

FARM AND ORCHARD.

Rust in Blackberries Means Their Race is Run.

Give the Hens Milk-Green Food for Hot Months—Care of Implements—What is a Horse Power—Cucumbers Not Noxious—Late Layers—Huckleberries—Corn Tassels—Farm Notes.

In answer to Joseph Beggs, will say the rust in his blackberries means their race is run. Nature has wisely adapted this remedy for them otherwise they would become an unbearable nuisance, etc., the universal growth of blackberry life can look back to the famous blackberry thicket of our youth, a perfect jungle, where we picked the luscious fruit. These "patches" became obliterated, and we had to hunt other "pastures new." We could not at that time comprehend the cause of this migration of this fruit, as it were. From a closer intimacy with the berry I have learned that it is nature's way to eradicate what would otherwise become a great burden. In other words, the rust is a disease that is provided to destroy the plant. How? Why? First, the plant becomes exhausted, possibly weakened by long and close cultivation. Second, the properties in the soil necessary to their sustenance are lessened or exhausted, so that the plants become diseased. Rust in the blackberries means death.

There is no reason for it. The only thing for Mr. Beggs to do is to destroy his plantation, and secure of the same sorts those as yet not weakened by high cultivation and which have as yet resisted the rust. Planting on good moist ground, he can in this way hope for successful crops of this luscious and easily grown fruit. Rust has almost entirely annihilated our old standard sorts, such as the tawny, Lawton, Wilson, etc. What shall we plant? As yet Snyder and Taylor stand pre-eminently first. Little or no rust has been reported on these. I have tried many sorts, but none equal these. I do not expect these sorts are exempt from what I consider nature's remedy to destroy. By no means. They can be saved only by frequent planting and on best soils; no ground can be too rich for them.

I am experimenting with a number of new sorts. Should the above varieties fail I hope to substitute others. Much time and labor have been lost in cutting out and burning quinces which have developed rust. When it once attacks a plantation the only sensible way is to plow up and cultivate in some other crop. Never replant blackberries, at least until the soil has been thoroughly cultivated and fertilized.

What to do with the present crop is a question. We expect from 1,500 to 2,000 crates. Blackberries have paid well in the past; hope they will keep up their excellent reputation.—Frank Holsinger, in Kansas Farmer.

GIVE THE HENS MILK.

Many farmers observe the practice of giving their hens skim-milk, and we know they will testify to the value of this ingredient. It does not mean that the man who once or twice a month happens to take a little milk to his fowls will immediately notice the difference, but a constant supply will result in increased egg production. We have a friend who has a flock of hens rather unfavorably situated as regards southern exposure, winter quarters, and so on. The only chance they have for sun is from range out of doors and the run of several long sheds, which, though facing the south, are under the eaves of the barn, and so high that the birds may be said to live day and night in an atmosphere nearly as cold as in an open field. We mention this to show that we are not to look to warm quarters for an explanation of the profligacy exhibited. We add that they do not lay on account of being kept in the barn early, but on the contrary, they came off last May. They commenced laying in September, and have been at it ever since, to the astonishment, if not envy, of the neighbors of the fortunate owner, who has been selling eggs for the past four months for 45 cents per dozen and upward. Not one particle of corn or scraps is given, and but the veriest trifle of vegetable food is fed in the shape of a few boiled potatoes about once a week. An abundance of grain is allowed, of various sorts, ground and unground, but never cooked, and plenty of unburned oyster shells placed at all times accessible. They have a plentiful supply of milk every day, so that they can help themselves to all they want, no other drink being provided.

WE ADVISE THOSE WHO ARE SITUATED SO they can, to try the skim-milk diet at once. It will pay well.

CAUTION CONCERNING HOT MONTHS.

A plentiful supply of green food should be provided during the months of June, July and August. Fowls that must be kept in confinement should not be allowed to lack for green food. In the warm days of May and June vegetation starts quickly and grows with great rapidity. It is only necessary to see that a generous amount of seed is planted. When there is but one yard to a flock, we would advise the keeping of old fowls in their houses for ten days or more while the runs are seeded down with clover seed, clover and timothy; or millet may be sown at the same time. Of course the fowls confined in their houses must have extra care—seed, cut grass, grain and table scraps, etc. While the grain is young and tender they should not be permitted to run on it for more than an hour or two in the evening, as soon as the corn will probably come to maturity, it will not only afford green food, but a shade from the sun and foot in the fall. When the corn is in a portion can be fenced off and seeded down as recommended above, or the whole sown at once with a bountiful supply of seed. When this is done the corn will make good deal of growth, notwithstanding the efforts of the fowls to destroy it. If the first sowing should all be destroyed, make repeated sowings as often as is necessary. It is really the easiest and cheapest method to supply green food and to keep the fowls in exercise.—Kansas Farmer.

CARE OF IMPLEMENTS.

Tools and implements are damaged more by rust and exposure to alternate rain and sunshine than by actual usage. Rain and dew will rust the bright iron bearings of farm implements on one side, perhaps, rendering that side rough. That side of the bearing will begin to "wear" or wear away, and as soon as one side of a journal begins to wear it will wear faster and faster until the bearing is damaged beyond repair, requiring the substitution of a new journal. Rain and dew will expand the wood work of implements and soften the grain of the surface, after which the heat of the sun will dry and crack the wood, making numerous small fissures for water to enter. Plow handles and many other parts of implements that have been bent after they have been exposed to the influence of rain and sunshine lose their form and shape. Shovel handles, scythe snaths, cradle fingers, and some other bent portions of hand tools and horse implements, are often ruined by exposure to storm and sunshine. Let it be an inflexible rule of the farmer that tools and implements must not be left outdoors exposed to the damaging influence of wet and weather. Let every helper understand that he must clean hoes, shovels and spades, wipe the blades dry and put them under shelter as soon as they are not in actual use. Do not wash them just as much as per day if he is required to clean the tools and put them in a dry place as he will to throw them down where they were used last, covered

with dirt and exposed to the weather.—American Agriculturist.

WHAT IS A HORSE POWER?

When men first begin to become familiar with the method of measuring mechanical power they often speculate on where the breed of horses is that can keep at work raising 33,000 pounds one foot per minute, or the equivalent, which is more familiar to some mechanics, of raising 330 pounds 100 feet per minute. Since 33,000 pounds raised one foot per minute is called one horse power, it is natural that people should think the engineers who established that unit of measurement based it on what horses could really do. But the horse that can do this work does not exist. The horse-power unit was established by James Watt about a century ago, and the figures were fixed in a contract with the provision that the average horse of his district could raise 22,000 pounds one foot per minute. This, then, was an actual horse-power. At that time Watt employed in his workshop, a number of men, and customers were so hard to find that all kinds of artificial inducements were necessary to induce power users to buy steam engines. As a method of encouragement Watt offered to sell engines reckoning 33,000 foot pounds as the means of giving false unit to one of the most important measurements in the world.—Rural World.

CUCUMBERS NOT NOXIOUS.

Many persons have the impression that cucumber is very indigestible, and when they eat it they do so under protest and with apprehensions of possible dire results. This is a delusion, and has arisen it is difficult to say, unless it be that cucumber is often eaten with salmon and other indigestible table friends. It does not contain any poisonous matter, and that those parts which are not water are almost exclusively cells of a very rapid growth. In eating cucumber it is well to cut into thin slices and season them thoroughly. Even the vinegar and the pepper that are so often added to cucumber may give a larger profit than the hen that produced the larger number of eggs in winter. Much depends on each particular hen, the individual characteristics and the breed largely affecting the matter of profit. The point is to make the largest profit, whether in winter or in summer.—Farm and Fireside.

LATE LAYERS.

There are hens that begin to lay on the advent of spring and lay until well on into summer. These hens are called late layers, and when they cease and begin to moult. Other hens moult in the fall, and begin to lay again in the spring, and these are called early layers. In November, while those beginning in the spring are known as late layers, only a small record of the number of eggs laid and the cost of food and incidentals, will enable the farmer to make a comparison of the profits from them. It is not always true that the late layers lay a better one on a given acre, but it is a fact that the greater profit comes from the hen that begins after the winter is over, and which seeks the greater portion of her food during the winter. It is a profit that the hen that produced the larger number of eggs in winter. Much depends on each particular hen, the individual characteristics and the breed largely affecting the matter of profit. The point is to make the largest profit, whether in winter or in summer.—Farm and Fireside.

CULTIVATING HUCKLEBERRIES.

Many people have failed in their attempts to cultivate huckleberries. There is but one way to grow this fruit successfully. The bushes will not grow satisfactorily, if at all, when given close cultivation. The roots require shade and the plants should be set close together and the rows low, so that the branches will spread out and shade the rows. In addition to this, a mulching of leaves, such as they are accustomed to in the woods, should be given. The fruit always grows better in partially shaded places than in the open field.—California Fruit-Grower.

THE OHIO EXPERIMENT STATION HAS MADE some interesting experiments, showing the effect of removing tassels from corn. They were made to test the theory that if the tassels were removed from corn, the ears they have produced would, pollen-bearing being an exhausting process, the tassels being removed from the plant would be returned to the ovaries and a larger amount of grain be produced. From each alternate row of a plot of corn the tassels were removed as soon as they appeared. Briefly, the result of the experiment was that the number of good ears and the weight of the merchantable corn were both a little more than 50 per cent greater on the rows from which the tassels were removed than on the others. Here is an experiment which any farmer can easily repeat for himself and determine whether the work is profitable or not.—Farm and Fireside.

FASTENING FARM NOTES.

Fastening apparatus bunches with rubber bands has allowed advantages over tying with a string. Some horticulturists assert that high cultivation of the raspberry and blackberry not only increases the yield, but makes them more able to resist the encroachment of the various fungoid diseases. In the cultivation of the quince it is a mistake to be afraid of using the knife. It is a bush that needs young wood on it to give blossoms, and a yearly pruning to the wood, cutting it twice here and there, keeping in mind to leave a good shape to it. G. S. Merrill of Mine La Motte, Mo., has just finished harvesting ten acres of quince which averaged ten feet in height by actual measurement, and was too heavy for any machine to handle. One specimen of plant contains thirty-one stalks, the single stalks being five to six inches long. Last year a total of 3,730,000 quince were slaughtered in the West, against 4,600,000 in the preceding year, an increase of 22 per cent. If an equal increase in the rate of growth, of this total by the greater part is for consumption in this country, probably one-seventh of it going abroad, exclusive of tallow, exported last year was 338,216,561 pounds. There is no doubt that American cotton is largely exported to the city of producing regions of Europe, and then sent back to us as condensed here as pure olive oil. It is strange that we can let our prejudices against the product interfere with our own interests, as it has been amply demonstrated that cotton-seed oil of equal purity with the olive oil could be well used in every place where the latter is now employed. If a hen is old, and has given a good record, do not condemn her too hastily, as sometimes the best services she can give is six or seven years old. The best guide is the time at which the hens begin to lay. If an hen begins to moult in July, she will, in all probability, lay as well next winter as she did last. In selling old hens, select those that are overcast, and have no signs of laying, but which show no signs of moulting. Those that are active and lay well, may be better for next season than the pullets. A novel remedy for the fly nuisance has been given out by a New York man who vouches for its reliability. It will do no harm to try the discovery. The New Yorker went into the country last year when the fly was in bloom, and brought back with him when he returned a number of clover blossoms. He hung them in his room to ornament the walls. The clover dried, and since then he says not a fly will stay in the room. He has watched and studied, and says he has discovered that flies cannot stand the scent of dried clover. Grow a crop of turnips for ducks, if you intend to raise a large number of ducks. On the large establishments, where hundreds of ducks are raised, the principal food for them is cooked turnips, with a small proportion of ground grain. No crop can be grown to better advantage than this, and it is a way in which turnips grow so profitably as to feed them to ducks. Ducks and turkeys are adjuncts to each other on the duck farms, for while the turkeys the ducks could not be made to lay so well. City licenses and water rates now due. Pay on or before the 15th inst. and save costs. Also, duplications are now due.

IMPROVEMENTS DISCOURAGED.

The City Trustees Refuse a Franchise for the P-Street Road.

Personal Prejudices Acknowledged to Have Done the Business.—R. S. Carey's Proposed Line.

R. S. Carey presented a franchise to the Board of City Trustees at its meeting yesterday, the provisions of which gave him the privilege of operating all of his present railway lines by gasoline motors, by cables, by electricity (the pole and overhead wire system), or by horses. It also granted him the right to lay a track on Third street from K to O, and thence east to Tenth street. It provided that the road should be commenced within sixty days and completed inside of one year. The proposed franchise was laid over for one week, under the rules.

THE P-STREET ROAD.

The franchise asked for by J. H. Henry was then taken up and read, after which the Mayor handed the Clerk a communication from the Directory of the Museum Association, asking the board to urge the Central Street Railway Company to construct its proposed electric road down P street as far as Third and thence across to J or K. The same was published in the RECORD-UNION several days since. C. A. Conklin passed by the board, stating that he had petitioned signed by almost every property owner on P street from Sixth out, and he did not think the board was going to ignore all these people.

BROTHERLY LOVE.

J. H. Henry stated that he was glad his friend, Mr. Carey, had applied for a franchise on Third street. The property owners in that district would now have no cause to complain because the Central Electric Company were not going to run their line any farther down than Sixth street.

T. HAGUE SAID HE THOUGHT THE BOARD ought to grant both franchises. Then, instead of the city having but one road, it would have two—one running across Third, and the other across Sixth street.

Trustee McLaughlin said he believed an act had been passed by the board, forbidding the laying of T rails inside the city limits. He believed Mr. Henry's franchise called for T rails.

Mr. Henry assured Trustee McLaughlin that a little thing like that would not interfere, if he could prevent it. It was his experience, however, that the T rail was a better one on a gravel street, than the ordinary street car. "But if this board wants the combination rail," continued Mr. Henry, "I'll put that on my mind. There is but a slight difference in the cost." When the vote was called for, on the passage of the ordinance, Trustee McLaughlin said he did not propose to vote to grant any franchise, and he would have assurance that the road would not be taken up.

Trustee Conklin did not think it a good idea to have two roads running parallel. Mr. Carey had accommodated the people along O street for many years, and the P-street road would injure his business.

MR. CAREY PROTESTS.

R. S. Carey said he was present to protest against the granting of the franchise asked by Mr. Henry. He did not believe it was just to him to run a parallel road on P street. He had given the people in the southeastern portion of the city a better service for many years, and could not see why they were now trying to ruin his business. He wanted the franchise on O street from Tenth to Third and thence north to K, to join his road on K and on Tenth streets. If the board intended to ruin his upper O-street road, he did not want a road lower O street. His horse, the engine, were not as fast as the electric company's motors, but he proposed to use electricity himself for his own use. Mr. Henry said he did not have anything to say in reply to Mr. Carey. He could not see what good argument Trustee McLaughlin had against the electric road.

"I propose to have that franchise," said Mr. Henry, "if it is a possible thing. I won't allow a technicality to stand in the way of getting it."

In response to a direct question from Mr. Henry, Trustee McLaughlin admitted that the road was not proposed to the franchise was because the road was not going to be laid on Third street.

Trustee Conklin objected to the franchise, claiming that it would practically cut off the southwestern portion of the city. The matter was discussed pro and con until midnight, when it closed on a long call for a vote on the question. On the roll-call all three members voted "no" on the granting of the franchise.

HOME AGAIN.

Colonel McNasser Brings Contributions to the Museum Association. Colonel James McNasser returned yesterday from his recent trip to Colorado. Mrs. McNasser, who has been very ill, went with him. Her health was greatly improved by the trip, and her many friends in Sacramento will be delighted to learn that her complete restoration is now assured. She is now with her daughter, Mrs. Colonel J. W. Donnelly, at Salt Lake City, where she will remain two months. Colonel McNasser while absent visited Salt Lake City, Nevada, Blackhawk, Central City and Nevada, Blackhawk District. Just prior to his leaving Sacramento he united with the California Museum Association, and he knew, as he came an active working member and to do his best to build up the natural history cabinets. He has already entered upon the keeping of the various specimens, and with him a large, rich and beautiful collection of minerals and crystallizations from many sections of Colorado and Utah will be classes at the museum, cleaned, labeled and put in a proper case in the collection of the Museum Association at the Art Gallery. It will prove a valuable and very attractive cabinet, and it has been selected with great care, and regardless of expense.

POLICE COURT.

Saloon Men Who Kept Open After Midnight Arrested. The police were instructed again Saturday and Sunday, to arrest the proprietors of all saloons which were found open after midnight, and the result was that twelve of the liquor men were in the Police Court yesterday to answer to charges of misdemeanor. Their names are Ed. Walsh, William Ellsworth, S. T. Burkhardt, Henry Kohne, Fred. Gibson, Angelo, John J. Kelly, James Kelly, Heinrich, Jerry Payne, Ramon Monfrenegro, and William Land. All of the cases were continued until July 8th. Charles Yates was charged with battery, were ordered to appear with bond for trial. Joe Mendelsohn was fined \$10 for drunkenness, and Charles Relabock, charged with a similar offense, was allowed to go. Dan Sullivan was ordered to appear to-day to answer to a charge of disturbing the peace.

PLACERVILLE ROAD.

Some Changes in the Schedule of the Placerville Road. Superintendent J. C. Gillis of the Placerville Division states that commencing Thursday train that division will run as follows: A passenger train will leave Sacramento at 8:20 A. M., and a freight and passenger train at 12:15 P. M. These two trains will arrive at Placerville. A passenger train for Folsom will leave at 4:45 P. M. On the return the first train from Folsom will arrive at 8 A. M. The freight and accommodation train will arrive from Placerville at 10:20 A. M., and the regular passenger train at 2:40 P. M.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

Correspondence of Interest to the General Public.

[Under this heading the RECORD-UNION will publish short letters from correspondents on topics of interest to the general public. The matter in these communications must be understood to represent only the views of the writers. All communications must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not for publication, unless so desired, but as a guarantee of good faith.—Ede.]

The First Cable Road.

The first elevated road was a cable road, and was built and operated on Greenwich street, New York, by Charles T. Harvey, in 1868. This was the beginning of the present New York elevated system, which was inaugurated in 1871. The first street cable line was built by A. S. Hallidee, in San Francisco, in 1873. Many years previous to this, however, the cable had been successfully employed upon certain railways in the mines.—Record-Union.

Eds. RECORD-UNION: I wish to correct an error in the above. It is in last Saturday's RECORD-UNION. The first elevated road was a cable road, and was built and operated in Third street, San Francisco, in 1873. It ran from Fennelburg street to Blackwall, a distance of about five miles. It was built on brick arches all the way and went over the tops of the houses, the arches underneath being used for storehouses for grain, hay, lumber, coal, etc., the motive power being steam engines at each end of the line. It was the first of the cable system, which obtained his idea from the above, the only difference being that the wire and grip of the London railway was above the street, and the cable of the San Francisco cable was below the surface of the street.

The London railway would have from six to ten cars, each with a driver and a conductor to each. At each station there were two or three cars remained of the original train. The missing cars soon after arrived at the station, and returned to the time the train reached Blackwall. Thus A. S. Hallidee's cable line was not the first by over twenty years.

A TAXPAYER'S PLAIN.

Eds. RECORD-UNION: Some three weeks ago the property-owners on P street almost to a man got up petitions asking the Central Street Railway to lay down a track on that street from Twenty-eighth to Sixth street. I was one of those men, and I devoted much of my time to this matter, and we asked J. H. Henry, the experienced, how, that he would, to come up from San Jose and present a franchise to our Board of City Trustees, and we pledged him that this franchise would be granted to him, if he came up and did as asked, and it was put off until this morning, when he again appeared, and what was the result? This Board of City Trustees, who is supposed to represent this city's interest, voted to a man not to give him permission to run his electric road on P street, and this in the face of the petitions of the property-owners.

I always understood that what we most wanted was capital and manufacturers, and here is Mr. Henry, representing as he does one of the largest syndicates in our country, and asks permission to lay out nearly one hundred thousand dollars in this city, and we say: "No, we do not want you," or at least our Board of City Trustees say so to us, but they do not speak for this city. The people should rise and demand that they reconsider their action.

A TAXPAYER. Sacramento, July 6, 1891.

SILURIANISM.

Eds. RECORD-UNION: We have heard a great deal said about "Silurians," but it seems to me that it showed up in huge proportions this morning when the City Fathers voted against giving Mr. Henry a franchise on P street. He is a man who has nearly every property-owner on both sides of P street. Are we living in a free country, when eight-tenths of the taxpayers ask an improvement in front of their property, and we say: "No, we do not want you," or at least our Board of City Trustees say so to us, but they do not speak for this city. The people should rise and demand that they reconsider their action.

THOSE BALLOONS.

Eds. RECORD-UNION: Will you inform the people through the RECORD-UNION that I have given up making hot-air balloons, for there are some boys in the city who can make them as well, if not better, than I can, and send them up, too. I won't be responsible for any that may be sent up hereafter.

UNCLE JOHN DOUGLASS.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department One—Van Fleet, Presiding. People vs. E. D. Graham, charged with larceny—Defendant pleads guilty and is sentenced to one year at Folsom.

People vs. A. A. Baker—Judgment for plaintiff.

People vs. W. E. P. Upton—Judgment for plaintiff for \$10.45.

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of Pioneer Milling Company will be held at the office of the company, at the northwest corner Third and First streets, City of Sacramento, on MONDAY, July 20th, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for ensuing year, and for the transaction of any and all business which may come before the meeting.

J. H. SMITH, Secretary.

CRISOZONE.

THE GREAT FINE & CHEAP LICE KILLER. Ask your dealer for it, or send for Free Circular to Petaluma Incubator Co., Petaluma, Cal.

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Building from the effects of early decay, waste, weakness, loss of vitality, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (valued) containing full particulars for home cure. Price of circular a splendid medical work should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Woodstock, Conn.

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BETWEEN SEASONS.

JULY AND AUGUST, as well as January and February, is looked upon as between seasons, both by the merchant and the consumer. In our case we have but one object in view—that is, close out all goods in their season, so as not to be pushed for room by packing away a line of goods that should have been sold the season they were bought for. We have already been making heavy purchases for the beginning of our fall trade, which, as a rule, begins in September. Hatters, shoemakers, shirtmakers and clothiers are now having gangs of men and women at work on goods which will soon be placed on our shelves, after thousands of miles ride on the water and cars. It was once a practice among merchants—and it may be among many to-day, but in speaking of ourselves we can only say, give us the best there is in the market, or as good as can be made. Our trade demands it, as they are not looking for cheap things, but right the reverse—goods that are durable, stylish and cheap (the word "cheap" meaning at a reasonable advance from our cost price). In order to be prepared for these purchases at the end of any of the seasons, all that are left over we close out at a nominal price, therefore enabling us to always place before our customers the newest and latest styles. To-morrow there will be a change of prices on all summer goods, which will be at a much less price than at any time during the season.

In our Millinery Department, which will soon be twice its former size, we have been very successful, having sold more than double what we did any previous season. We attribute it simply to our labor in trying to place before our customers the very latest styles for just as small a margin as we possibly could, and for our hard labor we have been rewarded by finding a ready sale for the finest goods that we could import, and we can safely say that we have saved the ladies of Sacramento and vicinity many a hard-earned dollar. This coming fall we propose to outdo ourselves, for we will not only have larger rooms, but we will be able to show to our customers many improvements in the headwear. These ideas will not spring up in Sacramento, or be copied from others on this coast, but we shall reach out to Paris and New York direct, and as soon as transportation can bring them to this city they will be found in the Red House Millinery Department after the fall styles are created. This department has sprung up within the past few years to be one of the leading features of our business, and to-day it stands at the head and does double the volume of business of any other department in the house. We have a few dozen of very fine Trimmed Hats which will be closed out with the balance of the Millinery at prices this time of the season will demand.

At this time of writing the millinery help are getting the kinds and styles together, with a variety of Flowers, Ribbons, Pins, etc., that will be reduced and on sale commencing THURSDAY NEXT at 9 o'clock. See show windows for a few styles, and do not let the little red tickets slip your mind, as that represents a part of our financial success in life.

Watch the RECORD-UNION and "News." Follow our advice, and you will always have a live house here in Sacramento that is and will be the leader in low prices. Respectfully yours,

C. M. GILMAN,

Red House, Sacramento.

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A one-story and basement frame dwelling, situated on H street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth; lot 40x110 ft. A great bargain.

—ALSO— \$9 per Acre

990 acres of land in El Dorado County, 1 1/2 miles from railway; fenced and cross fenced; has a small dwelling and barn. A bargain seldom offered for sale.

—ALSO— To Let for \$35

A fine dwelling, containing 7 rooms and bath. Also, fine stable accommodation for 4 horses lot 48x160 ft. No. 1