelligent efforts in breeding; yet there is no field for the legitimate breeder more confidently seeks for the sale of the Jersey's reputation than that of practical service in the dairy. It would seem to be a work of supererogation to speak of the merits of the Jersey at this late date, suffice it to say that unquestionably the Jersey will produce more butter on the same amount of feed than any other breed known. The Guernseys come nearer than any others, but they have not been so carefully developed for superior production of milk as the Jersey on the truth of this assertion I know that the large orders of the Holsteins are very attractive. I have seen specimens of the breed that were very superior in milk production, and the milk cow itself is a fine specimen of the breed, externally, of the 30 quart Jersey and place her along side of a 15 quart Jersey for a competitive test, and I venture the assertion that the quantity of hay and grain necessary to enable the Jersey to produce twenty pounds of butter a week would, if fed to the Holstein, cause her yield to fall in three months to 10 quarts, with a butter capacity of probably six pounds a week. Farmers must not lose sight of the fact that the most profitable butter producer is not the one that will make a pound of butter at the lowest price for feed. I once took three quarts of pure milk of a well-bred and splendidly formed Holstein and set it for cream. I also took a quart of the Jersey milk, and set it for cream. I added a little of the Jersey milk to the Holstein milk, and set the mixture for cream. The adulterated Jersey milk showed fifteen more cream than the Holstein milk. There is no question that for profitable production of butter the Jersey is the best, equalled, much less excelled, and so I am pleased to see farmers investing in Jerseys. I know of many farmers buying high grade and pure Jerseys for the butter business, and they know of an instance of their being so well known and thoroughly tried. On the other hand, I have heard them say they were worth as much again as the ordinary cow of the country for butter production.

It is no longer necessary to have a high grade of Jersey milk, as the quality of Jerseys could be so good as to-day. In the past ten years the breeding community has been educated to appreciate the inestimable value of the bull in all his breeding problems. Every breeder has striven to get the best of his herd, and his best bull could afford to pay for, and with the use of such bulls the offspring of comparatively poor cows have been so to speak graded up to a higher level of merit, and the Jersey is no exception. The Jersey bred in this country in the last five years is probably 100 per cent superior to that of animals ten or fifteen years ago. Hence it is a good time for the farmer to buy a Jersey, and in the practical test of actual performance in the dairy the Jersey cow will not disappoint, while by the time that farmers shall have built up their herds to a fullness that seeks a market for their surplus stock, they will find a demand for their milk, which will reimburse them for their outlay.—G. W. Farlee in Country Gentleman.

PULVERIZE THE SOIL.

A soil reduced to a fine condition and with proper depth, holds like a sponge the surplus water of rains and gives it to growing plants as they require it. This, however, is but one of the advantages of fine culture. A heavy shower or heavy rain, followed with a heavy shower and becomes too dry in its absence. Actual experiments furnish the most satisfactory and convincing proofs of these different influences. Some years ago the Country Gentleman published an article on the subject bearing on the subject. Among others, W. F. Brown stated that in a locality where farmers had nearly given up wheat raising on account of the poor crops, a young farmer concluded to try the soil on a small scale, and give up sowing wheat if he failed. He put in two acres on trial, and resolved to do his best. He plowed early, dragged and rolled, and made the soil a garden. The consequence was that he obtained fifty-eight bushels of excellent wheat from the two acres, although the season was a bad one. Subsequently, he sowed seven acres; then twelve, twenty and thirty, and none of the crops averaged less than twenty-five bushels to the acre, under the improved soil conditions. Other experiments were equally successful, and several correspondents reported nearly the same management with the same results, one of whom described his course in "going to the ground," in which the harrow, roller, plow and common harrow were used in connection with plowing; and the conclusion was drawn that one dollar an acre with such implements will add from five to ten bushels per acre to the wheat crop.

SALT FOR DAIRY COWS.

Salt ought at all times to enter into the food of the dairy cow, says the South African Agriculturist, and it should be kept where she can partake of it in any quantity desired. Salt enters largely into the mineral elements of milk, and as these elements are in scanty proportion in young milk, it is the salt that gives to the spring and the early part of summer. Both the quantity and the quality of milk are considerably affected by withholding salt until the cow gets hungry for it. Cows in full-milk require more salt than at other times, and those which give the most milk require the most salt. In some experiments it was found by letting cows used to getting salt go without it for five days that they fell off in their milk 2 per cent in quantity and 7 per cent in quality, a loss of 9 per cent in the value of the cow's usual returns. A supply of salt at once restored the milk to its usual standard.

HOW SEEDS SPREAD.

Some years ago it is said that a citizen of California imported from the East wind the old-fashioned dandelion. He wanted something to remind him of his early home. Like the man who imported the sparrow, he did more than he knew. The sparrow is reported from the dandelion. The seed drifts in the wind, like that of the steeple; the down is built into the nests of birds, and every seed

which gets a lodgment on a lawn or grass-plot will, in due time, produce a million more. Now the solitary dandelion is very common in the open, and hardly less so when after the first snow the globe appears and a few days afterward goes sailing off before the wind like a small balloon. But the citizen who is forced to dig up his lawn because a million dandelion roots have tangled the grass, will never no benediction over this rich golden blossom.

GRAPE ROT.

A Vineland, N. J., correspondent of the Country Gentleman, writes: Colonel A. W. Pearson, of this place, has recently given our fruit farmers a valuable lecture on the grape rot. He has been experimenting for two or three years in connection with the Department at Washington, and under the observation of agents from France, where the black rot has lately appeared. The results show that the black-rot fungus does not get into the grapes by penetrating early in the season, but that it comes in with a strong solution of sulphate of iron, say two pounds of copper to a gallon of hot water. After the vineyard is plowed in May, top-dress with slacked lime. When the vines are starting its clusters, and before opening its leaves, spray with Bordeaux mixture, which is made by dissolving six pounds of sulphate of copper, say in six gallons of boiling water; in another time in four gallons of water, had better two solutions and dilute with water sufficient to make twenty-two gallons of the liquid. Repeat the spraying every three or four weeks, less frequently in dry than in wet weather. Colonel Pearson says he saved 90 per cent of his grapes by this spraying. It is not necessary to drench the vines, and the spraying is less expensive than bagging.

USE THOROUGHLY BREED MALES.

A writer in a poultry magazine says: The farmers who have not heeded any advice about getting a thoroughbred cock to mate with their common hens, had better buy a sitting of eggs and raise a few roosters and pullets for use this season. You certainly cannot afford to go on another year breeding from mongrel roosters when a thoroughbred of one of the larger breeds will add one-third of the size and market value of the chickens raised the first year; or when by the use of a thoroughbred Leghorn, Hamburg or Houdan cock you can raise pullets that out-do common hens in egg production. Eggs from thoroughbred fowls can be obtained at reasonable prices and such an investment will pay.

MARKETING DRIED FRUIT.

A fruit-grower asks: "What would be the most marketable weight of dried fruit to put into a box?" The proper quantity of dried fruit to be packed into a box is either the Jersey or the Jersey. The weight should be as small as is possible to make it and have it hold twenty-five or fifty pounds of dried fruit, which should be packed in very solid under pressure. Use a screw press for the purpose. This method of packing, using a small package will prevent in a great measure the loss caused by worms working in fruit.—California Fruit-Grower.

BOOK-FARMING.

Book-farming, referred to with contemptuous sneers a few years ago, wears now an air of highest respectability and has placed its claims upon the attention of farmers' institutes and other meetings where it represents the best practices and serves as a guide for all farmers who wish to avail themselves of most advanced methods directed to improvement of their calling.

MANUFACTURE OF MUMMIES.

They are Now Made to Order by Cheating Arabs. Zenas Madder, of Berlin, writing to the Detroit Journal, says: I find that it is no longer necessary to have a high grade of Jersey milk, as the quality of Jerseys could be so good as to-day. In the past ten years the breeding community has been educated to appreciate the inestimable value of the bull in all his breeding problems. Every breeder has striven to get the best of his herd, and his best bull could afford to pay for, and with the use of such bulls the offspring of comparatively poor cows have been so to speak graded up to a higher level of merit, and the Jersey is no exception. The Jersey bred in this country in the last five years is probably 100 per cent superior to that of animals ten or fifteen years ago. Hence it is a good time for the farmer to buy a Jersey, and in the practical test of actual performance in the dairy the Jersey cow will not disappoint, while by the time that farmers shall have built up their herds to a fullness that seeks a market for their surplus stock, they will find a demand for their milk, which will reimburse them for their outlay.—G. W. Farlee in Country Gentleman.

After a prolonged contest Nathan F. Dixon has been elected to take the place of Senator Chase, resigned, for one month in the House a few years ago to fill an unexpired term, and attracted the attention of newspaper men at the time by his fine bearing and speaking eyes. Chase was a declined further service with his broad-brimmed hat and Quaker clothing, and while a man of fair abilities and universally respected, his retirement makes no loss in the intellectual character of the Senate. For three-quarters of a century the Dixons have been a power in this little but most prosperous State, and for generations they have borne the name of Nathan Fellows Dixon. They have all been graduates of Brown University, and some of them have occupied seats in the National Senate or the House. The grandfather of the present Nathan was in the General Assembly of Rhode Island for twenty years unintermittently, and was in the United States Senate in 1839, where he proved himself, as will be seen from Benton's Thirty Years' View, a commanding figure. His son was elected to the House in 1849 and then again in 1853, being repeatedly re-elected until he declined further service. Aldrich and Dixon are the two youngest men ever in the Senate from this State, and I am confident the latter will prove himself, as the former already has, worthy of the best days of that once grand body.

EMUND RANDOLPH.

A new edition of Moncreu D. Conway's volume on this great Virginian entitled "Omitted Chapters of History," has been called for, and I am confident the awful cloud which for a hundred years has been resting on the name and fame of Randolph is about to be cleared and ample justice done his memory. Washington's treatment of his Attorney-General and Secretary of State is a dark blot on his life, and no advantage can be made of it to obliterate the stain. His Treasury accounts to this day remain unsettled, although from the alleged debt the Government gained \$7,000 more than the original amount called for and interest. Within a few days I have called the attention of Hon. John W. Daniel, Senator from Virginia, to the great wrong done this eminent hero of the Revolution, and especially to the order of Mr. Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, dated 28th April, 1856, directing the first Auditor to revise the account in accordance with the facts shown by the Auditor, but of which no notice has been taken whatever, officially to this day. What California does not recall with pride the brilliant grandson of this statesman, Edmund, who died at San Francisco in 1861, in the first bright flush of early manhood. He was one of the early 49ers whose exploits and virtues are allowed to fall into forgetfulness. Some elderly men in Sacramento have heard him speak, and they are agreed that his voice and manner and words were indescribably finished, recalling many things they had read of his great ancestor at William and Mary, in the Courts of law, and in the convention which framed the Constitution. In the celebrated Aldrich mine case Randolph appeared for the United States Government, and on his argument, submitted after his death, the suit was won. His industry and integrity in this case broke him down, and in addition to the \$5,000 retaining fee, the Attorney-General's department at Washington paid his widow the sum of \$12,000. It was small when the brilliant grandson of this case Jeremiah Black said: "In the bulk of the record and the magnitude of

JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY.

PATRIOTISM OF THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC LEADER.

Rhode Island's New Senator—Conway's Book on Randolph—A Forgotten Californian.

[For the RECORD-UNION.]

The birthday of Jefferson has been celebrated with unexampled prominence in all the great cities East and West. It is a curious fact that he persistently refused the hour of his death to disclose the date of his nativity. Consequently during his life there was no opportunity to commemorate this important event. It is just 146 years since Thomas Jefferson was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, and 89 since the Democratic party came into existence by him through the Revolution of 1800. It was not until 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, that the fact became known, giving the exact date of his birth. From that time until the civil war, this famous day in April was never allowed to pass in city or hamlet without processions and dinners and great rejoicing. Andrew Jackson and the battle of New Orleans pushed it to the very front of the national calendar, and in recent years the memory of the second Democratic President has received more honor than that of his illustrious predecessor. Shortly after his inauguration in 1801, the Mayor and corporation of Washington began to do so for an individual, or of dividing them with individuals, I have declined letting my own birthday be known, and have engaged my family not to communicate it. This has been the uniform answer to every application of the kind.

Celebrations of this character were far more numerous in the early days of the Republic than they are at present. It was an era of hero worship. Every February brought to President Washington a crop of "birthday odes" as large as the present "output" of spring poetry. There were Adams and Jay and Hamilton birthday commemorations. Jefferson saw in this personal adulation a germ of aristocratic distinction. He believed that the nation too closely on the artificial forms of imperial governments; that it was unworthy of American freedom, and had a tendency to undermine the institutions of pure democracy.

At the urgent request of Washington, Jefferson came to New York in 1790 to accept the position of Secretary of State. I remember in my boyhood seeing the little house, No. 57 Maiden Lane, where he lived. No trace of it is now left. Not far away in Pine street was Hamilton's home, and near Wall, in Nassau street, was the palatial residence of Aaron Burr, with its large garden and splendid grape-vine. The salary was \$3,000 a year, \$500 more than the other Cabinet officers received. A line and a half in the principal newspaper of that day told of his arrival. He spoke of his warm reception in New York, but was annoyed at the aristocratic tone of the society he met, and his feeling among its leaders that "while the new Government was good enough, it was only a stepping-stone to something better," in the way of a monarchy.

RHODE ISLAND'S NEW SENATOR. Dixon has been elected to take the place of Senator Chase, resigned, for one month in the House a few years ago to fill an unexpired term, and attracted the attention of newspaper men at the time by his fine bearing and speaking eyes. Chase was a declined further service with his broad-brimmed hat and Quaker clothing, and while a man of fair abilities and universally respected, his retirement makes no loss in the intellectual character of the Senate. For three-quarters of a century the Dixons have been a power in this little but most prosperous State, and for generations they have borne the name of Nathan Fellows Dixon. They have all been graduates of Brown University, and some of them have occupied seats in the National Senate or the House. The grandfather of the present Nathan was in the General Assembly of Rhode Island for twenty years unintermittently, and was in the United States Senate in 1839, where he proved himself, as will be seen from Benton's Thirty Years' View, a commanding figure. His son was elected to the House in 1849 and then again in 1853, being repeatedly re-elected until he declined further service. Aldrich and Dixon are the two youngest men ever in the Senate from this State, and I am confident the latter will prove himself, as the former already has, worthy of the best days of that once grand body.

EMUND RANDOLPH.

A new edition of Moncreu D. Conway's volume on this great Virginian entitled "Omitted Chapters of History," has been called for, and I am confident the awful cloud which for a hundred years has been resting on the name and fame of Randolph is about to be cleared and ample justice done his memory. Washington's treatment of his Attorney-General and Secretary of State is a dark blot on his life, and no advantage can be made of it to obliterate the stain. His Treasury accounts to this day remain unsettled, although from the alleged debt the Government gained \$7,000 more than the original amount called for and interest. Within a few days I have called the attention of Hon. John W. Daniel, Senator from Virginia, to the great wrong done this eminent hero of the Revolution, and especially to the order of Mr. Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, dated 28th April, 1856, directing the first Auditor to revise the account in accordance with the facts shown by the Auditor, but of which no notice has been taken whatever, officially to this day. What California does not recall with pride the brilliant grandson of this statesman, Edmund, who died at San Francisco in 1861, in the first bright flush of early manhood. He was one of the early 49ers whose exploits and virtues are allowed to fall into forgetfulness. Some elderly men in Sacramento have heard him speak, and they are agreed that his voice and manner and words were indescribably finished, recalling many things they had read of his great ancestor at William and Mary, in the Courts of law, and in the convention which framed the Constitution. In the celebrated Aldrich mine case Randolph appeared for the United States Government, and on his argument, submitted after his death, the suit was won. His industry and integrity in this case broke him down, and in addition to the \$5,000 retaining fee, the Attorney-General's department at Washington paid his widow the sum of \$12,000. It was small when the brilliant grandson of this case Jeremiah Black said: "In the bulk of the record and the magnitude of

REAL ESTATE, ETC.

FOR STEAK FARMS, GRAIN, VINE, FRUIT AND COLONY LANDS, ADDRESS THE HONN LAND COMPANY, REDDING, SHASTA COUNTY, CAL.

Placer County Land Office

AND INSURANCE AGENCY, A. D. BOWLEY & CO., 503 K Street—Jill, Sacramento, Cal.

Central California Lands

FOR SALE, IMPROVED OR UNIMPROVED, ON EASY TERMS, and in any quantity desired, at from \$10 to \$100 per acre. For particulars call on or address:

J. A. PARKER, 721 J Street, Sacramento, Cal.

Union Insurance Company of California (OLD AND RELIABLE), OFFICE AT Sacramento Real Estate AND INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Office, Northwest corner Third and J sts.

W. H. FELTER, Agent, and Country Property for Sale.

N. J. TOLL, Manager Real Estate Department.

An Investment.

Lot 40x160, on I street, near Twelfth, with three houses, renting for \$28 per month. Price, \$2,500. This is one of the best locations in the city.

A beautiful building lot for two or three persons, 12x160, corner H and Nineteenth streets. Price, \$6,000. For H street are getting scarce.

\$2,400—80x160, F street, Twelfth and Thirtieth.

\$2,000—High lot, 80x160, northeast corner Twenty-fourth and Q streets, may or may not be an advantage to a locality, but they make things very interesting to those fortunate enough to have property, so prepare for the one which is surely coming.

A. LEONARD & SON, Real Estate Agents, 1014 Fourth Street, Sacramento.

ORANGEVALE!

CHOICEST FRUIT LANDS. Ten-Acre Tracts, Planted or Unplanted, as Desired.

Orchards Cared for by Absentee Owners. THE ORANGEVALE COLONIZATION COMPANY, composed of prominent business men of Sacramento, and endorsed by the Board of Trustees, Board of Supervisors and Board of Trade of this city, have secured rich fruit and vine lands, all cleared on the American river, opposite Natoma vineyard. It has been divided into 10-acre tracts, each one fronting on a foot avenue. Water under pressure for irrigation can be planted on each tract for a few cents. The water actually used only being paid for by purchasers. Last season 150 acres were planted in oranges, rich fruit already been seen, in addition to a large number of unplanted tracts. This year 600 acres are being planted. UNPLANTED TRACTS, \$1,250 each. Tracts planted in oranges, \$2,500 each. Much higher, varying with varieties chosen.

TOWN SITE.

The town site of Orangevale is but 1 1/2 miles from the Folsom railroad depot. Town lots 50x150, \$200—\$250 down and \$10 per month. Lots are sold in series of tracts of one and two cottages awarded to the purchasers of each series.

Send for maps and information.

ORANGEVALE COLONIZATION CO., 214 J Street, Sacramento.

A. C. SWEETSER & Co.

Real Estate & Insurance Agents, ARE NOW OFFERING

SOME CHOICE REAL ESTATE

Great Bargains!

IF YOU WANT A HOUSE OR LOT in the city, or an improved farm, or unimproved land, in large or small tracts, we can supply you.

WE HAVE A HIGHLY-IMPROVED 20-Acre Farm that is a Great Bargain. Also, two new Houses on the INSTALLMENT PLAN.

School Lands in different counties. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

A. C. SWEETSER & Co., 1012 Fourth st. MONEY TO LOAN.

W. P. COLEMAN,

Real Estate Salesman, 825 J street.

16 ACRES AT ROUTIER'S

Station; 14 acres in vineyard, half an acre in orchard, half an acre in berries; all fenced; small house and barn.

PRICE, \$4,000.

Money to Loan.

P. BOHL. E. A. CROUCH, Ipt

BRAND, CAMPBELL & CO.,

REAL ESTATE, 402 J Street.

\$5,000—80x160—CORNER SEVENTEENTH and Sixth streets, between J and K streets, on Electric Road, a safe investment.

\$3,500—40x160—WITH THREE GOOD cottages, on O street, between Fifth and Sixth.

\$2,900—A BARGAIN—TWENTY ACRES, five five-room houses, six windmills, 10 acre pumps, in all best varieties of table grapes.

10 ACRES LOTS IN SARGENT TRACT, near Monte Vista, \$175 and \$200 per acre; easy terms.

Agency Nevada County Land Association. ap44-TS

Waterhouse & Lester,

IRON, STEEL, CUMBERLAND COAL, and wagon building and Carriage Hardware, 705, 711, 713 and 715 J Street, Sacramento, Cal.

EBNER BROS.,