FARM AND ORCHARD.

FARM WORK IN LOWERY WEATHER—THE GLANDERS.

Economy in Keeping the Best Breeds of Stock and Feeding Properly—Whitewash for Poultry Houses.

During lowery weather, when the chief operations of the farm cannot be prosecuted advantageously, there are always incidental jobs that may be done, provided the work is kept in mind and a purpose to execute is entertained, says a writer in the Albany *Cultivator*.

In many fields appropriated to pasture more than half the ground is occupied by large bull-thistles, rank ragweed or bunches of dry and tough grass that no animal will eat. When one is in doubt as to what job to do next, send a helper with the horse-mower (or grass scytbe) to cut down all weeds and dry grass in the pasture fields. In a few days young and tender herbage will spring up where the ground afforded nothing but thistles and dry food that a hungry goat would not eat.

When storms prevent going to the field summon every idle helper to clean the barn and carriage house. Let all the cobwebs be swept down. Take out the window sashes from the frames, and wash every part clean, so as to let in the light. If the woodwork needs painting, fill the holes and cracks with putty, and apply a generous coat of paint. Women clean house, why should not men clean barns? Send a helper with a good broom into the granary and let him clean every bin, side and corner.

When fruit trees of any kind grow too luxuriantly clip off with shears or a pruner at the end of a pole, two, three or four inches of the twigs that have grown the present season. By arresting the growth of the wood, the sap will be diverted to the development of fruit buds, from which the crop for next year must be produced.

Don't leave home on every lowery day and fritter away valuable hours at saloons and places of public resort when there is so much work to be done about the premises. Make a memorandum of little items of work to be done on rainy days. Suppose you should get wet a little—rain will not injure you. Your toes, fingers and nose will not dissolve like sugar, nor deliquesce like potash.

Grind and whet the grass scythes; grind the axes and file the saws. Repair and oil that harness, some parts of which have long been tied together with strings. Remember that you can purchase new cockeyes, buckles, rein-snaps, and every other part of a harness at hardware stores for only a few cents each. Purchase a saddler's awl and some lacing-strings and take a few stitches where lines, traces and other straps have begun to rip. A stitch in time will often save ninety-nine, and avert a runaway, and perhaps some fatal catastrophe, which might have been prevented by a few minutes' work on a lowery day.

All implements that are to be used no more during the present season should be washed clean and wiped dry, and the iron-work should be oiled to prevent rusting; then remove the wheels, or certain parts, and store them in the upper part of some outbuilding, where they will be secured and out of the way.

In most barns there is a broad area of vacant room in the attic. Procure a few stiff poles to extend from beam to beam, on which lay some loose boards, and you will have an excellent place to store many tools and implements.

In many instances the weather-boards have shrunk so that there are large cracks between them. Now, when they are dry and have ceased to shrink, remove them, joint the edges, and replace them. Overhaul and reconstruct a stable door that is full of cracks.

Make a cold-chisel out of an old flat file for cutting off the nails. Heat one end of the file in any fire to a cherry red color (not a white heat). Then cool about one inch of the edge end in cold water. That edge end will then be too hard for a cold-chisel. Watch the different colors of the steel; as soon as a straw-color is seen at the edge, plunge the entire file into the water, and the edge will be hard and tough, and will cut iron without breaking.

THE BEST BREEDS.

The breeds of cattle or other stock that have been bred for years to certain points and standard requirements, in order to render hereditary those characteristics and merits peculiar to each breed, have also been bred subject to certain conditions which are necessary adjuncts to the well-being of the animal, and to its success as a profitable producer in the class to which it is assigned. All pure-bred breeding animals are now classified, each breed being separate and distinct from the others, and each excelling in its particular duty assigned according to the fulfillment of the necessary conditions pertaining to its welfare.

For the production of beef, buttermilk, wool, mutton or pork, the breed is the agent (or machine, if the term may be used), and the food the raw material from which production results. Whatever the food may be, its conversion into the desired product is rapid or great according to the producing capacity of the animal, and whatever the producing capacity of the animal may be, its ability to perform the greatest service is increased or lessened according to the adaptability of the raw material from which the product is derived. It is plain, then, that the farmer secures the best results when he has provided himself with animals suited for the purpose, and provides them with the food that contains the elements required to yield the products which the animal is best fitted to derive therefrom. The food does not depend on its quantity for providing the animal with the necessary material, but on its quality and kind. The kind of animal and kind of food are the two prime factors of production, and the largest profits are obtained only when the dependent conditions of using the proper breeds and suitable foods are observed.

There is such a thing as extravagant economy. It is extravagant to attempt to economize by withholding from a producing animal that which, if supplied to its fullest limit, adds greatly to the article produced. Wintering stock in the barnyard, and compelling the animals to secure the greater portion of the food from the straw stack, and by picking over the cornstalks, may lessen the amount of hay and grain consumed, but such economy only entails a loss in some other direction. It is extravagant to attempt to keep stock without the aid of the best breeds, as it requires as much shelter, land and feed to keep inferior stook, and it is extravagant to use coarse foods, of low nutritious properties, when a profit can only be derived by feeding such foods as are absolutely necessary for the purposes in view.—*Philadelphia Record.*

GLANDERS.

Glanders and farcy is the same disease, only by common usage these two terms have been mixed so as to mislead people into the idea that they represent two diseases. It is a specific disease, due to its own organism, a bacillus, definite and particular, developing, after a varied period of incubation, into a very malignant contagious fever of more or less density, easily communicable to man, cats, rabbits, sheep and goats. It assumes two forms—acute and chronic. It is ushered in by rigors or shivering, followed by increased temperature, even as high as 107° F. The breathing is much increased, the pulse flutters, quickens and becomes feeble. The urine is often increased and micturition is frequent. The character of the urine is first high colored; becomes pale and albuminous as the febrile symptoms abate. In both farcy glanders and glanders without the farcy nodules, the urination is frequent and high colored at the commencement of the symptoms, indicating that the horse is indisposed. The stablemen notice this and are led to report the fact. Should glanders be in the stable it is at once said the horse is sickly, when in truth he is already sick, the period of incubation having terminated at this juncture.

The mucous membrane of the nose, sinuses, throat, etc., are the seat of disease, as well as the lungs. Indeed, the glands generally are implicated, hence the term glanders; so wherever the glands are there the germ is likely to be found. In farcy glanders the superficial lymphatic glands hold the germ, and nodules are formed termed "farcy buds." Small glands exist everywhere, and when affected rise up to form a nodule and in time burst to form an ulcer. Sometimes these form high up in the nose where they cannot be seen, therefore, when absent, it should not be thought that glanders does not exist. The tumefied gland under the jaw is hard and adherent. When such symptoms exist an expert in animal diseases should be called in without delay.—*Baltimore Sun.*

WHIPPED CREAM.

Some farmers think this is a dish only for aristocrats. Mistaken, my friend; it is not any more expensive than the natural cream that so many use on the table every day. It is a delicious sauce for many kinds of pudding, and for cake that is becoming dry. It makes a dainty dish for convalescents in some diseases, if used with crackers, one that relishes, tastes good, and more than anything else, it looks so tempting and dainty, and looks is everything to an invalid's appetite; please always bear that idea in your mind when waiting on the sick. In making whipped cream be sure and cool the cream below churning temperature, which ranges from 64° to 70° Farenheit, or you may get a dish of butter on hand, and the cooler the quicker it becomes thick; only don't freeze it, of course. To a coffee cup of cream add the whites of two eggs, two tablespoonsful of sugar and a little flavoring extract. Beat all together, a regular egg-beater will do the work the most rapidly. This quantity will make a quart bowlful, after it is beaten so as to stand alone when dropped from off a spoon. The cream should be rather thick and perfectly sweet. So you see you have a quart out of a cupful by using the whites of only two eggs with the cream, and eggs should be plenty in every farmer's family. —*Farm and Fireside.*

WHITEWASH FOR POULTRY-HOUSES.

A capital whitewash is made by mixing common water-lime cement with sweet, skimmed milk to the proper consistency. The following is the government whitewash, and a fine whitewash it is: Put two pailsful of boiling water in a barrel; add one half of a bushel of well-burned, fresh quicklime; put in quickly one peck of common salt, dissolved in hot water, and cover the barrel tightly to keep in the steam while the lime is slacking; when the violent ebullition is over, stir till well mixed together, and, if necessary, add more boiling water, so as to have the mass like thick cream; strain through a sieve or coarse cloth. Make a thin starch of three pounds of rice flour and one pound of strong glue, having first soaked the glue in cold water, and to the latter mixture add two pounds of whiting. Add this to the lime-wash, and also sufficient hot water to dilute to the proper consistency; keep hot while applying. It will require about six quarts of the mixture to one hundred square feet of surface, and it will last remarkably well. It goes without saying, that it may be made any color.

FARM NOTES.

Corncobs are exceedingly rich in potash. Save them, burn them, and carefully collect the ashes therefrom.

When hay and straw are stacked do not forget that the most important matter is to have the stock shed water.

If your peach trees are not thrifty look for the borer. If grass has grown up in the peach orchard the trees will probably have made but little growth.

Put plenty of manure around the canes of the raspberries if you wish a full crop next season. The manure serves as a mulch, protects the roots and provides plant food.

Although the blackberry grows wild in some sections, and can be had for the picking, a row of them on the farm, cultivated and manured, will be found of value during the fruit season.

If you do not wish to carry the soapsuds to the manure heap, which is the best place for them, throw them on the asparagus plot, as they always show beneficial effects when used on asparagus beds.

Crops intended for plowing under give the best results if they are turned in just at the period of blooming, or when the seeds are beginning to form, but such plants should never be allowed to produce seed.

Low fences induce cattle to attempt to get over, and when the vice of jumping over fences has been acquired cattle will attempt to do so on high fences. The rule should be to have all fences in good condition.

The farmer who carefully saves all the manure, and uses every endeavor to preserve it, is the one who also uses fertilizers. Such a farmer is never over supplied with the materials that are necessary to increase the fertility of his soil.

If the winter supply of food seems liable to fall short do not wait until that time to reduce the surplus stock, but sell off the fat stock as early as possible, so as to lessen the consumption before the season for feeding the stored food arrives.

It has been conclusively demonstrated that it will cost no more to raise a large hog, with a fair proportion of lean and fat, and of equal weight in the same period of growth, than to produce pork that is very fat and containing but little lean meat.

No matter how many varieties of strawberries may be introduced no variety will thrive in all sections. Experiments should be made on each farm and selections made in favor of the variety giving the best results, according to climate and conditions of soil.

The experiments made in Ohio for the purpose of arriving at a knowledge of the best method of cutting potatoes for seed and the production therefrom, show that cutting the seed reduces the yield. In otner words, the smaller the cuttings the smaller the yield.

Farmers who raise sheep for wool should combine and grade their wool in large quantities. In some sections the same price is paid for all grades of wool, the best wool being mixed in with the inferior in order to secure a better price for the whole, the practice being confined mostly to country merchants.

The hens save much loss on the farm by finding and appropriating material that might go to waste. There is a large annual loss of grain at times of harvesting, thrashing and bagging, and this is all saved by the poultry. Small potatoes and turnips, seeds of grass, and many other articles, are thus converted into poultry and eggs, and sold, that could not be disposed of in any other manner.

The best tonic for poultry is exercise. There is no more necessity for tonics to healthy hens than to pigs, horses or cows. All tonics are more or less injurious if they are not urgently required, and to continually compel the hens to partake of substances that they would voluntarily reject is to compel them to do that which is of no benefit to the owner, and which, to a certain extent, is expensive.

The mole does not attack roots or vegetables, but feeds on beetles, worms and other insects. To destroy moles is to increase the number of pests in the ground. While some gardeners object to the ridging and hilling of the earth by moles and witness damage done in that manner, yet the presence of the moles is evidence that insects are abundant, and that the moles will afford more benefit than cause damage.

If, in feeding stock, due regard be paid to the ages of the animals, and to their capacity as producers, better results will be obtained from the food allowed. Young animals require less food of certain kinds and more of others than do matured stock, and the cow that is yielding milk will need more food than the cow that is dried off. Farmers should know each animal, and its requirements, so as to be able to feed with judgment and to avoid loss and waste of food.

Rich, well-managed manure is the cheapest, as it costs less to provide the plant food to the soil when the manure is concentrated. Handling and hauling tons of bulky and insoluble material is expensive. Apparently a large amount of manure is being applied when bulky material is hauled, but a careful review of the expense of so doing will sometimes show that it is more economical to reduce the bulk by first permitting it to undergo decomposition in the manure heap. The finer and more decomposed the manure the better its condition for providing plant food.

THREE SHORT STORIES.

They Are From Real Life and They Will Interest You.

[New York Star, October 3.]

Here are three little stories from real life that came to light at that keyhole of America, the Barge Office, yesterday.

Zina Agustofsky, a Polish girl of eighteen, came over from Hamburg on the steamer Suevia Saturday to find her father. He came to New York two years ago and found work at his trade, tailoring, at 44 Essex street, where he made enough to support himself, to send a generous remittance weekly to his wife and daughter in the old country and to lay by the money that was to bring them over to his new home. Zina and her mother were happier than they had ever been in their lives before and made all sorts of little savings to hasten the day when they might sail to join their dear one.

Eight months ago the remittances and cheery letters suddenly stopped, and, though the two women wrote letter after letter over here, not a line of answer or news did they get. So, three weeks ago it was decided that what was left of their little store should be used by Zina in finding her father. She had eighteen marks left in her pocketbook when she boarded the steamer, but she either lost it, or had it stolen during the the trip, and landed at the Barge Office penniless. When she told her story that excellent organization, the United Hebrew Charities, interested itself in the case, and sent to Essex street to inquire for Agustofsky. They found that he had dropped dead at his work, of heart disease, last January, and, as he had always been a reticent and retiring sort of a man, none of his fellow-workmen knew of his people, and therefore did not send any news of his death. M. Reinharz, of the charities, was deputed to tell the news to the girl yesterdry, but could not bring himself to do it when he caught sight of her, sitting, wild-eyed and anxious, behind the grating of the immigrant pen. He will bring a lady down with him this morning to break the sorrowful story to her as only a woman can.

Both of Carl Helber's parents died in Knowna, Germany, about a year ago, and, although his uncle took him in and cared kindly for him, Carl was not comforted and pined for his only brother, Victor, who had gone to America six years before. Carl is but twelve years old, but he is a sturdy little chap, and he is determined to go to America and find his brother without troubling anybody else. So he worked hard all summer, then put his small gains with the contents of his savings box, and found he had just enough money to get to New York. He had no idea as to the exact part of the New World in which Victor lived, and he did not dare ask his uncle for fear of being thwarted in his venture; but he concluded "the good Lord would help out a little orphan boy like him," and started on his quest a fortnight ago.

He came over on the Augusta Victoria, that reached here from Bremen Friday night, and as he had no money and could not tell where his brother lived, he was put in the detention pen for a time. He was looking disconsolately about the place yesterday morning, and just beginning to entertain a wish that he had waited in Knowna till he had grown larger, when his eyes lighted on a familiar face and form, and his little heart almost jumped out of his throat.

"Victor, mein Victor!" he screamed so loudly that the busy hum of the place ceased, and a tall, well-dressed young man, who was making his way through the crowd, stopped at the call and turned his face incredulously in its direction. The next moment he had his little brother in his arms and was laughing and crying over him in a way that made even the blase doorkeeper feel "choky-like."

And this was the reason that Victor happened to be in the Barge Office yesterday, (the only time he had visited the Battery since he landed at Castle Garden six years ago.) A friend, Elias Wordman by name, that he had made in this country, had gone back to the Fatherland for a visit, and had come back on the same steamer with little Carl. He was going on to Philadelphia, and had telegraphed Victor to meet him at the Barge Office and say, "How are you." Victor had come to meet him, and had met his brother too. Carl's belief in the Lord's kindness to little fellows is firmer than ever, and the smile that divided his chubby face when the crowd cheered him as he started with his brother for his Brooklyn home was a sight to see.

The steerage passengers of the steamer Sorrento, that came in yesterday morning, included Rachel Greenberg, a remarkably handsome middle-aged Jewess, and two of her children, boys of five and ten respectively. She had come over to take up her abode with her two sons, Charles and Simon, who had landed at Castle Garden three years ago with little more than the clothes on their backs, and who now own a paying mattress store in Broome street. The young men, both well dressed and prosperous-looking, were at the Barge Office from daybreak, and were at the front of the waiting crowd when the Sorrento's passengers came in. They had brought a big basket of California grapes down with them for their mother and a box of candy for the youngsters, and handed over the gifts as soon as the first glad greetings were over.

In the detention pen, just behind where the meeting took place, were a score of Polish Jews who had landed Saturday, but whose people, through some mistake or other, had not arrived to take them away. The happiness of the little group before them was too much for their anxious and worried condition, and they began weeping and wailing with one accord, as if they were all to be immediately executed. Mrs. Greenberg, whose own eyes were wet with tears, (of joy, though,) heard the row and her motherly heart went right out to her unfortunate people. She took the fruit and candy and distributed it lavishly to the detained ones, with accompanying words of comfort, whereupon their weeping ceased, and as the Greenbergs moved away they saw a score of happy faces beaming at them from behind the bars, and heard a dozen scores of good wishes for a long and happy life in their new home.

CHILDREN who are troubled with worms may be quickly relieved by giving them Dr. J. H. McLean's Liquid Vermifuge. It kills and expels worms.

Never take warm drinks and then immediately go out in the cold.

INDIA'S SUMMER CAPITAL.

THE ATTRACTIVE CITY OF SIMLA, IN THE HIMALAYAS.

Thousands of Feet Above the Sea Level—Curious Carts for Mountain Travel—Handsome Public Buildings.

Simla, the summer capital of India, is located about two hundred miles north of Delhi, on a spur of the Himalayas. The town is delightfully situated, and a more picturesque retreat for the hot weather would be hard to find. It can well be believed that it is most inviting, when the Governor-General and his retinue put up with a jaunt of quite 1,200 miles to get there from Calcutta. Simla is known in that country as a hill station. A number of these have been established along the Himalayan range, at altitudes of from 2,000 to 8,000 feet, and among them the European soldiers and others from foreign shores find the recuperation so essential to strangers in the sultry season. Simla is most attractive and popular, and, being made a resort for the Government officials, has come to be regarded as the Indian summer capital. The place is 7,156 feet above sea level, and the nearest town of any importance is Kalka, fifty-eight miles away. This distance is made with teams, and although relay stations are scattered thickly along the road, the journey is slow and tiresome. There is a difference of 4,756 feet in the level of the two places, with a continual whirl, either going up or down, around dizzy precipices and dangerous gorges. The "tonga" is the prevailing style of cart used over this route. It has two wheels, is drawn by two horses and can carry four persons. The harnessing of the horses is one of the most unique features. They carry padded saddles, and across these rests an iron bar. The pole of the cart rests on this, being fastened by clumsy iron bolts. The whole arrangement is clumsy, but it is claimed to be well adapted to banging over the rocky roads.

The first view of Simla is had some eight miles away, as the road winds about the brow of one of the intervening peaks. The houses are clustered on the side of a mountain in a magnificent setting of firs, spruces and oaks. The scene presented from the distance is beautiful beyond words, says a writer in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. It is like a great amphitheater, with the buildings for the audience, and the valley, 2,000 feet deep, for the proscenium. Charming bungalows, lived in by Europeans, are in the suburbs; Government buildings, of many stories, overtop each other on the streets, making a series of receding terraces, with the highest point capped by a handsome new town hall. Simla was chosen as a hill-station site in 1816, after the close of the Ghoorka war. The first European residence was erected in 1822, and in 1826 the Governor-General went there for the summer. His successors did the same, and in 1864 the place was officially and permanently established as the summer capital. The city is built on Mount Jako. In all directions in the outskirts are residences. On a narrow ridge, less than 100 yards wide, called the Mall, and serving as the Broadway of the city, is the postoffice, a fine church and some of the Government buildings. The Mall is guarded on both sides by substantial railing, over which a look-down of 2,000 feet can be had.

The Mall is the rendezuous of baby carriages, jinrickshas, jhampans, palkees and dandies, all except the first being modes of conveyance peculiar to the East. The jinricksha is a small, two-wheeled hand-carriage; the jhampan, the palkee and the dandy are on the general plan of the palanquin. A battery of artillery is stationed on a peak at Jutogh, four miles distant, distinctly visible from the Mall, and never failing to make itself heard during artillery practice, when 100 peaks reverberate the hurtling detonations. Many roads and paths radiate from the ridge, but never following the same level; they lead up some woody slope or down to underlying streets, or into ravines almost chilly with shade and foliage. These byways are so numerous and bewildering that it has been found necessary to place sign-boards at the entrances of the principal ones; on these boards the names of the houses are given.

The most popular outdoor place of amusement is a charming glen about two miles distant, called Annandale by Captain Kennedy, the first explorer of these hills, in memory of a sweetheart of his boyhood, whose name was Anna—hence Annadale, which was gradually changed to Annandale. It contains a race-course and a rifle-range. The level ground within the race-course is used for volunteer inspection, games of football and cricket; fancy fairs and picnics are held on the grounds. It was originally established as a branch of the Agri-horticultural Society of the Punjab, but now it only supplies local wants in fruit, flowers and trees.

It is reached by three roads, practicable for rickshas, equestrians and jhampans. But imagine a descent of 2,000 feet in two miles, and two miles of winding paths. One could almost throw a stone from the ridge to Annandale. Only those with physical stamina can make the journey on foot, and ladies seldom undertake it. It is an interesting sight, during a festal day at Annandale, to watch the people of Simla, native and foreign, whirling down the steep curves in jaunty rickshas, or seated in long-armed palkees, borne on the shoulders of coolies—all winding along sylvan paths to this Himalayan Olympia. The return is slow and toilsome requiring about two hours for foot travelers; the rickshas require several coolies to propel them during the ascent, while jhampanees tug and puff beneath their human burdens.

Simla has now a fine water supply. It is brought fourteen miles from a mountain 7,500 feet high, and distributed over the city through iron pipes. This valuable improvement cost the municipality six lacs of rupees, or $240,000. The native population is about 20,000, and the European nearly 3,000, but both elements are fluctuating, owing to the winter exit of the Government retinue to Calcutta. Most of the European shops are branches of houses in Calcutta and Bombay. There are several schools, both for natives and Europeans, and a number of churches, two mosques, two Hindoo temples, a hospital and charitable dispensary, telegraph and postoffices.

The chief Government buildings are the Department of Public Works Office, the Court-house, General Postoffice, Army Headquarters' Offices Block, Government of India Secretariat Building, the Foreign Office, Office of Finance and Commerce, the Kaithoo Jail and the Vice-regal Palace. Most of these buildings are what are called half-timber structures. Owing to the uncertain foundations of shale rock on the declivities of the mountain it was found necessary to combine wood with stone to avoid weight, so that many of these elegant structures consist of a frame of timber filled in with masonry.

The new Town Hall would do credit to any American or European city. It is built of solid stone, and cost $100,000.

On the first floor there is a theater with spacious corridors, a Masonic hall with retiring rooms, municipal offices, and offices for native clerks, a police station and chokedor's (janitor's) room. On the second floor are the galleries of the theater, with promenading corridors, station library with two reading-rooms and a volunteer armory. The third floor contains a ballroom or concert hall 70x50 feet, two promenading corridors at the sides, two galleries, twelve feet above the dancing floor, and a band gallery at one end with retiring rooms. This dancing hall is a magnificent room, no less than fifty feet in hight, with ample drawing-rooms and ladies' and gentlemen's cloak-rooms. On the fourth floor is a spacious supper-room with purveyor's rooms, and in the tower are rooms for meteorological observations. The home of the Governor-General is really a palace. Its cost was $320,000.

One of the many carious sights to a foreign visitor is the procession of milkmen coming into the city in the early morning from the valleys and neighboring mountains. The milk is carried in polished brass vessels called "chatties," that are slung from bamboo poles carried over the shoulders.

The water-pipe seems to be in universal use in the Himalayas. It is a pipe containing a large bowl filled with water, through which the smoke is drawn for purification and cooling. In the hookah the water receptacle is usually of metal, while in the hubble-bubble it is made of a cocoanut; but there is no end to the different models in both styles of pipe. The bowls of some hookahs are made of stone, inlaid with silver, while others are carved out of costly jadestone.

Some of these mountaineers are very powerful men, much stronger than the Hindoo of the plain; they carry loads which horses would not be allowed to carry where organizations exist for the protection of that animal. The woodsellers from the hills bring in loads on their backs that would crush the native of the lower country to the earth—loads of heavy green wood lashed to their backs with strong ropes made of horse-hair. They use a cane for support, and seldom remove their burdens until they reach the town. They occasionally rest, however, by allowing the lower end of the huge bundle to touch the ground for a few minutes, then they are off again.

Uncle Jerry's Experience.

Frank G. Carpenter, the Washington correspondent, writes as follows:

"I met Jerry Rusk, our Secretary of Agriculture, the other night and asked him point blank as to whether he made any money in farming. He replied: 'I have one of the finest farms of Wisconsin. It consists of 400 acres, and I have owned it for a long time. Part of the time I have been a farmer and a part of the time I have been an agriculturist.'

"'But, General Rusk, what is the difference between a farmer and an agriculturist?'

"'A farmer,' replied Uncle Jerry, with laughing eyes, 'is a man who runs his farm for all there is in it, who does not waste on fool experiments, and who, as a general thing, comes out at the end of the year with a good profit. An agriculturist is a theoretical farmer, a man who puts more money into the land than he ever gets out of it, and one who is always trying some experiment to make a fortune, and seldom makes a cent. Well, I have been both, and while I was a farmer I made money. I believe there is money in farming to-day if the proper business brains are used in running a farm, and I doubt not that matters will finally regulate themselves, and the farmers will again become prosperous.'

"It takes something like seventy-five miles of fence to go around the farm which Senator Sawyer owns in Texas."

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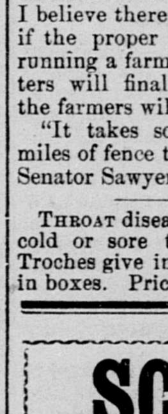
SCOTT'S EMULSION



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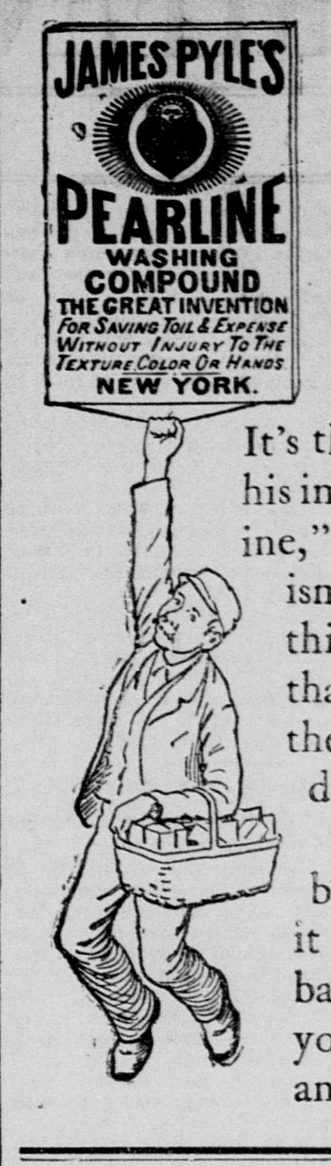
WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.
Ask in Drug, Paint and House Furnishing Stores.

DR. JORDAN & CO.'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
751 Market st., San Francisco,
Admission, 25 Cents.

Go and learn how to avoid disease. Consultation and treatment personally or by letter on spermatorrhea or genital weaknesses and all diseases of men. Send for book. Private office 211 Geary street. Consultation free. au14-tfw

HOLLAND FLOWER BULBS.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, ETC., JUST RECEIVED direct from the growers in Holland. OUR OWN IMPORTATION. They are in fine condition and perfect. They should be planted at this season of the year, in order to bring out the grandest and fullest development of flower.
☞ Send for our Bulb Catalogue.
04-2tW&W W. R. STRONG COMPANY.



The Success of the Original supports the imitations and there's a crowd of them hanging to Pearline. It saves work for them, as it does for everybody. It saves them talk, too. It's the one cry of the peddler that his imitation is "the same as Pearline," or "as good as Pearline." It isn't true, but it shows what he thinks of Pearline. He knows that Pearline is the standard—the very best for its purpose. So does everybody who has used it.

Beware of the basket gang—be sure you get Pearline. Get it from your grocer—and send back any imitation he may send you. Pearline is never peddled, and is manufactured only by

178 JAMES PYLE, New York.

REAL ESTATE, ETC.

NOTICE!

ONLY A FEW MORE LEFT.

ONLY FIVE ONE-ACRE LOTS AND THREE FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS left for sale on the

LOUISIANA TRACT.

These lands being so near Sacramento, and only ten minutes' walk from street cars, make them the most desirable out lots in Sacramento county. Parties wanting a nice location for a home will do well to call and examine them.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance in two years.

If electric franchise is granted these lots will be within 45 minutes' ride from the depot.

Edwin K. Alsip & Co.,

1015 Fourth Street, Sacramento,

The oldest and largest Real Estate House in Central California.

W. P. COLEMAN,

Real Estate Salesroom, 825 J street.

$5000—**Lot 40x80, southwest corner Eleventh and K streets. This is** one of the best business locations in this city. 651.

We also have 48x160 feet, with two stores always rented, near the new Postoffice site. We can give you this at a bargain.

Elegant home, in one of the best locations, for sale cheap on account of owner leaving the city; full lot and on the corner; stable and all modern improvements. ASK TO SEE IT, AND FOR PRICE. 659.

$2100—**80x160, corner Twenty-fourth and I.**

MONEY TO LOAN.

P. BOHL. E. A. CROUCH.

RANCH WANTED.

We have an elegant two-story modern residence of ten rooms in the best residence portion of the city. The lot is 80x160, with stable and fine shade and ornamental trees. We will exchange it for an improved farm near the city. For particulars inquire of

A. LEONARD & SON,

Real Estate & Insurance Agents,

1014 Fourth Street..................Sacramento

MILLS & HAWK.

For Sale—40 Acres.

A splendid fruit ranch in Yolo county, with all the improvements, including a good dwelling, barn, and granary, and all the farm implements, together with horses, cows, hogs and chickens; well situated within a mile from town.

301 J Street, Cor. Third, Sacramento,
AGENCY UNION INSURANCE COMPANY
d&Sutf

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

EXCELSIOR DRIFT GOLD MINING COMpany. Location of works, Cedar Grove, Sierra county, California. Location of principal place of business, Sacramento, California. Notice—There is delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment (No. 1), levied on the 27th day of July, 1890, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name.	No. Cert.	Shares.	Amt.
L. Foss	2	12,500	$375 00
H. F. Busch	4	7,500	225 00
J. T. Moss	6	7,500	225 00
Geo. Woodward	40	5,000	150 00
John J. Yore	44	10,000	300 00
Giacoma Berra	46	2,000	60 00
Mrs. K. Miller	181	100	3 00

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made August 23, 1890, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the office of the company, in Sacramento city, California, on MONDAY, the 27th day of OCTOBER, 1890, at 2 o'clock P. M., to pay delinquent assessment thereon, together with cost of advertising and expenses of the sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN J. BAUER,
Office, No. 300½ J street, Sacramento, California—up stairs. o10-10t

H. C. HOTFILTER,

(Successor to Hotfilter & Grafmiller)

Manufacturing Jeweler, 808 J Street,

DEALER IN DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWelry, Clocks, Etc. Medals and Jewelry made to order. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry repaired and warranted. ap22-6m

A. MEISTER,

Carriages, Victorias, Phaetons, Buggies and Spring Wagons.

910, 912, 914 Ninth Street,
SACRAMENTO, CAL. 4p

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

PACIFIC SYSTEM.

August 1, 1890.

Trains LEAVE and are due to ARRIVE at SACRAMENTO.

LEAVE.	TRAINS RUN DAILY.	ARRIVE.
6:30 A	Calistoga and Napa	11:40 A
3:05 P	Calistoga and Napa	7:30 P
12:50 A	Ashland and Portland	3:40 A
5:30 P	Deming, El Paso and East	6:45 P
7:30 P	Knight's Landing	7:25 A
10:50 A	Los Angeles	8:45 A
8:00 P	Ogden and East — Second Class.	5:25 P
12:01 A	Central Atlantic Express. For Ogden and East	5:55 A
3:00 P	Oroville	10:30 A
3:00 P	Red Bluff via Marysville	10:30 A
10:40 A	Redding via Willows	4:00 P
4:00 A	San Francisco via Benicia	12:35 A
6:10 A	San Francisco via Benicia	7:30 P
3:05 P	San Francisco via Benicia	11:40 A
6:30 A	San Francisco via Benicia	8:40 P
*10:00 A	San Francisco via steamer	§6:00 A
10:50 A	San Francisco via Livermore	2:50 P
5:50 P	San Francisco via Benicia	11:40 A
10:50 A	San Jose	2:50 P
5:30 P	Santa Barbara	8:45 A
6:30 A	Santa Rosa	11:40 P
3:05 P	Santa Rosa	7:30 P
8:15 A	Stockton and Galt	6:45 P
5:30 P	Stockton and Galt	8:45 A
8:00 P	Truckee and Reno	5:25 P
12:01 A	Truckee and Reno	5:55 A
12:05 P	Colfax	10:20 A
6:30 A	Vallejo	11:40 A
3:05 P	Vallejo	†1:30 P
*6:35 A	Folsom and Placerville	*3:50 P
*3:50 P	Folsom and Placerville	*11:35 A

*Sunday excepted. †Sunday only. §Monday excepted. A.—For morning. P.—For afternoon.

A. N. TOWNE, General Manager.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. tf&Su

FRUITS, SEED, PRODUCE, ETC.

W. H. WOOD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
California and Oregon Produce and Fruit,
POTATOES A SPECIALTY.
Nos. 117 to 125 J st., Sacramento.

S. GERSON & CO.,
—WHOLESALE—
Fruit, Produce & Commission Merchants,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.
P. O. Box 170.

CURTIS BROS. & CO.,
General Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in
Fruit and Produce.
308, 310 and 312 K st., Sacramento.
Telephone 37. Postoffice Box 335. tf

W. R. STRONG COMPANY,
—WHOLESALE—
Fruit and Produce
DEALERS,
SACRAMENTO..............[1p]..............CAL.

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

HOE PRESS

FOR SALE.

THE SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING Company, publishers of the RECORD-UNION, SUNDAY UNION and WEEKLY UNION, has contracted with the Goss Printing Press Company, of Chicago, for one of its

FAST PERFECTING PRESSES,

Which will print, paste and fold a Four, Six, Eight or Twelve-page Paper at the rate of TWENTY THOUSAND PER HOUR for the four and six-pages. This press will be set up in our office and in running order IN A FEW WEEKS, and we can then dispose of the remaining

DOUBLE-CYLINDER HOE PRESS

Which we are now using. We have already sold its mate to the Fresno *Republican*. THIS HOE PRESS IS IN PERFECT ORDER, and will be guaranteed to do FIRST-CLASS WORK. We will sell it AT A SACRIFICE, as we will have no further use for it when our NEW PRESS IS IN OPERATION. The size of bed-plate is 40x60. This is an opportunity to secure a bargain that is rarely presented to the newspapers of this coast. Terms of payments can be made easy for the purchasers if desired. The press can be seen in operation at this office at any time. tf&Su

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address,
Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.