# FARM AND ORCHARD.

## The Farmer Should be Posted in His Business.

**He Must Understand the Best Methods of Raising Crops and Feeding Stock —Skim Milk the Best Food for Pigs—General Farm Notes.**

Our present school system with all its commendable features is very much lacking in giving instruction in the special lines that interest the agriculturist. While to many of us this cannot now be remedied, to our profit, yet to the future farmer better facilities should be open for acquiring practical knowledge in those branches that are of permanent importance in thoroughly understanding his business.

But to the young farmer who has passed his school days, and to the older farmer, who keeps his faculties awake to acquiring knowledge, there should be avenues opening up, in a measure at least, these fundamental principles that have heretofore been closed to them. There are earnest readers of the farm press with its vast fund of information; but not many of these have now the inclination, time or money to have a library of books for study and reference, as they might have had, if early education had been what it should have been. But now what is the best practicable plan to secure the much-needed information? The farmer reads of albuminoids, carbo-hydrates, fat, protein, chlorophyl mineral and woody fibre, nitrogen, ammonia, phosphates, super-phosphates, *ad infinitum*, and they are as much of a jumble in his mind and of as little use to him as many of the so-called popular medical books or veterinary advisers with their technical jaw-breaking words.

Cannot our great minds that are familiar with these, to them, common things, give a series of articles making them plain to the common people. We believe no greater service could be done at this time than such a work. There are many practical farmers who know something of these things but who do not feel capable of explaining to others.

More and more is it becoming necessary that the farmer must be a thoroughly posted man in his business. He must understand the best method of raising crops, and the feeding of the same. How can he do this without a thorough knowledge of the properties of his soil, and what its merits are; what are the constituents of his manure or of the fertilizers he may try; what are the elements of the different crops proposed to be raised; what kinds of food are necessary to produce in his stock muscle, fat and meat? These and a thousand other questions demand his attention, and upon the proper solution of them, coupled with practical common sense in applying the knowledge gained, will depend his future success or failure. The farmer of the future must be a thinker as well as a practical observer and worker. The winter months, when the mind is active, is the time to study and plan for the work of another crop season. In many ways the farmer has been rudely awakened to the fact that he must think more for himself. The present time is one of disaster and depression to agricultural interests, but we believe that in the end great good will come of it. We look for farmers to make more advancement in the next decade than they have made in the past quarter of a century. We have been led by others or allowed ourselves to drift with the current until we have nearly reached the rapids where only the most strenuous efforts will save from ruin. The farmer is now partially awake to his position. There are two lines of thought and action open to him—one in regard to economic questions with its remedial legislation; the other in the thorough study of his business as suggested above, becoming conversant with his capital stock, that is, his farm in all its capabilities. To the knowledge of these things let the winter months be given.—*Prairie Farmer.*

ABOUT GUINEA FOWLS.

It is doubtful whether, under proper management, any description of poultry is so profitable upon a farm as guinea-fowls. Time was when they were so delicate and tender to rear that the trouble they occasioned could scarcely be repaid, but they have now become completely acclimatized and in suitable localities will rear as easily as will pheasants or partridges, without human interference. And yet they are but little kept, and are often found very difficult to manage. One reason of this is that for the most part they are so inbred as greatly to increase the delicacy of their constitution. Only treat them rationally, however, procure healthy birds unrelated to each other, and the worst trouble is at once dispensed with.

Guinea-fowls, as is well known, are very prolific layers. A very large percentage, too, of their eggs prove fertile. The shells are so hard they rarely or never get broken in the nest. After the first fortnight or so the chicks grow and feather much quicker than poultry chickens, while with a free range they get, till winter sets in, nearly all the food they require in the grass field, where they appropriate the grass seeds, and on the fallows, where they look well after insects, etc. In this manner, they grow apace, and if killed before frost and snow, by depriving them of their natural food, deprive them also of their chicken flesh, few if any of our game birds can compare with them for delicacy of meat and delicious flavor. Owing, however, to their being in season long after poultry have begun to lay and nest, and when pheasants and partridges are out of season, they are rarely killed till spring, when a good clearance is always experienced for them at remunerative prices.

They are less harmful then poultry, very rarely scratching, and may even be reared in a kitchen garden without appreciable damage to the plants or crops, their chief drawback being their pugnacity with other birds, which renders them unwelcome occupants of a yard where there are other poultry, but if kept and fed at some distance from others this is easily obviated.

To those intending rearing guinea fowls I would say, be sure your stock is unrelated. The first eggs must be set under hens, and about the twenty-sixth day the little ones will make their appearance. It is necessary to keep them with their foster-mother in an inclosed place for about a week till they become accustomed to her. Otherwise, failing to recognize her voice, they will stray away with the great danger of being lost. Feed at first upon a mixture of bread-crumbs, sweet curd, chopped egg and chopped lettuce and onion tops. The whole, made very fine, must never be allowed to get sour or stale, and should be given in alternate meals with a few groats, a little chicken rice and canary seed, at first every hour, but when they can be allowed their liberty, three or four times a day will be sufficient, never at any time giving more than they can clear up. If it is possible to locate them under the hay-stack, they will look after the grass seeds that have fallen; and if this is not feasible, a handful of grass seeds and dust from the hay-lofts will afford them plenty of amusement, and not a few delicacies. They delight, also, in a freshly-disturbed rubbish heap, so they can learn to know when the fork is about to be used to turn it over for them, and this, or the bottom of an old hedge-row, should be turned over daily, but canary-seed is the diet that acts like a charm. A friend of mine who rears a great number in a very limited space, feeds upon little or nothing else, and regards the rearing of them as the easiest thing imaginable. They are very fond of it, too, and as, even when full grown, they are exceedingly small eaters, while as chickens the veriest mite suffices for a meal, they cannot help proving profitable to those who will afford them the little trouble they require for the first week or two of their existence.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

SKIM MILK AS FOOD FOR PIGS.

Recent experiments made show that a greater value attaches to skim-milk as food for pigs than it has formerly been credited with, and the results should encourage those who patronize creameries to use a larger proportion of the skim-milk and whey. At the New Hampshire Experiment Station six pigs, six weeks old, were used, and divided into two lots. To place the two lots on an equal basis each lot was fed an equal amount of digestible matter daily, in one case the digestible matter being skim-milk and corn-meal, and in the other corn-meal, middlings, and sufficient water added. A careful account of the weights and gain of each lot was kept, with the amount of food consumed, the period being from August 24th to January 17th. The digestibility of the food, more than the actual quantity eaten, was the important factor in securing the best results, and after the pigs had been carefully fed and tested the conclusions were in favor of skim-milk and corn-meal as superior to a mixed grain diet. For each 100 pounds live weight of the animal eight pounds of skim-milk and four pounds of corn-meal make an ample and well-proportioned daily ration, and in the absence of skim-milk 2½ pounds of corn-meal, 2½ pounds of middlings and eight pounds of water will give an equal amount of nutritive matter.

The results showed, however, that 100 pounds of digestible matter in the skim-milk and cornmeal were equal to 146 pounds in the cornmeal and middlings ration. The superiority of the skim-milk ration is due, in part, doubtless, to its greater digestibility, and still more to the fact that there is less waste matter (or rather indigestible matter), to be carried through the system. The pigs that were fed on the mixed grain ration became constipated, which was not the case with those that were fed on skim-milk. The point that most interests the farmer, however, is which food is the cheaper compared with the gain in weight. Estimating the first cost of each pig at $2, and its weight 30 pounds, the 200-pound hog must be fed, to make 170 pounds (added to the original 30 pounds), in a manner to account for every pound it gained. The pigs fed on skim-milk made 170 pounds gain at a cost of 3.6 cents per pound, or $6 12. The pigs fed on cornmeal and middlings made pork at a cost of 5.2 cents per pound, or $8 84 for 170 pounds. The total cost of the pigs, including the purchase price, and the food consumed, was $8 12 for 200 pounds, for the pigs fed on skim-milk, and $10 84 for the other lot, the 200 pounds in the one lot costing 4.06 cents per pound, and for the other lot 5.42 cents per pound, or a difference of $2 72 in favor of a 200-pound hog that was fed on skim-milk, including its original cost.

FARM NOTES.

Only about 150 pounds of each beef animal is fit for canning; hence to provide 3,000,000 pounds of canned beef, or 500,000 cans, would require 20,000 cattle.

Which is the best for strawberry culture, hills or the matted row? asks a correspondent. The matted row, as a rule. It depends upon the variety. Few of our varieties do as well in the hill as in the matted row. The Wilson can be grown in the hill. So can the Jucunda.

As a rule the breeding animals are kept too fat. Cows and steers should not be fed alike. The cow yielding milk requires more food than a dry cow. Fat sows do not make as careful mothers as those in moderate condition. Too much fat is detrimental to breeding stock of all kinds.

Diversity of crops is a partial security against failure. No farmer should rely on a single crop, as there will be too many chances against him from drought, inferior seed, short growing seasons and excessively wet weather. Some crops will thrive when others fail. The safest mode is to grow several kinds.

Do not be deceived because the frost protects you at present against the loss of ammonia in your manure heap. Continue to use plenty of absorbent material, as the first warm day may entail more loss than you are aware of. The freezing of matter causes it to become finer, and it falls to pieces when thawing, decomposition being then very rapid.

Many barns and stables are to be found on good farms where the rain drips from the eaves in such a way as to make going in and out of them exceedingly disagreeable. Quite often, too, this drip may be found falling on an uncovered manure pile, leaching out its fertility and carrying it off in streams as it runs out of the yard.

Sir Philip Miller, the great English horticulturist, writing in 1740, says: "The best method to have cabbages good is to procure fresh seed from abroad every year, for it is apt to degenerate in England in a few years." The above is a simple illustration of the fact that the best seeds will rapidly degenerate under unfavorable conditions.

*Popular Gardening* says that at the meeting of the Allegan County Pomological Society, Mich., it was stated that grapes at two cents a pound were more profitable than wheat at a dollar a bushel. Such statements must always be taken with a grain of allowance. Much depends on the quality of soil and the market It is well to study such matters before going into them.

The feathers of a Pekin duck being white are nearly equal to those of the goose, and as the Pekin is a very large duck, the feathers are an important part of the profit. The common puddle duck, however, is of no value compared with the pure breeds. The Aylesbury, Rouen and Pekin ducks not only give a fair proportion of feathers, but also produce large and desirable carcasses.

There is one advantage in giving the compost heap attention, and that is the destruction of the seeds of weeds by the heating of the manure. Some heaps are not sufficiently subjected to the heating process, especially when exposed to cold rains and snows. If the manure is carefully attended to, in order to secure the decomposition of the manurial substances therein, the killing of the seeds of noxious weeds will alone pay for any work bestowed on the heap.

There are many persons who live in the suburbs of the city that have a small lot suitable for poultry. To keep poultry under such circumstances is as much pleasure as profit. If your yard is well fenced and the fence high, either the brown or white Leghorns will do well. So will the silver-spangled, silver-penciled, gold-spangled and black Hamburgs. Then there is the stately black Spanish. All of these breeds are non-setters, lay pure white eggs and lay a goodly number.

Mutton sheep make a greater gain of flesh than steers, according to experiments. At the Wisconsin station the food required to produce 100 pounds of wether lamb was 384 pounds of corn, 296 pounds corn silage, 158 pounds corn fodder and 22 pounds potatoes. To produce 100 pounds on the steer required 394 pounds of corn, 181 pounds bran and 654 pounds silage. The results showed that silage was also an excellent food for the sheep as well as for the steer.

It is the duty of every land-owner to set out trees and vines, and in this age their cost cannot be urged, for never in the history of commercial tree growing has nursery stock been so cheap as at the present time. Indeed, it is a serious question if it is not too cheap, that is, it is sold at a price too near the cost of production, and we venture the prophecy that in the near future prices will advance; all the more reason, therefore, that we should plant while stock is cheap.

Even the bees make the quality of their honey according to the kind of food or flowers from which it is procured. Eminent authorities on bee culture state that when bees are fed scorched honey the honey in the combs did not differ therefrom. The same results occurred when granulated honey was fed to the bees. Honey can, therefore, be adulterated in the combs. Glucose, when fed to bees, is deposited in the combs as glucose, and it has long been known that certain flowers produced honey of a superior quality to that derived from others.

Dairymen are beginning to awaken to the fact that, in the long run, it is best to make first-class, full cream cheese, and by so doing stimulate the consumption through the public taste. The manufacture of poor cheese may pay for a while, but the public taste soon revolts against such an article, and the consumption is curtailed, and the evident fraud reacts upon the heads of the manufacturers. It is always best to be honest, and put an honest article of any kind on the market, and especially of cheese and butter.

For the best one sign of a good cow we regard that of being so built that when in milk a portion of her udder can be seen behind her legs, as a side view is taken. The more there is to be seen the better; and if at the same time the udder comes forward so as to cover a goodly portion of the belly, she then can be, and quite likely will be, a copious milker. But before a very big price is paid for her the quality of her milk should be tested. and if the buyer is particular she should be of the breed he is most interested in.—*Hoard's Dairyman.*

## AMUSEMENTS.

The Steen & Wood Mystery and Novelty Company opened at the Metropolitan Theater last evening for a week's engagement. Mr. Wood is a clever sleight-of-hand performer and worker of modern magic. His tricks are not new, but he executes them quite well, the best perhaps being the pouring of flowers from a rude cornucopia made at the footlights.

In the third part Wood gives a ventriloqual exhibition. It is not so good as we have been accustomed to here, where the feats of Kennedy have been so often performed. What Mr. Wood does in the management of automatons is superior, better than similar work by any of his predecessors. His ventriloquism is genuine metal, but he lacks in resonance and quality of tone.

The feat of "Edna," the woman who "walks in mid-air," and "floats in space," is a good one, one of the best mechanical stage deceits we can recall. The tall and graceful young woman does not walk upon the walls or ceiling of the stage or auditorium, nor float over or near the footlights, but against a dark background on the stage. She moves up and down, and across, and turns over and over, and about as if she were indeed floating and walking in space without support. Finally, to make the illusion complete, she jumps a hoop in mid-air to convince the spectator that there are about her, above or below her, no supports. It is a clever mechanical trick and well worked.

But the chief merit of the entertainment is in the exhibition by Mr. and Mrs. Steen. Their numbers on the programme are marvels. In mind-reading and apparent clairvoyance, Mrs. Steen is the cleverest and jolliest performer we have seen. She is as quick as Bishop, and without his nervousness, and in what she did last night she is as good. Blind-folded, sitting on the extreme front of the stage, and watched by a committee consisting of Messrs. Wilson, Cooper, Zeimer, Wickwire, Sellinger and Wallace, she added broad and long columns of figures that Mr. Sellinger wrote upon a blackboard placed far back of her, and at the same time read names Mr. Zeimer inscribed upon another blackboard, and located them relatively to each other. She named numbers on the board as rapidly as they could be touched, told the committeemen the year, week, day and hour of their births; the numbers, make and jeweling of their watches; described their jewelry, badges, and watch-chain charms, the names and numbers they thought of, named cards faster than drawn from the pack. In no case, except a single error in adding one of six columns of figures, did she make a mistake, or for an instant hesitate. She corrected purposeful errors the committeemen made, and defeated their efforts to puzzle her in naming or touching numbers. Mr. Steen claimed that all the feats are tricks and deceits; that there is no clairvoyance about it; that there is no mind-reading or second sight in the business. He challenged any spiritual medium to do on the stage, or in private, anything in the way of materialization slate writing, slip reading, cabinet work, etc., that he and his wife could not do as well in broad light and explain on natural grounds. If they failed, they would forfeit $1,000 to any city charity, and put the money up; in advance.

The Steen performance was certainly wonderfully clever, and so mystifying that no one in the audience undertook to explain it. To-night the Steens promise a change of feats, and each night will introduce new second-sight and mind-reading, and thought transference feats. A vigorous and skillful performer upon the piano furnishes the music essential to the stage performance.

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The large audience that attended the Hild-Park Company's concert last evening at the Congregational Church served to show how popular the entertainments are that are given under the auspices of the Sacramento Lecture Association. Every pew in the church was filled, all of the chairs placed in the aisles were taken possession of, and the gallery was literally packed with people. The concert given certainly deserved the compliment it received in the exceedingly large number of people who attended and the hearty applause bestowed. It was a treat in every respect, and undoubtedly the most enjoyable affair that has yet been given to the public by the association. Herr Carl Hild is a violinist ranking among the prominent virtuosos of the day. His renditions delighted the auditors and they enthusiastically demanded an encore after each number. Miss Annie Park, the cornetist, captivated the assemblage by her finished performance, and certainly merited the appreciation showed by the auditors. Miss Ella Jocelyn has a strong and well trained contralto voice, and Mr. Gillette's bass is full, clear and resonant. The following programme was rendered: Ensemble, selections from "Carmen" (Bizet), The Hild-Park Company; contralto, "O mio Fernando," from "Favorita," Miss Ella Jocelyn; cornet, "The Favorite" (Hartmann), Miss Annie Park; baritone, "Il Balen," from "Il Trovatore," Mr. Frederick Gillette; violin, "Souvenir de Haydn" (Leonard), Herr Carl Hild; vocal duet, selected, Miss Jocelyn and Mr. Gillette; violin, "Variations di Bravura" (Paganini), Herr Carl Hild; contralto, "Fleeting Days" (Bailey), Miss Ella Jocelyn; cornet, "Polka de Concert" (Arbuckle), Miss Annie Park; baritone solo, "Bedouin Love Song" (Pinsuti), Mr. Frederick Gillette; violin, (*a*) "Slumber Song" (H. Bauer), (*b*) "Zepadetiado" (Sarasate), Herr Carl Hild; ensemble, "Serenade Espanole" (O. Metra), Hild-Park Concert Company; Mrs. Hild, accompanist.

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For the cure of a cough or sore throat, Brown's Bronchial Troches are a simple remedy.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

# COST OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

## What the Present System Has Done for the People.

**One Hundred and Ninety-Two Thousand Dollars Saved to the Purchasers by the State Printing the Books —Facts and Figures.**

[Santa Rosa Republican, Jan. 20th.]

Two letters are upon our desk, one from a Senator and the other from an Assemblyman of another State whose Legislature is now in session, making inquiries in regard to the California text book plan. In our efforts to answer their questions accurately we have made investigations that may not be uninteresting to our own people. This article will be devoted to the cost of our State series, comparing prices under the new system with those when the books were produced by private publishing houses.

The outlay by the State naturally divides itself into two parts: 1, the amount expended for plant and the preparation of plates; 2, the amount expended in the manufacture of the books after the plates are completed.

The amount expended for plant and the preparation of plates (which includes compilation, illustration, engraving, composition and electrotyping) is found by reference to the books of the board and reports of the State Printer to be, in round numbers, $100,000. This sum is gradually sunk by the additions made to the price of each book for that purpose. The rules for fixing the price of each book by the State Board, as given in the report of the Superintendent, are very clear and simple, and show how the expenditure is made good by the sales of books. They are as follows:

1. Divide the cost of preparing the plates of a given book, including composition, engraving and electrotying, by estimated supply of that book for twelve years.
2. Divide the share of the cost of the plant chargeable to a given book by the estimated supply for twelve years.
3. Divide three-fifths of the cost of compilation by the estimated supply for four years.
4. Divide the cost of press-work, paper and binding of a given edition by the number of that edition printed.
5. Take the sum of the preceding quotients and add one cent per copy for revision of text and one cent per copy for revision of plates.

In accordance with these rules, there have been added to the prices of the books, for sinking fund, one cent to each First Reader, two and seven-tenths cents to each Second Reader, four and three-tenths cents to each Third Reader, one and one-half cents to each Speller, three-fourths of a cent to each Elementary Arithmetic, two and a half cents to each Advanced Arithmetic, one and one-half cents to each Elementary Grammar, ten and two-fifths cents to each United States History, and five and three-tenths cents to each Elementary Geography. The sales of books have thus far returned to the treasury through these additions a little more than $22,000. And it must be remembered that the average time during which the books have been sold is only two and a half years. At this rate the cost of plant and plates would be wiped out in about twelve years.

Of course the amount expended in manufacturing an edition of the books after the plates are made is returned to the treasury upon the sale of the books of that edition, and is again used in the manufacture of other books, and again returned upon their sale.

It will thus be seen that a full return to the treasury of the State of all moneys appropriated therefrom is insured. In this there is neither gain nor loss, and it was never intended there should be. The gain was intended to accrue to purchasers of books.

What have purchasers of books gained? This is easy to answer and is most satisfactory. In making a comparison of prices the cheapest books formerly used are taken. Many of the books used were much higher in price than those quoted.

| | Price. | Gain. |
|---|---|---|
| Readers (5 book series) | $2 50 | |
| State Readers (3 book series) | 1 25 | $1 25 |
| Reed's Speller | 30 | |
| State Speller | 30 | |
| Fish's Arithmetic, No. 1 | 35 | |
| State Elementary Arithmetic | 25 | 10 |
| Fish's Arithmetic, No. 2 | 70 | |
| State Advanced Arithmetic | 50 | 20 |
| Elementary Grammar | 50 | |
| State Elementary Grammar | 30 | 20 |
| Higher Grammar | 75 | |
| State English Grammar | 50 | 25 |
| United States History | 1 25 | |
| State United States History | 80 | 45 |
| Elementary Geography | 75 | |
| State Elementary Geography | 50 | 25 |

The total gains are easily computed. Below is a list of the whole number of books sold and a computation of the gains:

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|---|---|
| Complete sets of Readers, 86,521, a gain of $1 25 | $108,151 25 |
| Elementary Arithmetic, 65,797, a gain of 10 cents | 6,579 70 |
| Advanced Arithmetics, 123,567, a gain of 20 cents | 24,713 40 |
| English Grammars, 68,017, a gain of 25 cents | 17,004 25 |
| Elementary Grammars, 48,023, a gain of 20 cents | 9,604 60 |
| United States Histories, 45,216, a gain of 45 cents | 20,347 20 |
| Elementary Geographies, 38,224, a gain of 15 cents | 5,733 60 |
| Total gained by purchasers | $192,132 00 |

In addition to the full sets of readers sold, considerable gains have been made in the sale of partial sets, but as the State readers are not graded like other readers, being complete in three books, an accurate computation cannot be made of the gains on partial sets.

When it is remembered that these gains have been made on books running an average of but two and a half years, and that the series is not yet complete, the argument in favor of the comparative cheapness of the State series is unanswerable and conclusive.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

George Ohleyer, of Yuba City, is in town.

Dr. H. A. Spencer, of San Jose, is in the city.

D. M. Burns came up from the Bay last night.

Judge M. C. Tilden came up from San Jose last night.

Warden Aull, of the Folsom Prison, is at the Golden Eagle.

School Director Payne, who has been confined to his bed with pneumonia for some time, was able to be about yesterday.

Arrivals at the Capital Hotel yesterday: N. T. Biddle, San Jose; L. F. Hyster, Shingletown; E. E. Davis, San Francisco; P. M. Donnell, Grass Valley; Mrs. Dadswell, Mrs. Sovereign, Woodland; D. M. Cantell, Arno, Cal.; S. N. Andras, Frank P. Firey, S. Caldwell, Pomona; Dr. H. A. Spencer, San Jose; Dr. Thomas Maclay, Petaluma; E. Hichton, W. T. Martin, Pomona; D. B. Walton, Newman; G. G. Goucher, San Francisco; Miss J. Gray, Williams; J. E. Camp, Brighton; S. G. Beach, Placerville; W. W. Cunningham, Folsom; B. G. Magoon, Sacramento; George Ohleyer, Yuba City; P. B. Gallagher, San Francisco; Henry C. Roberts, Azusa; F. F. Chase, Red Bluff; E. A. Hersey, C. Whitehurst, Gilroy; W. S. Berry, Tulare County; Colonel D. M. Burns, San Francisco; T. M. Nobler, Berkeley; W. A. Brown, William Curlett, San Francisco; Chas. Kelly, Seattle.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: Henry Bronner, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. B. Rhubesky, Milwaukee; Mrs. M. E. Ray, J. Banbury, Mrs. H. Wellston, Los Angeles; J. P. Neather, W. E. Bond, Geo. R. Dement, E. H. Scott, Chicago; W. N. Shoff, San Jose; E. A. Coburn, R. A. Tuttle, Philadelphia; J. M. Hurley, W. J. Curtis, H. L. Drew, R. E. Blackburn, San Bernardino; F. P. Morrison, Redlands; W. A. Shippee, Avon; P. F. Leary, Seattle; Carl Hild, Mme. Hild, Geo. W. Horne, Ella Joslyn Horne, Annie Park, F. Gillette, Hild-Park Concert Company; Charles Aull, Folsom; Charles G. David, E. A. Bailey, H. W. Smith and wife, New York; E. T. Crane, Colusa; G. W. Rott, Hollister; A. W. Bennell, Oakland; R. E. Wilhoit, Stockton; R. E. Chamberlin, Redwood City; Geo. P. Gilliss, E. Wilson, Miss C. M. Dutton, John H. Hegler, W. H. Holcom and wife, P. Jacobovics, A. M. Santandan, Mrs. E. M. Fritz and niece, Wm. Cronan, W. H. Peckham, H. W. Philbrook, Wm. H. H. Brown, H. C. Morrill, C. H. Shiels, John Desbeck, James D. Barry, James G. Maguire, San Francisco.

**Miscellaneous.**

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

**THE ELECTIONS BILL TEMPORARILY LAID ASIDE.**

**Great Enthusiasm Among the Democrats When the Result Was Announced.**

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Senate met at noon. The pending question was the resolution to amend the rules by providing a method for closing debate.

Morgan resumed the floor and continued his argument begun on Saturday in opposition to the proposed rule and to the elections bill, both of which measures he claimed (on the authority of the New York *Times*) to be for the advancement of Harrison's project for re-election.

At 1:20 Morgan yielded for a motion by Wolcott to proceed to the consideration of the appropriation bill.

Dolph moved to lay the motion on the table and the motion was rejected, amid much applause, by the following vote:

Ayes—Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Blair, Carr, Carey, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Dolph, Edmunds, Evarts, Farwell, Frye, Hale, Hawley, Hiscock, Hoar, McConnell, McMillen, Manderson, Mitchell, Morrill, Paddock, Platt, Power, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Stockbridge, Warren, Wilson of Iowa—34.

Noes—Barbour, Bates, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Cameron, Carlisle, Cockrell, Coke, Eustis, Faulkner, George, Gorman, Gray, Hampton, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kenna, McPherson, Morgan, Payne, Pugh, Ransom, Reagan, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Walthall, Washburn, Wilson of Maryland, Wolcott—35.

There was much confusion and ill-feeling relating to pairs. Daniels said he was paired with Squire, but as he was informed by the Senator from Nevada (Stewart) that Stanford was in favor of proceeding with business, he would transfer Squire's pair to Stanford, and himself vote.

Aldrich objected, and the final result was that the pairs stood as follows: Pierce and Brown, Plumb and Gibson, Pettigrew and Pascoe, Squire and Daniels, Shoup and Colquitt, Sanders and Ingalls, Chandler and Blodgett, Moody and Hearst, Higgins and Voorhees. Stanford stands not paired.

The result was announced—yeas 34, nays 35. So the motion to lay on the table was rejected. The announcement was greeted with applause on the Democratic side and in the galleries. A vote was then taken on Wolcott's motion to take up the apportionment bill, and it was carried by a like vote—yeas 35 nays 34

The reading of the bill and the report was continued until 3 o'clock, and was then laid aside till to-morrow.

The next question was on Gorman's motion to amend the journal of Tuesday last, which was agreed to without dissent, and the journals of Tuesday and Wednesday were approved.

The morning business being in order, the memorials of the Idaho Legislature were presented and referred, on the subject of the persecution of the Jews in Russia and against a reduction of duty on lead and lead ores; also, a large number of petitions from the Western States for and against the Conger lard bill and the Torrey bankruptcy bill.

Among the pension bills reported and placed on the calendar was one for Mrs. Mary Ann Doherty, a bill for whose relief was vetoed by Cleveland two years ago.

The army appropriation bill was reported, and Dolph offered a resolution, which went over, instructing the Committee on Judiciary to report as to the power of the minority of the Senate to compel the attendance of absentees.

Blair moved to proceed to the consideration of the House bill on the adjustment of accounts of laborers and others under the eight-hour law.

Pending action the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The usual skirmish in the House took place to-day as to the reading and approving of the journal.

The journal was finally approved.

The yeas and nays were then ordered on a motion that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the navy appropriation bill, but the call of the roll was interrupted by information given by Rogers of Arkansas that the force bill had been defeated in the Senate. The Democrats then gave cheer after cheer.

The Speaker's gavel was for some time ineffectual to check the Democratic enthusiasm. "Another Bull Run," ejaculated Brewer of Michigan.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the naval appropriation bill.

Kelly of Kansas, referring to the Democratic enthusiasm, said the news from the Senate, he did not doubt was good news to the assassins of John M. Clayton. Something had been said about the betrayal of party pledges. If there was any it came from those men who had been intrusted by their State Legislatures to vote for a certain bill, and who turned around and voted against it.

After some further discussion the committee rose, the bill passed and the House adjourned.

## SUPERIOR COURT.

**Department Two—Van Fleet, Judge.**

MONDAY, January 26, 1891.

People vs. Henry Weber, convicted of illegal voting. Sentenced to one year at Folsom.

People vs. H. J. Palmer, information for embezzlement. Cause continued to go on calendar at next term.

People vs. Silas Chance, assault with intent to commit murder. On trial.

People vs. J. H. Hurley and Dell Murphy. Continued to February 3d.

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RHEUMATISM is a certain indication of acid condition of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes this and gives the vital fluid the quality, quantity and color of health. Try it.

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Whether a man falls into debt or in love, the effect is about the same.—*Atchison Globe.*

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BRADYCROTINE cured headaches for Jeff Lane, Macon, Ga.

**General Notices.**

BROWN HOUSE, CORNER FOURTH and K streets—Rooms by the day, week or month. MRS. A. GLEEMAN, Proprietress. ja27-tf

$100 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN TO any person who will give information that will convict anyone who has cut or opened, or who hereafter may cut or open, the fence on the north side of the Lagoon, Sacramento County, Cal.; that is, on the Hartnell Grant, or lands of the Monch Estate. MRS. I. S. MONCH. ja26-7t&1tw*

MADAME BELL, RENOWNED IN TELLING life's future events, fifteen years' practice in India and Australian colonies; late of San Jose. Young people should know their future. Fee, 50 cents and $1. 1010 Third street. d9-tf

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY AND country property. MUDDOX & FEE, 606 I street. ja8-tf

SACRAMENTO COUNTY POULTRY Yards; leading varieties for sale; eggs for hatching; for further particulars send for catalogue. GEO. E. DUDEN, proprietor. Box 376, Sacramento. ja3-tf

**Meeting Notices.**

Y. M. I., NO. 27.—MEMBERS ARE INvited to attend a social dance THIS EVENING at Firemen's Hall. 1t* W. E. CONNOLLY, Secretary.

REGULAR MEETING FAIR OAKS Corps THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. MARY GILMER O'NEAL, President. MAUD R. HENRY, Secretary. 1t*

BARBERS.—SPECIAL MEETING WILL be held at Red Men's Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, at 8:15. Every barber requested to attend. By order GEO. G. OGG, President. ED. SALAMON, Secretary. 1t*

RESOLVED, THAT ENTERPRISE ALLIance, No. 1, extend a cordial invitation to Sub-Alliance of Sacramento County to hold the meeting for county organization at Enterprise Hall, on the 14TH OF FEBRUARY, at 1 o'clock P. M. An open meeting will be held in the evening. All are cordially invited to attend. [1td&w] W. A. BIRCH, Secretary.

Y. P. U.—REGULAR MEETING THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at Joseph Ough's, corner Eighth and N streets. J. E. WALKER, President. BERTIE L. STANTON, Secretary. 1t*

HOP-GROWERS, ATTENTION.—THE annual meeting of the Hop-Growers' Association will be held at Grangers' Hall, Sacramento, WEDNESDAY, January 28th, at 11 A. M. All hop-growers are invited to attend. DANIEL FLINT, President. A. LOVDAL, Secretary. ja27-2t

REGULAR MEETING OF OCCIdental Encampment No. 42, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock. Work in the Patriarchal Degree. H. SENF, C. P. F. C. HYDE, Scribe. 1t*

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Mt. Shasta Mineral Spring Company will be held at its office in the city of Sacramento on WEDNESDAY, February 4, 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. A. YOERK, President. A. ANDREW, Secretary. ja26-10t

**Wanted.**

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD Japanese as waiter, or will work in a saloon or any kind of work. Address JAP., this office. ja27-3t*

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, reliable man as barber. Apply at 507 Seventh street. ja27-2t*

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework; no other need apply. Call at 1719 P street. ja27-3t*

WANTED—500 MECHANICS AND HONest laboring men to unload schooners and partake of a fine hot lunch at HEADQUARTERS SALOON, 508 K street. ja-27-2t*

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN DOing housework and cooking. Apply to C. H. GILMAN, Red House. ja27-tf

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 1227 Q street. 1t*

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN BLACKsmith's trade. Apply at 1116 Second street. ja27-tf

WANTED—FLANNELS, BABY CLOTHES and table linen to wash at 1408 D st. 1t*

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. Inquire at 1237 P street. ja27-2t*

A YOUNG MAN OF SOBER, STEADY habits wants employment of any respectable kind; is perfectly sober and industrious. Address X, this office. ja27-3t*

WANTED—WOMAN OR GIRL FOR plain housework; German preferred. Apply at Swiss Saloon, 728 K st. ja26-2t*

WANTED—SECOND-HAND PORTABLE engine, from 10 to 16 horse-power; must be in A1 order. State age and cost price. Must be a straw-burner. Address at once Box 501, Sacramento Postoffice. ja25-7t*

ORGANIZERS WANTED FOR THE BEST one-year order. Pays $100 in one year. $15 weekly sick benefits. Send for terms. ADVANCE BENEFICIAL ORDER, 926 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia. ja25-2tSuTu

WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; HAS HAD some experience in groceries; situation more of an object than salary; good reference given and letter of recommendation. Inquire at 1313 G street. ja23-5t*

WANTED—TABLE BOARD FOR GENtleman, wife and two children in vicinity of Plaza; private family preferred. Address MILLS & HAWK, Real Estate Agents, 301 J street. ja22-tf

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE whereabouts of JOHN CHAMBERS; hight, about six feet; dark complexion. Information can be had by addressing GEORGE CHAMBERS, Sacramento City. ja22-7t*

WANTED, AGENTS!—GOOD ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies for something entirely new; light and profitable; takes with every one. Apply 1033 Eighth street, from 1 to 9 P. M. ja4-tf

WANTED—MEN FOR FARMS, VINEyards, dairies and all kinds of labor. Women and girls for cooking and general housework. Plenty of work for desirable help. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Fourth street, K and L.

**To Let or Rent.**

FOR RENT—THAT NICE HOUSE OF eight rooms and basement, with all modern improvements, No. 1700 H street. Inquire on the premises. ja27-tf

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED PARlor on H street; suitable for a single gentleman or lady. Apply at 1005 H street. Rent reasonable. ja23-tf

TO LET—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED rooms in a private family; car line direct to Capitol and depot. Inquire at 1512 O street. ja21-7t*

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A room with board. Call at 1502 G street. ja20-7t*

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF FOUR years, house of eight rooms, with all modern improvements. No. 1305 L street, fronting State Capitol grounds. For further particulars call at T. H. COOK & CO.'S, Tenth and K streets. ja17-tf

TO LET—A PARLOR, AT 715 I STREET; also a carriage barn. Inquire at the above number. ja13-tf

401 COR. L AND FOURTH—ROOMS BY the day, week or month. LANGHAM. d19-1m

TO LET—SMALL TENEMENTS AND also unfurnished rooms, cheap; suitable for housekeeping. Apply to D. GARDNER, at wood-yard, Fourth and I streets. my17-tf

FURNISHED ROOMS AT CENTRAL House, from $5 per month upwards; also family rooms at low prices. HORNLEIN BROS., Proprietors. mr19-1y

**For Sale.**

FOR SALE CHEAP—LODGING-HOUSE, 30 rooms; corner house. Apply to EDWIN K. ALSIP, 1015 Fourth street, Sacramento. ja27-tf

FOR SALE, AND MUST BE SOLD WITHin the next thirty days—80 acres of fine fruit land, situated 7 miles from Roseville Junction, Rocklin and Loomis and 5 miles from Folsom; the land is on the American river, in the Placer county fruit belt; 32 acres are cleared; 4 acres in table grapes; 3 acres in Crawford and Late George peaches; a small house of 3 rooms; stabling for 2 horses, barn and chicken house; also, well of good, pure water, 16 feet in solid granite; price, $1,600, or $20 per acre; will be sold on a liberal credit. Address E. BOOTH, Roseville Junction, Placer County, Cal. ja27-7td&1tw

FOR SALE—210 ACRES OF LAND IN EL Dorado county, five miles west of Placerville, two miles from Diamond Station; this is good fruit and vine land; 150 acres under ditch; ditch and water right goes with the place; all fenced; orchard of 500 trees; house, barn and out-buildings; price, $5,000; easy terms; will meet anyone at Diamond Station that wishes to see this place. Address M. J. WILLIAMS, Placerville. ja3-31t*

FOR SALE—GENUINE ENGLISH CLUSter Hop Roots, in quantities to suit, at lowest market price. Address T. B. FLINT, one mile below Sacramento, or P. O. box 438, Sacramento. ja14-14t*

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BUGGY-horse, perfectly gentle; especially suited for lady to drive; rapid traveler, and one of the best saddle-horses in the city. A. O. GREGORY, Fifth and J, Sacramento. ja9-tf

FOR SALE—CHOICE AND RELIABLE fruit trees. Call on O. O. GOODRICH, Riverside Nursery, three miles south of city. P. O. address, Sacramento. d31-tf

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