FARM AND ORCHARD.

THE IMPORTANT WORK OF THE LITTLE LADY-BIRDS.

Flickinger's Experience With French Prunes—Alfalfa in the Mountains—Farm Notes.

The scale-bugs must go; are going in this vicinity as fast as any reasonable fruit-grower could ask. Let us investigate a little. Here is a beautiful young acacia tree. Ten months ago it had a very few scales on its trunk and larger branches, perhaps a dozen. Three months ago the entire surface of these parts was well nigh completely covered with scales. Let us examine it this morning; we find about two-thirds of the scales destroyed. What has done it? Looking carefully we see many individuals of the two-stabbed lady-bird (a smallish black lady-bird with a round crimson spot on each wing cover); by watching these a little we see them work loose the edge of the mature scale and eat the egg mass beneath. Here, what is this homely, bristly, dark-brown thing, sluggish of motion, like some silurian monster in miniature of bygone ages? If we watch it we will see it gathering up the young scale-bugs and eating them as a hog does grains of corn. It is the larva of the two-stabbed lady-bird. Here on the rough bark, around this knot, 29 of them have secured themselves by the posterior end, and have changed to pupa, from several of which the perfect beetles are emerging; here on the underside of this knot is a cluster of their dark yellow eggs. The larva of this two-stabbed lady-bird (Walsh) *Chilocorus bivulneris*, is not so slender in form as all others, and is defended in the larva and pupa state by being covered with many black branching hairs or briars, its food both in larva and adult state being scale-bugs and their eggs.

Here, what is this minute, dark-gray half-globe we see slowly gliding around amongst the scale-bugs? It is the brown-necked lady-bird, *scymnus marginicollis*. As it moves around, every time it stops it seizes a young scale-bug, which it eats with evident satisfaction. Here we have its dark-brown, quick moving larva, with an appetite for young scale-bugs and eggs like Falstaff's for sack. See this one root up the edges of that mother scale and eat her great clutch of yellow eggs; it seems to eat its own weight of them every few minutes, and here down near the ground are dozens of pupa cases of a dark-brown color, from some of which the brown necks are just emerging. This is the smallest of the lady-birds observed here, it being a scant eighth of an inch in length. In Illinois, we had at least one very much smaller, so small as to be seldom noticed without the aid of a glass, and very slow of motion, like the two-stabbed; this preyed upon the smallest of scale-bugs. All of these beetles are good swift flyers.

Hello! What is this constant stream of small very dark ants doing that are constantly passing up and down the tree trunk? We had noticed them before, but supposed they were going up among the foliage to milk their cows, the Aphids, but one passing beneath the glass, I saw that he had a bright orange speck between its mandibles. Yes, every one as it passes down, has in its jaws the eggs or the young of a scale-bug. A constant stream of them from morning till night, and so far as we know all night also. Now, my good friends, how long can the scale-bugs on this acacia tree withstand the inroads on their numbers by these three persistent and ravenous enemies? Surely not long. Therefore we are pleased to be able to say that the scale-bugs must go; they are going, and going fast. You may ask, if the lady-birds are destroying them so fast, why did not they do so before? Simply because some of the best species of these most valuable beetles were not here to destroy them. Species new to this coast have been imported accidentally from the East, others have been brought from New Zealand, Australia and other foreign countries. In the past the scale-bugs have had their day, the future belongs to the lady-birds.—*Orchard and Farm.*

DRYING FRENCH PRUNES.

J. H. Flickinger, the well-known San Jose fruit-grower and preserver, writes to R. McGarvey, of Ukiah, as follows:

Mr. A. T. Hatch forwarded me your communication, and requested me to answer it. I do not propose to give you the go-by, and you are perfectly welcome to what I know about curing dried fruits. I will proceed to give you my experience of the last five years.

My French prunes I dry as follows: I gather the prunes ripe from the trees—that is, by placing on the ground underneath the tree a canvas of sufficient size to take in well the spread of the branches, then gently shake the tree, and fruit that is ripe falls to the canvas. It is necessary to go over the trees every two or three days, thereby you get only the ripe fruit. Immediately they are shaken from the trees the prunes are dipped in a solution, boiling hot, made of twenty gallons water to one pound American concentrated lye. Dip sufficient to crack the skin; it may take fifteen to twenty seconds; then rinse in cold water. If the skin of the prune peels off, it shows that the solution is too strong, or, more likely, you have allowed them to remain too long in the dip. After rinsing, immediately spread on trays and place in the sun on your dry ground, which should be perfectly clean, no dust, and let them remain until fairly dry, but not rattling dry. Now take the properly-dried prunes to your storehouse, and spread them on the floor, not over two feet deep, and let them go through the sweating process, which requires from twenty to twenty-five days' time. As the prunes go through this sweat they should be turned with a shovel, every two or three days to equalize the progress of the sweating process. After sweating, the prunes are ready for market. I then dip them in boiling water, say one-half minute, pile on the floor one foot deep, and pack the following day.

If your prunes are gathered ripe and you follow the above method of curing, your prunes will be of a rich, dark color, and highly flavored. You require no evaporator in your climate, other than the sun, to make first-class dried French prunes, apricots, peaches and plums. My trays for drying are made of one by one half-inch redwood with redwood shakes inserted, which makes the tray available on both sides, and are six feet long by three feet wide. There is sufficient space between the trays to admit of piling together, and I move my fruit to the dry ground from the dip by a small car on railroad track, piled up fourteen trays high. In reference to experienced hands I think you will find most any intelligent man can carry out the above without any difficulty.

ALFALFA IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Any one doubting the fact that alfalfa and all kinds of meadow grasses will grow on our mountain farms, should visit the ranch of Frank Femmons, near Crook's mill. Mr. Femmons has been experimenting with alfalfa, white clover, timothy, blue grass and various other orchard grasses, and finds that they root rapidly and grow luxuriantly. It is a rare treat to see those familiar grasses growing up strong and thrifty so high in the mountains, and is another proof of the productiveness of the soil and the adaptability of the climate of Mariposa county. If more of our mountain ranchers would plant those varieties of grass, they would soon produce all the fine kinds of hay which Eastern farmers cultivate for stock. Alfalfa requires irrigation, but most of our farmers have springs sufficient to irrigate a few acres of any of those choice grasses or clover until they are rooted, when it will be almost impossible to kill them out. *Mariposa Gazette.*

UTILIZATION OF FERTILIZING MATERIAL.

There is a large amount of waste material that can be added to the manure heap with advantage, and during the warm days of summer the materials very quickly decompose. Weeds can be profitably raked up and added to the manure heap, provided they are not ready to seed, and even then a well-managed heap will destroy the seeds. The most important requisite with manure is to have it as fine as possible, and, with this object in view, the hay left over or trampled should be cut. The straw used for bedding will be more serviceable if cut for that purpose, and will also more readily act as an absorbent in the manure heap. It must not be overlooked that the liquids are more valuable than the solids, and the best mode of retaining the liquids is to use absorbent materials. Even dry dirt has been found a valuable substance in the manure heap when used as an absorbent, and as the liquids serve to hasten decomposition they largely increase the value of the solid portions.

WHERE COW-BELLS ARE MADE.

Collinsville, Ill., is a great place for cattle bells. That cow-bells are made and do not grow on trees or elsewhere seems to surprise some people; but there are four establishments in the United States which are exclusively devoted to the manufacture of that resonant article, and two of these are in Collinsville. One hundred and fifty dozen are turned out daily, and thousands of them dangle from the necks of unfortunate cows all over the prairies of North and South America. The manufacture of cow-bells is entirely distinct from that of other bells. Instead of being molded, the metal is rolled into sheets, cut into symmetrical polygons, which, when folded, are pressed into their well-known form. Having been riveted, they are next packed in clay, and brought to a white heat. When suddenly cooled, these steel bells are found to be not only tempered, but also beautifully brazed.

DURABLE AND BRILLIANT WHITEWASH.

One-half bushel of good lime, five pounds rock salt dissolved, one-half pound whiting, four pounds ground rice boiled to a thin paste, one-half pound clean grease. Slack the lime in a tight box or barrel, with hot water, keeping the box covered that the steam may not escape. It can be tinted if desired. Slack to the consistency of thick cream. Thin it when used, so that it will flow freely from the brush. If put on when too thick it will flake off more or less when dried. The above is for outside work. For indoors, slack the lime as above, omitting the salt, grease and rice. Instead of thinning the creamy solution with water, use skim milk. The latter is a secret worth knowing.

FARM NOTES.

Throw the wash water around the plum and pear trees instead of into a drain. It is a splendid fertilizer, and will insure a good crop.

Leaving the wagons and tools out in the sun is often the cause of some of the parts becoming loose. The best seasoned wood is affected by moisture and dryness, and all tools and implements not in use should be under cover.

There is no such thing as "laying corn by," an expression applied to the period when the cultivator is no longer used. Corn requires cultivation as long as a horse can pass along the rows. Until all the weeds and grass are cleaned out, the work in the corn-field is not finished.

Sunflower seeds have been known for years, by those who have used this article aright, as a most excellent thing to mix with poultry feed. The properties of this seed are peculiar, and a small quantity fed at the proper time will essentially aid in imparting beauty to the plumage.

If it can be done only occasionally, it will be found that a thorough washing of the family cow will be of great advantage, ridding her hide of insects and cleaning away the dirt, thus permitting a better condition of the skin. The udder should be washed at every milking.

Pare and slice the cucumbers, sprinkle salt over them, and cover with a dish; the next day drain off the liquor and place the slices of cucumbers in layers, with salt between each layer. Fill the jar in this way and tie down. Before using, rinse in fresh water and dress with oil, pepper and vinegar.

It is just as proper to keep rich milk separate from that of an inferior quality and secure for it an extra price as it is to assort other articles on the farm. If dairymen would make it a point to sell milk of the best quality only, they could secure a class of customers who would not object to paying an extra price for it.

Says the *Horseman*: "Watch the blacksmiths and do not allow them to burn the hoof with a hot shoe because it is easier to do this than to trim or file the hoof smooth. Burning ruins the wall of the foot so that it will not retain the shoe so long, besides rendering it so brittle that a heavy strain upon it will cause it to break; and if the shoe comes off on the road the hoof is likely to go to pieces before you can reach the shop."

Since swine-growing has been one of the leading industries there has always been a war of breeders, and no doubt it will be continued as long as there is demand for different kinds of pork, but it has never been settled beyond dispute, with figures to back the statements, that one breed outstrips another in amount of meat made from a given ration, all conditions being the same. Until this matter is settled it is well for every man to hold on to his favorite breed.

None of the grains, excepting perhaps wheat, contain more of albumoids and phosphates than do oats. This grain is, therefore, especially valuable as feed for growing stock of all kinds, from chickens up to pigs, calves and colts. After a time young animals will cloy if fed on Indian corn. It does not contain the nutriment they need for growth. But the change to oat meal will bring them in growing condition again.

A recent innovation in the treatment of cabbage is to tie up the heads. This plan used to be followed considerably with cress and lettuce, and the same plan is now followed with cabbage. After the heads begin to form well the outer leaves are gathered up and a piece of cord tied around them to hold in place. Those who have tried the plan claim that the cabbage heads up earlier, while the quality of the head is much better, being more solid, and are better and easier to handle.

The proper time to commence breeding fillies is a matter that agitates the minds of horsemen as often as any other, and one that is not and can not be definitely settled. In this as in many other questions in regard to breeding, so much depends upon the animal that no definite rule can be laid down that will cover every case. Where a mare is growing sound in every particular she may be bred at two years of age without any fear of bad results and without any danger of injuring her growth. But with the majority of mares it is better to wait a year longer before breeding. There is less probability of any mistakes being made, however, if breeding is postponed until mares are three or four years of age.

THE record of cures accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla can never be completely written. The peculiar curative powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are successful when everything else has failed. If your blood is impure, your digestion out of order, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE CITY OF PEACE.

TYPICAL HOMES OF ARISTOCRATIC MEXICANS.

Quaint Customs and Charming Hospitality—Lower California's Ancient Capital—Etc.

[Special Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.]

LA PAZ (L. C.), Mexico.

You may search all the Encyclopedias of Universal Knowledge and the Gazetteers of the World—even the histories and geographies—without finding anything about La Paz, except the bare fact that it is the capital of Baja California and is located on the gulf side of the peninsula, near its southern end, facing a bay which is also called La Paz.

European eyes first looked upon the spot about 352 years ago, when a ship, under orders from Hernan Cortez, came sailing into the bay. Cortez himself came here a few months afterwards, while exploring the gulf which for three centuries bore his name; and, having anchored and looked about him, being impressed by the same calm that to-day prevails, he dubbed both sea and shore *La Paz*—"The Peace."

One hundred and seventy-five years later (in 1710) another famous character visited the place—Alexander Selkirk, then sailingmaster of the Dover (one of Woodes Rogers' fleet), who, on his way from the Island of Juan Fernandez, was compelled to lay here some weeks for repairs to his ship.

After Cortez, came a host of missionaries, and in the wake of the missionaries followed a number of Spanish expeditions, and the efforts of both toward christianization and colonization were mainly confined to this vicinity—probably on account of the gold in the near-by Ceralbo Island and the richness of the pearl fisheries hereabouts: English expeditions also came to various points—the earlier ones for the express purpose of capturing the richly-laden galleons on their voyage from Manila to Mexico, and in more recent years for geographical and scientific purposes.

The first mission in either California—that of Our Lady of Loreto—was founded in 1697, on the gulf side of the peninsula, in latitude 29° 30′, by Father Jose Marie Salvatierra. There were several others near the eastern coast, notably those known as Dolores del Sur, Santa Rosa de Molige, and San Francisco de Vigge.

By the way, between La Paz and San Jose del Cabo, is the old town of Loreto, or what is left of it, which was

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL

Of the two Californias, Upper and Lower, and the place where the first mission was established. The site seems to have been badly chosen, as from time to time portions of it were carried away by water, and now all that remains is the mission church and its dependant buildings. It is worth making a detour to visit this old-time sanctuary, which is still kept in tolerable repair. It is of solid stone, large and quaint, with arched roof and dome at one end. In it are some remarkable paintings (remarkably ugly, though Scriptural), and queer "ornaments" that are not in the least ornamental, rusty and musty with the mildew of years. The altar and baptismal font, however, are worthy of note, being of pure alabaster, in exceedingly graceful design.

Approached from the sea, through a narrow and somewhat dangerous channel, La Paz—springing suddenly into view—looks so like the city of a dream that it is hard to believe oneself awake. Its low white walls (which closer inspection shows to be of much-plastered adobe), gleaming like purest marble in eternal sunshine, overshadowed by stately tamarind trees and groups of towering palms, seem to rise directly out of the ocean, and remind one strongly of Oriental cities—the cities of pictures. A few domes and spires add to the illusion, and the cool, calm water of the foreground is dotted with myriads of small "white wings" belonging to the pearl fishers.

The great gun fired on deck, that shook the ship like an aspen in the wind, instantly collected a crowd on the wharf—for the arrival of a vessel in sleepy La Paz is an event of importance. Boats were put out at once, the foremost group, each floating the Mexican flag, bringing the health and customs officers, the Comandante and El Consul Americano. No trouble is experienced here by foreigners, whether they be bent on business or pleasure, so long as they show themselves disposed to do the fair thing; for La Paz bears the well-deserved reputation of containing the most accommodating officials, the most hospitable people and the prettiest ladies in all Mexico.

If ever a name was exactly suited to a town it is this of

"THE CITY OF PEACE,"

Which seems to lie in an enternal dream. Its population is something over 6,000, but—though the capital of an extensive Territory of a great Republic—it is literaliy isolated from the outer world, having neither railway, telegraph nor telephone communications with any other point, and only to be reached by infrequently passing vessels. Being the seat of Territorial government, it has by far the best society of any city in Lower California, if not in western Mexico, and numbers among its citizens many families of wealth and high position.

As we mounted the broad steps of the stone-piled pier, after a short row from ship to shore, the cocoa palms were throwing long, fantastic effigies of themselves upon the slow-rippling waters, and the sun was disappearing behind the mountains, which were fast fading from purple to shadowy gray. The city was built upon a slope, which gradually ascends from the sea to the near-by heights—the latter rising range above range, higher and higher, with now and then a solitary peak sharply outlined against the cloudless skies of endless summer. From these hills the most magnificent views may be obtained of the Californian gulf and its countless islands. The climate is unsurpassed, the thermometer never rising above 90 degrees and the nights being always cool.

There is an upper and lower town. The tortuous streets, though narrow, are wonderfully clean and well shaded by orange, palm and tamarind trees. The pavements are of the roughest, being merely piles of stones to protect the houses from passing wheels, if there are any. Nobody walks on them, however, but always in the clean, ankle-deep, flea-infested sand that does not soil your shoes like northern dust, nor cling to your clothes like clay, but rolls off easily as water from a duck's back. There is scarcely a cart or a carriage or any other wheeled concern in the town, because there is no place to go where people cannot walk or row, and if there were, horseback riding would be preferred; while everything marketable is toted about on the backs of donkeys.

The houses are all of the same pattern—or rather, two patterns—those of the upper classes being one-story adobe, with grated windows and inner court-yards that are

PERFECT BOWERS OF BEAUTY,

While the lowly abide in straw-thatched huts, each embowered in flowers and overshadowed by its orange or olive or tamarind tree. There is a garrison of soldiers, and the Governor lives in a fine house in the midst of a beautiful garden. The reservoir which supplies the people with water is in the middle of an orange grove, and is owned by a private individual, who wants to sell it to the town for the sum of $10,000; but the municipality feels too poor to purchase.

La Paz is not so prosperous as in former days, many of her younger and more ambitious spirits having left for newer fields. Many have long been out of employment since the abandonment of some of the mines and other industries of the past.

The American Consul, James Viosca, though of Spanish parentage and for many years a resident of this coast, is a native American, having been born in Louisiana. He is a remarkably fine looking gentleman, somewhat past middle age, his strongly marked face full of force and character, dark eyes, piercing but kindly, and hair just tinged with gray.

Escorted by this distingue Consul and the Captain, your correspondent proceeded to the *casa* of the former through the dusty streets of the "City of Peace," which, in the fading twilight, looked more than ever like the city of a dream. Imagine a high wall over-topped by palms and overgrown with flowering verdure; a gate in this wall—unlocked by the Consul with a key from his pocket—which, when opened, heralded an entrance by tinkling bells; odors of tropical fruits and flowers, intensified by falling dews; beauty and fragrance everywhere; a graveled pathway hedged by roses, leading to the vine-wreathed veranda that half surrounds the inner court, inclosing a fountain and garden, the veranda, long, wide and deep as a town hall, rambling away down the other wing of the great casa, past dining-rooms and kitchen—that portion of it nearest the main entrance is really an immense out-of-doors drawing-room, furnished with luxurious couches, rockers and reclining-chairs, tables scattered about, book-shelves here and there, statues and bric-a-brac, flowers in bowls, in baskets and vases—the whole softly illuminated by tall lamps and candalebra with rose-colored shades, producing

AN EFFECT OF INDESCRIBABLE BEAUTY,

Combined with the fragrance and the sweet night air.

The Senora Viosca—a tall and stately lady with face as striking as her husband's, expressing intensest capacity for love or hate, rage or grief, softened by true goodness of heart and a happy life—came to welcome us with charming cordiality, expressed in Castilaifo, for the lady speaks no English. Her children, who were educated in the best schools of the United States, have all flitted from the home-nest—the daughters to their husbands' homes, and the sons to business in the great world, all but the youngest, a lovely girl of twenty years, who was educated in San Francisco and speaks English as well as Spanish and French.

There is a wonderful charm about the aristocratic Mexican, male or female, which no phlegmatic Saxon ever possessed or can acquire. Possibly it comes from their numerical rarity, because of which they have ruled the inferior masses from generation to generation by the power of superior knowledge, refinement, and wealth. Besides, there is something of the rich vintage and warm sun of the tropics in their veins, and their gentle courtesy and dignified grace are an unconscious heritage. Of this ultra "best society" of the Rio Californias the Senorita Viosca is an exceedingly "fair" representative—the perfected flower of her race.

Dinner was not long over in the Viosca mansion, but supper for the foreign guests was soon announced, and we went down the flowery veranda to a dining-room opening from it. Upon the daintily-appointed table there was turkey with *a male tamales* steaming hot, a delicious salad and other dishes characteristically Mexican, served with old Spanish claret and supplemented with coffee and cigarettes.

Then we rambled about the gardens, which, though located in the heart of an old city, are very extensive. There were lemon and orange trees evolving the perpetual miracle of buds, blossoms and fruitage, green and perfected, on the same branch. There were all the fruits of the tropic and temperate zones, roses galore and flowers unnumbered in variety and quantity; there were fountains and bowers and statuary, and in the midst of all this greenness was a little house by itself, containing only a luxuriously furnished parlor and an inner

MUSEUM OF CURIOS,

Whereto the master of the house, in imitation of the Aztec Kings, could retire for solitary meditation when oppressed by the cares of the world. Turtle-doves cooed in the trees, and there were birds and pets of many species, including a droll monkey chained to a tree.

Afterwards we made a tour of the house, which is one of the most delightful I have ever seen in any country—with a wide hall running through the middle from veranda to veranda, and large, airy rooms, exquisitely furnished, upon either side. Whether the eye rests indoors or out, there is something to delight the most cultured taste and satisfy the senses. Upon the walls are peculiar paintings, some of them—of the early Spanish school—having been taken from some ruined Mission churches. There are books in all languages, flowers everywhere, and a grand piano upon which the senorita is an accomplished player.

A ball was to be given that night in the house of a married daughter of the Vioscas, and though in traveling attire, your scribe could not resist the pressing invitation to at least look in upon it—another enchanted casa, whose entrance was blocked by a crowd of commoners who had collected, as usual, to take innocent delight in observing the doings of the great folk of this little world. There was a lovely, graceful hostess, beautifully dressed senoras and senoritas, and gallant cabelleros, and, as a matter of course, there was the finest music, for these Spanish-Americans, in common with all Latin races, are exceedingly good judges of that art.

It was *la danza Mexicana*, the most slow, graceful and dreamy dance that can be imagined, just suited to warm climates, affording ample scope for love-making and conversation. Ices, cakes and champagne circulated freely in the pauses, and toward midnight a singular game was played with shells, in which all participated. The beautiful inner court-yard had been floored for the occasion, the boards covered with canvas. In most of these aristocratic houses, in which frequent balls are given, a moveable flooring is kept fitted *around* the trees and shrubs and fountains, which the servants (and there are always a great many) can put down or take away at an hour's notice. Chairs were ranged around the sides of this *patia*, orange and rose buds bloomed overhead, a fountain murmured amid an embankment of lilies and violets, and softly-colored lights illuminated the whole.

When we finally sought the landing, in the fragrant hours "ayant the twal," the old town, asleep in unspeakable stillness, looked more than ever like a city in a picture—a glorified city—its thatched huts and white-walled casas and distant hills and near-by palms, all silvered by the moon and bathed in calm and mellow radiance. The cathedral towers, dominating all, as God's temple should, rose in gloomy grandeur above human habitations, as of old the Aeropolis.

Like half-conscious somnambulists we climbed down the stairs of the pier and into the waiting boat, and were swiftly conveyed over the billowy stretch between shore and ship, whose ladder we ascended—still in a dream.

FANNIE B. WARD.

John McDonald, who has been blind for thirty years, suddenly recovered his eyesight while ill at Waterbury, Conn. His case is attracting great attention in the medical world.

SIMMONS' Liver Regulator is a most excellent appetizing tonic. Saml. S. Pentz, Chap., to Bishop of North California.

Sudden Fall in Value.

Stranger—"Have you any choice lots on hand?"

Land Owner—"Yes, sir; yes, sir; something fine! The nicest lots that ever laid outdoors! There are two; all improvements, convenient to cars, clear title, etc. They are choice, but I will make them $1,500 for cash."

Stranger—"Well, I'm not buying; I'm making assessments. Did you say $1,500 each for those lots?"

Land Owner (hastily)—"No; oh, no—for the two."

Stranger—"Any more choice lots?"

Land Owner—"That's all; just about sold out."

ALL persons afflicted with dyspepsia find immediate relief by using Angostura Bitters of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Ask your druggist.

White hats with black bands for men are becoming fashionable in London.

HEALTH demands a healthy liver. Take Simmons' Liver Regulator for dyspepsia and indigestion.

ST. JACOBS OIL

THE OAR.

THE CHAMPION OARSMEN,

TEEMER AND HANLAN,

USE NO OTHER REMEDY FOR

Sprains, Strains, Soreness, Stiffness, Aches and Pains.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

—OF THE—

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT!

(AMADOR AND SACRAMENTO),

—TO BE HELD AT—

IONE.....CAL.,

August 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1889.

EXTRA TROTTING RACES.

ENTRIES.

First Day—Tuesday, August 6, 1889.

No. 1—RUNNING STAKE—For two year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added, of which $50 to second, five-eighths dash.

Dean Brothers name.....s. g. Jessie James
Harry E. Rose name.....b. f. Rose Mead
F. Leininger names.....b. s. Wait-a-Bit
J. W. Donathan names.....ch. c. Hubert Earl
G. W. Trahern names.....b. f. C. D
Phillip Seibenthaler names.....ch. s. King Hooker
Kelly & Samuels name.....b. g. Pliny
Thomas S. Boyle names.....ch. c. Morton

No. 2—RUNNING STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added, of which $75 to second; one and one eighth miles

John Reavey names.....b. f. Bessie Shannon
Harry E. Rose names.....Dan Murphy
Matt Storn names.....b. f. Fannie F
Matt Storn names.....ch. m. Lurline
A. D. Harrison names.....s. g. Hello
G. W. Trahern names.....bk. s. Soudan
Kelly & Samuels name.....b. g. Ed. McGinnis
Ben P. Hill names.....ch. g. Mikado
Ben P. Hill names.....br. s. Sid
W. L. Appleby names.....b c. Wild Oats

No. 3—TROTTING PURSE—2:27 class; $400.

George Cropsy names.....ch. m. Eva W
D. J. Murphy names.....blk. s. Soudan
R. E. Stowe names.....s. g. Jaggers

Second Day—Wednesday, August 7, 1889.

No 4—RUNNING STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit $200 added, of which $50 to second; three-quarters and repeat.

H. E. Barton names.....b. m. Minnie R.
Matt Storn names.....ch. g. Kildare
A. D. Harrison names.....s. g. Hello
G. W. Trahern names.....b. s. Hotspur
J. McBride names.....ch. s. Longshot
Charles Boots names.....ch. m. Nerva
Kelly & Samuels name.....br. m. Welcome
H. H. Hobbs names.....b. c. Lou Spencer
Ben P. Hill names.....ch. f. Odette
Ben P. Hill names.....br. s. Sid
Montgomery & Rea name.....br. m. Alfreta
Thomas G. Jones names.....b. g. Applause

No. 5—RUNNING STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added, of which $50 to second; nine-sixteenths.

Dean Brothers name.....s. m. Susie
John Reavey names.....b. f. Bessie Shannon
H. E. Barton names.....b. s. Painkiller
Harry E. Rose names.....b. f. Rose Mead
Harry E. Rose nauies.....Dan Murphy
Matt Storn names.....ch. g. Kildare
Percy Williams names.....blk. s. Bryant W.
Frank Brown names.....Romona
J. McBride namics.....ch. s. Longshot
George Howson names.....g. g. Johnnie Gray
Charles Boots names.....br. f. Installation
Kelly & Samuels name.....b. m. Susie S.
Ben P. Hill names.....gr. m. Eve
W. L. Appleby names.....b. p. g. White Cloud
Thos. G. Jones names.....Sorrel Mare by Wheatley

Third Day—Thursday, August 8, 1889.

No. 7—RUNNING STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added, of which $50 to second; three-quarter dash.

Dean Brothers name.....s. g. Jessie James
Harry E. Rose names.....b. f. Rose Mead
J. W. Donathan names.....ch. c. Hubert Earl
G. W. Trahern names.....b. f. C. D.
Phillip Seibenthaler names.....ch. s. King Hooker
Phillip Seibenthaler names.....ch. s. Sheridan
Kelly & Samuels name.....b. g. Pliny
Thos. H. Boyle names.....ch. c. Morton

No. 8—RUNNING STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added, of which $75 to second; handicap; one and one-quarter miles.

John Reavey names.....b. f. Bessie Shannon
Harry E. Rose names.....Dan Murphy
Matt Storn names.....b. m. Fannie F.
Matt Storn names.....ch. g. Forester
Matt Storn names.....ch. m. Lurline
Matt Storn names.....ch. g. Kildare
A. D. Harrisorf names.....s. g. Hello
G. W. Trahern names.....b. g. Dave Douglas
Charles Boots names.....b. g. Nabeau
Kelly & Samuels name.....b. g. Ed. McGinnis
H. H. Hobbs names.....b. c. Lou Spencer
Ben P. Hill names.....ch. g. Mikado
Ben P. Hill names.....ch. f. Odette
Ben P. Hill names.....br. s. Sid
W. L. Appleby names.....b. c. Wild Oats
Thos. G. Jones names.....b. g. Applause

No. 9—TROTTING—Match race between Hiram Wilkes, Colonel and Ajax; $750.

Fourth Day—Friday, August 9, 1889.

No. 10—RUNNING STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added, of which $50 to second; half mile and repeat.

Dean Brothers name.....s. m. Susie
G. Rogers names.....b. s. Henry
Harry E. Rose names.....Dan Murphy
Matt Storn names.....ch. g. Kildare
Percy Williams names.....blk. s. Bryant W.
George Howson names.....g. g. Johnnie Gray
Kelly & Samuels name.....b. m. Susie S.
Ben P. Hill names.....g. m. Eve
W. L. Appleby names.....b. p. g. White Cloud
Frank Brown names.....b. g. Romona
Thos. G. Jones namee.....Sorrel Mare by Wheatley

No. 11—RUNNING STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added, of which $75 to second; one mile and repeat.

Matt Storn names.....ch. g. Foster
Matt Storn names.....ch. m. Lurline
G. W. Trahern names.....b. g. Dave Douglass
Kelly & Samuels name.....b. m. Welcome
H. H. Hobbs names.....b. c. Lou Spencer
Ben P. Hill names.....ch. g. Mikado
Ben P. Hill names.....br. s. Sid
W. L. Appleby names.....b. c. Wild Oats
Thos. G. Jones names.....b. g. Applause

No. 12—TROTTING PURSE—Free for all; $500.

Wilbur F. Smith names.....blk. g. Thapsin
C. A. Davis & Co. name.....blk. g. Franklin
Houser & Soule name.....br. s. Ha Ha
Geo. Cropsy names.....ch. m. Eva W.

EXTRA RACES.

TROTTING, 2:40 CLASS, $800.....SECOND DAY

PACING, 2:25 CLASS, $800.....FIFTH DAY

Entries to both of above races close with the Secretary on August 1, 1889.

U. S. GREGORY, President.
C. T. LAGRAVE, Secretary. jy26td

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

Notice to Contractors and Builders.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONcerned, that sealed proposals or bids are solicited for performing the labor and furnishing the materials necessary to the erection of a building for the Chemical Department at the University of California, at Berkeley; said bids to be received at the office of Clinton Day, Architect, 220 Sutter street, San Francisco, at or before noon,

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1889.

And notice is further hereby given, that the plans, bills, descriptions and specifications of said building and of labor and materials therefor, have been placed at said office, where the same can be seen during business hours each day from this date until the contracts for building the same are made.

This notice is given pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to regulate contracts on behalf of the State in relation to erections and buildings," approved the 23d day of March, 1876, which Act is hereby referred to and made a part of this notice.

By order of the Committee on Grounds and Building. J. H. C. BONTE.
jy29-1m Secretary University of California.

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EDUCATIONAL.

Christian Brothers' College,

Twelfth and K streets, Sacramento.

Studies will be resumed at this Institution On MONDAY, AUGUST 5th. aul-4t

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

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This Institute offers superior advantages to enable young men to acquire a thorough education—Classical, Scientific or Commercial. The Business College forms a separate department.

TERMS (payable invariably in advance): Board, Tuition, Medical Attendance, Books, Stationery, Washing and Mending, per term of FIVE MONTHS, $160.

Studies will commence Thursday, August 15th. aul-12tp BRO. BETTELIN, President.

HOWE'S HIGH SCHOOL

AND NORMAL INSTITUTE.

Sixth St., bet. J and K, Sacramento.

jy27 2w.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS WHO WISH TO continue their studies during vacation can find the best advantages in the English Training Department of the Sacramento Business College. No extra charge for Penmanship. For further information address

3ptf E. C. ATKINSON, Principal.

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J. C. BAINBRIDGE, Principal.
jy26-3p1m 1017 J street.

PRIVATE KINDERGARTEN

AT 1306 O STREET,

WILL OPEN JULY 8TH, MISS BALDWIN, a graduate of Pacific Kindergarten Normal School, teacher. Parents wishing children called for can make arrangements by applying at the school. jy4-3p1m*

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jy12-2m WOODLAND, Yolo County, Cal.

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AN INSTITUTION OF HIGH GRADE FOR young ladies. Chartered by the State with power to confer degrees. Full college. College preparatory and seminary courses of study and organized classes in each department. Best advantages in vocal and instrumental music, art, and modern languages; commodious buildings; complete appointments; delightful surroundings. Special attention to daily exercise and health of students. Fall term opens August 8th. For further information, address

jy15-18t2p C. C. STRATTON, President.

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JAMES WOODBURN,

SUCCESSOR TO WOODBURN & BARNES No. 417 K street Sacramento, importer and wholesale dealer in FINE WINES, BRANDIES and LIQUORS.

Having purchased the interest of my late partner, W. R. Barnes, will continue the business as heretofore, and hope to receive, as