ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

FARM AND ORCHARD.

Strong Argument in Favor of General Farming.

Apples as a Medicine—New Strawberry Planting—That "Nutty" Flavor—High Roosts—General Farm Notes.

One sure and certain remedy for hard times is always having something to sell, and this something, whatever it may be, of such quality as to readily command a fair price. It is a fact worthy of serious consideration that the most persistent croakers about hard times are those who lack in industry, good management, good breeding, and in many cases, sound integrity. They make no special effort to obtain the best results, make few intelligent experiments, take no "stock" in the experiments of others, no difference how favorable the results, but continue in the old ruts to satisfy their vanity. It is well to be on the watch when purchasing of such a person, for the largest apples are sure to be on top and the best grain used as a sample. Because merchants deal in inferior goods is no excuse for farmers doing the same.

While using care in marketing, it is also well to provide a variety. It is true, special farming has many advocates and many good arguments can be presented in its behalf, but the most successful advocates of special farming are those who enjoy special markets for the articles they produce. As a rule, those who are not so situated as to avail themselves of special marketing advantages will find it to their advantage to engage in general farming, thus being enabled to meet a demand in any line of their production.

By general farming is meant not only the production of the various grains and vegetables, but in the raising of several kinds of stock and in the culture of various kinds of fruits and berries. The general farmer will thus have at any season of the year some article of his production that may be placed upon the market. Having an income during each month in the year, he is ever ready to meet his obligations and can govern himself accordingly. The old-time cotton planter was a specialist. All his lands were devoted to the culture of this useful plant, the fibrous productions of which found a ready purchase at a fair price. The income was large, but, coming in a bulk, money appeared plentiful to the planter and was freely spent, and quite frequently the supply was exhausted and a credit system adopted long before another harvest would bring a fresh supply of money.

In personal experience it has been found very satisfactory to begin the year by having occasionally a horse to place on the spring market. Later on, a variety of plants for the accommodation of neighbors is placed on the market. Next in order is the crop of wool, just in season to pay the June taxes. Then follows a variety of fruits, vegetables and berries, some of which find ready sale at fair prices. The wheat crop, which on a small farm does not look large, cuts no small figure in making the accounts show up on the right side of the ledger. Next follows a market for a few good stock sheep, at good time to meet the December taxes; and finally a few fattened hogs are ready for market in time to make a few purchases for Christmas.

But this is not all, for the good housewife has been busy all the while in the production of gilt-edged butter, and the industrious hens have prepared many eggs for the grocery counters, and numerous flocks of yellow and white-legged chickens, which will escape the visits of the preacher, will grace the table of some of the city cousins. By this means many of the household expenses are made and the improvement of the home.

Farm life is full of toil, but yet there are times when a reasonable share of enjoyment may be obtained, and it is the duty of the farmer to seek out such opportunities for himself and his family. Do not permit yourself to think you are too old to seek recreation and occasionally join in the sports and pastimes of your children. JOHN L. SHAWVER.

"APPLES AS A MEDICINE."

Upon the much-overlooked subject of "Apples as a Medicine," the London *Hospital* says:

"Chemically the apple is composed of vegetable fiber, albumen, sugar, gum, chlorophyll, malic acid, gallic acid, lime and much water. Furthermore, the German analysts say that the apple contains a larger percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable. This phosphorus is admirably adapted for renewing the essential nervous matter, lethicin, of the brain and spinal cord. It is, perhaps, for the same reason, rudely understood, that old Scandinavian traditions represented the apple as the food of the gods, who, when they felt themselves to be growing feeble and infirm, resorted to this fruit for renewing their powers of mind and body. Also the acids of the apple are of signal use for men of sedentary habits whose lives are sluggish in action, these acids serving to eliminate from the body noxious matters, which, if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull, and bring about jaundice or skin eruptions and other allied troubles. Some such an experience must have led to our custom of eating applesauce with roast pork, rich goose, and like dishes. The malic acid of ripe apples, either raw or cooked, will neutralize any excess of chalky matter generated by eating too much meat.

"It is also the fact that such fresh fruits as the apple, the pear and the plum, when ripe and without sugar, diminish the acidity in the stomach rather than provoke it. Their vegetable salts and juices are converted into alkaline carbonates, which tend to counteract acidity. A good raw ripe apple is one of the easiest of vegetable substances for the stomach to deal with, the whole process of the digestion being completed in eighty-five minutes.

"Gerard found that the 'pulpe of roasted apples mixed in a wine-quart of faire water, and laboured together until it comes to be as apples and ale—which we call lambswool—never faileth in certain diseases of the raines, which myself hath often proved, and gained thereby both crownes and credit. The paring of an apple cut somewhat thick, and the inside whereof is laid to hot, burning or running eyes at night, when the party goes to bed, and is tied or bound to the same, doth help the 'trouble very speedily, and contrary to expectation—an excellent secret.'

"A poultice made of rotten apples is of common use in Lincolnshire for the cure of weak and rheumatic eyes. Likewise, in the Hotel des Invalides at Paris, an apple poultice is used commonly for inflamed eyes, the apple being roasted and its pulp applied over the eyes without an intervening substance. A modern maxim teaches that 'to eat an apple going to bed, the doctor then will beg his bread.'"

NEW STRAWBERRY PLANTING.

A contemporary publishes a method for raising strawberries by shutting out weeds and keeping the ripening berries clean without labor. He places a broad board over the row of plants, which come up through auger holes bored at regular distances. The board prevents the weeds from growing in the strawberry row, and allows the plants to spread their stems on every side, and prevents the berries from becoming soiled with the earth. The auger holes are to be about two inches in diameter, and the plants dibbled down through the holes in setting out.

This contrivance seems at first sight to be quite ingenious and promising, but on further examination shows that mechanical contrivances to save labor do not always succeed. The board, if a foot or more in width, would only suppress the weeds in a strip equal to its own breadth, while the roots are one and a half feet or more long, requiring a strip of three feet of absence of weeds at each row; the weeds would certainly demand company with the plants up through the holes, and closely crowd them; the board would exclude the rain from the strawberry plants—four serious objections. We mention this contrivance in order to point out an old and better remedy for excluding weeds. Prepare the ground well, and set the plants in three-foot rows, and a foot or more assunder in the rows. Then once a week pass a steel rake over the ground on each side of the strawberry plants, which will prevent the weeds from ever appearing above ground. For every twenty-five feet in length of rows this single dressing will not require more than one minute of time, and during the common season of growth will cost less than procuring or purchasing the wide boards, boring twenty holes, setting the plants down through the holes, and then after all failing to suppress the weeds outside the boards and in the auger holes, besides robbing the plants of a large portion of their needed watering.

HIGH ROOSTS.

High roosts are an abomination. The large, heavy hens can only reach the high roosts with difficulty, and they are liable to be dislodged from their position, thrown off and injured by the fall. Make the roosts low—a foot from the floor being sufficiently high—and have all the roasts on a level, instead of making them step-like; that is, one higher than the other. Bumble-foot, lameness of the joints and other ailments are often due to high roosts, and it is to their seeking lofty perches that young turkeys are usually affected with swollen feet and legs. It is really doubtful if roosts are at all necessary in a poultry-house, as those who have tried the plan of providing litter for the hens, and cleaning it away daily, report that the hens keep in much better condition, being less liable to draughts of air, and are seldom lame. It is an experiment worthy of a trial, as the removal of the roosts will render the interior of a poultry-house more roomy and convenient.

THAT "NUTTY" FLAVOR.

The demand in the market is for butter with nutty flavor, and as it is not in the original flavor of the milk, but developed by a certain care and handling of the milk and cream, there must be pretty nearly uniform care of the milk, and, back of this, uniform feeding and attention to not only the cows but their surroundings. When the whole matter is sifted, and the actual methods explained how this flavor is obtained, it will be noticed that it is is only taking the best care of the milk, by making every utensil bright and clean and doing more than straining dirt and its compatriots out of the milk, but rather in not allowing them to get into the milk. Then, if the milk is cared for in a uniform way, cooled down to a certain point, the temperature controlled, cream ripened so much and no more, and the cream churned then and not some time in the future, and the buttermilk washed out, and the butter salted so much and worked down so dry, the nutty flavor needed will be developed promptly on time and in needed amount. It is a uniform care, treatment and handling that insures quality, texture and flavor in butter.

FARM NOTES.

Twenty-eight potatoes that fill a half bushel were recently dug on the farm of J. G. Carvile, No Name Pond, Me.

Grooming the cows is not often done, but it would add to their spirit and comfort, however, as well as promote cleanliness.

Buttermilk is said to be a true milk peptone, and, with the exception of koumiss, is the most digestible milk product at our command.

Tansy water is recommended as a destroyer of the cabbage-worm. Where tansy grows in large quantities it will not cost much to try the remedy.

Sheep farmers should go all over the farm and cut the burdocks and other burry weeds and destroy them before the stalks become ripe and brittle.

Sheep are said to be better than hogs for the purpose of picking up the windfalls in the orchard, that is, if the trunks of the trees are protected by wire screens.

If you are troubled with white specks in butter stir the cream every morning before it is churned, and the specks will not appear. So a good butter-maker says.

H. O. Chase of New Hampshire reports a Jersey heifer that fills a two-gallon can with milk three times a day. This would be by weight fifty-two pounds twelve ounces.

If the potatoes show the slightest sign of rot, burn all the tops and procure seed elsewhere next season. Any precaution used now to stamp out the disease will be beneficial next season.

Whole oats, wheat, bran and cornmeal form an excellent ration for young stock. The health and complete symmetrical growth of the body are best secured by feeding a variety of grain.

No difference if a hog will eat almost everything placed before him, he should not have everything that his corrupted appetite craves. Clean food will make clean pork, and only clean food is healthy meat.

What may be a perfect animal in the eyes of one breeder will fall short in some of the essential particulars with another, mainly because some breeders will consider some things more essential than others.

The hog-pen should be always liberally bedded with straw, not only where the pigs sleep, but the yard outside, where they run. Unless this yard is well bedded much of the liquid manure will be lost.

It has been discovered recently by medical men that "lump-jaw," as it is called, or lumps found on the jaws of cattle, are sometimes caused by decayed teeth. It is not known how much the poor brutes suffer with the toothache.

Breeding to chunkiness and lard is ruining the swine of the country. It seems to be the hog ideal of some men to get as much grease as possible inside a certain amount of skin. Muscle, sinew and bone should be developed.

Philo Waterson, of Weyauwega, Wis., picked from one single Duchess tree last week twenty-five bushels of choice apples with no windfalls or wormy ones, which he sold at $1 per bushel or $25 for the crop from one rod square of ground.

A mixture of lard and snuff is the California remedy for lice on stock. This ointment does not need to be applied to the entire animal, but a ring of it two or three inches wide made completely around the neck will have the desired effect.

Galen Wilson says a microscope should be as much of a creamery implement as a thermometer, to study the filth from seams or corners of milk receptacles or filthy floors. The wriggling animal life brought to view will be an incentive to cleanliness.

Analysis shows that while more than half the potash is lost from tan bark, but a small quantity of the phosphoric acid is lost. Tannery ashes are worth considerably more than leached wood ashes, and are always worth hauling away; still such ashes contain considerable potash.

The Arabs are said to feed horses from the ground in order to maintain the curve in the neck. Without doubt the Arabian horses are among the finest in the world, and if feeding on or near the ground is one reason for their superiority, it is an argument for low mangers that should not be overlooked.

J. M. Smith, a Green Bay, Wis., gardener, spent $23 an acre in irrigating his strawberries. He thinks if he had spent $30 an acre it would have paid him well. As it was, he got a trifle over $400 an acre for his berries. He says: "I do not believe there was an acre of unirrigated strawberries in the county that brought $100."

Gratifying to All.

The high position attained and the universal acceptance and approval of the pleasant liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, as the most excellent laxative known, illustrate the value of the qualities on which its success is based and are abundantly gratifying to the California Fig Syrup Company.

SUBSTITUTIONS of well-known advertised articles seem to be the order of the day. We deem it only justice to our patrons to warn our readers against this form of piracy. When you want an article, ask your merchant or druggist for it and don't accept a substitute.

GRAND JURY IMPANELED.

Judge Catlin Instructs the Nineteen Citizens as to Their Duties.

John Stevens is Appointed Foreman and W. W. Coons Clerk—No Business for a Week Yet.

Superior Judge Catlin's courtroom presented quite a busy scene yesterday forenoon.

It was the time set for the impaneling of the Grand Jury. The corridors and courtroom were crowded with prospective investigators, spectators and those who lounge about the Courthouse because they have nothing else to do.

County Clerk Rhoads did the drawing under the watchful eye of Judge Catlin, and as a result nobody had any fault to find with the manner in which the impaneling was done.

LIST OF THE JURORS.

The names of those who had been called as prospective Grand Jurors had been placed on small pieces of paper, and these were well mixed up in a box. Several times during the drawing Judge Catlin asked Clerk Rhoads to "shake the box well," and the latter did so. The result of the drawing was that the following nineteen citizens were summoned to serve on the Grand Jury:

David Harris,
John Parsons,
Emil Heinrich,
Edward Christy,
John Black,
T. J. Scott,
Willard Gardner,
John Hall Sawyer,
David T. Lufkin,
H. R. Crouch,
Meyer Stein,
O. A. Lovdal,
Meyer Freidman,
John Stevens,
P. R. Beckley,
H. Steinman,
A. J. Rhoads,
W. W. Coons,
Wm. C. Sheldon.

After the drawing Judge Catlin appointed John Stevens foreman of the jury, and Clerk Rhoads administered the special oath to him. The usual oath was administered to the other jurors.

SOME INSTRUCTIONS.

This done, Judge Catlin proceeded to address the Grand Jury. "To an industrious, intelligent, impartial and courageous performance of your duty in the high office imposed upon you by the Constitution and laws of your State," said he, "I feel that no exhortation from the court is necessary. The solemn oath which you have just taken must have impressed upon your minds all that is necessary in that regard; and that oath, added to the sense of duty which is inherent in the breast of every good citizen, will impel you to a faithful and satisfactory discharge of your obligations to the public and yourselves as individual citizens. It will be your duty, gentlemen, to inquire into all public offenses, committed or triable within this county, and present them to this court, either by presentment or by indictment. As to what cases which may come before you are, or are not triable in this county, the District Attorney will advise you. A presentment is an informal statement in writing, representing to the court that a public offense has been committed which is triable in the county, and that there is reasonable ground for believing that a particular individual, named or described therein, has committed it; and it may apply to any number of persons directly concerned in the particular offense.

TAKING OF EVIDENCE.

An indictment is an accusation in writing made by you, and presented to the court charging a person or persons with a public offense. In the investigation of a charge, for the purpose of either presentment or indictment, you must receive only such evidence as is given by witnesses produced and sworn before you, or such as is furnished by legal documentary evidence, or the depositions of witnesses, such as are provided for in particular cases. In regard to what depositions are admissable before you, you will be advised by the District Attorney. You should receive none but legal evidence, and the best evidence in degree, to the exclusion of hearsay or secondary evidence. You are not bound to hear evidence on the part of, or in behalf of a party who may be accused before you: but you should weigh all the evidence submitted to you, and if, in any case, you have reasons to believe that other evidence within your reach will explain away the charge, you should order such evidence to be produced, and, for that purpose, you may require the District Attorney to issue process for the witnesses."

MUST BE SECRET.

In conclusion, Judge Catlin instructed the Grand Jurors that they must keep secret what transpires before them, and are informed that they are protected by law from being questioned or called to any account for any action they may take in the jury-room. A presentment or indictment cannot be found except by the concurrence of at least twelve members of the Grand Jury. He called their attention particularly to the fact that it is their duty to investigate the books of all county officers, and especially those pertaining to the revenue. If the services of an expert are necessary, they can hire one at a salary not to exceed $5 per day. The Court urged the jury to perform this portion of their duties in a thorough and complete manner.

When the Judge had concluded, the Grand Jurors retired to their quarters on the top floor of the Courthouse. They only remained in session long enough to elect W. W. Coons clerk, and then adjourned until next Monday.

HAGGERTY'S CASE.

A Motion for a New Trial of the Case Will Be Made.

John Haggerty, the old man who was convicted of murder in the second degree last week, for having killed his son, was to have been sentenced yesterday.

Haggerty's attorneys, however, gave notice that they desired to move for a new trial, and the passing of sentence went over until Friday next. The old man's attorneys are Messrs. Anderson and Bruner, and each of them has a special plea to make to the court for a new trial. Mr. Anderson's point is that the verdict of the jury was not a voluntary one, as the law demands; that one of the jurors, Mr. Waite, after holding out for acquittal for twenty-two hours, was coerced into agreeing with the others.

Mr. Bruner's ground for a new trial is based on the belief that Judge Van Fleet erred in instructing the jury that a defendant in a murder case who sets up insanity as an excuse, must prove absolutely that he was insane. Mr. Bruner declares that according to a decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the People vs. Bushton (80th California reports), it was clearly set forth that the excuse for the crime need only be proved beyond a reasonable doubt—not absolutely.

MUDDLED MR. MAHAN.

He Tells a Wild and Wicked Story That Was a Fake.

Constable Burke of Folsom made an important arrest on Monday. One John Mahan, a stranger, got drunk, drew a pistol and threatened to kill Bert Hawk, for which he was arrested by Burke and locked up in the local calaboose.

It was discovered yesterday morning that he had nearly effected his escape by digging a hole under the wall. He was then adjudged by Justice Steele guilty of carrying a concealed weapon and sentenced to thirty days in the County Jail.

To the arresting officer Mahan stated that he had come to Folsom for the purpose of smuggling things into the prison in order to help certain convicts in effecting their escape. He accompanied the officer out to a spot in the hills where he had hidden some clothing, a pistol, knife and monkey-wrench. He was brought to the city yesterday and lodged in the County Jail.

A telephone message from Warden Aull last evening shows that the fellow Mahan not only "stuffed" the Folsom officer with a pack of lies, but is liable to get into the State Prison himself for burglary.

Warden Aull says the true story regarding him is this: Mahan had been employed in the mountains by a dairyman named Page. He robbed his employer of some clothing, a pistol, etc., and hid the things in the hills when he came down from the mountains a few days ago. As soon as his thirty-day term expires he will be prosecuted for burglary.

"The fellow is a blowhard," remarked the Warden. "He was never near the prison, doesn't know anybody inside of it; and that yarn he told to the officer was all a fake—he's been talking through his hat, and he talked so much that he has got himself into trouble for burglary."

Mahan gave also the names of Monahan and Kelly.

FIELD TRIALS.

The Pacific Coast Club Selects Judges for the Next Meeting.

The frost will soon be on the pumpkin, and the corn in the shock, which will be par excellence the season for quail-shooting.

Already the field trial men are moving in the matter of preparing for the next meeting in Kern County. The Executive Committee met in San Francisco a few days since and selected Robert T. Vandevort of Pasadena, W. C. Nelson of Trenton, Tenn., and D. M. Pyle of Bakersfield as judges. All of the persons named have acted as judges before and given satisfaction.

The committee adopted a rule requiring handlers to keep their guns empty until they were ordered by the judges to flush and kill the birds. The purpose of the new rule is to prevent possible injury from reckless shooting, and also to shut off the the habit among jockeying handlers of firing their guns whenever their dogs seemed to be pointing, partly in the hope of scoring a "point" on the judges' card, and partly in the hope of rendering the opposing dog unsteady.

Those present at the Field Trial Club's meeting were: J. G. Edwards, C. N. Post, J. W. Harper, William Schreiber and J. M. Kilgarif.

TO TRACK CRIMINALS.

Proposition to Use Bloodhounds in Nevada County.

Sheriff Dunster of Nevada County has received a promise from the Supervisors of that county to purchase two bloodhounds to be used in tracking criminals through the mountains in that section, and he has written to Alabama to learn the cost of a couple of animals of that kind.

The *Transcript* says it is believed that with their aid highwaymen and other criminals of the worst order who operate so frequently in that county, and by reason of the rugged topography and sparsely peopled condition of the country have heretofore been able to escape in the majority of cases, can be trailed to their lairs by the keen-scented hounds, which are specially trained in Alabama to do that kind of work.

These hounds would be specially useful in trailing train-wreckers. If one or more of them could have been put on the track of the miscreants who wrecked the train near Coltax the other night, there is little doubt but that the fiends would have been run down in a few hours.

CONVENTION OF BANKERS.

It Will Convene To-day and be in Session Till Saturday.

To-day the Convention of California Bankers will meet in San Francisco, and will continue in session for three days. Those who will represent the Sacramento banks are: President Beckman, of the People's Savings Bank; President Rideout, of the California State Bank; President Steinman, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank; Cashier Miller, of D. O. Mills & Co.'s Bank, and Cashier Hamilton, of the Sacramento Bank.

Some $4,000 has been subscribed by the San Francisco bankers to meet the cost of the affair. Next Saturday the members of the convention will visit the Stanford University, and that evening will be entertained at a banquet to be given at the Palace Hotel.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers have been recorded since our last report:

Elizabeth Jacobs to William S. Jacobs—Lots 1 and 2, L, M, Twentieth and Twenty-first streets; quit-claim.

Estate of Charles Crocker, deceased, to estate of Mary Ann Crocker, deceased—Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, F, G, Seventh and Eighth streets; by an order of Superior Court of City and County of San Francisco in said estate.

J. H. Miller to California State Bank—Block, E, F, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets; $10.

Livy S. Dart to Martha A. Cox—Forty acres in north half of section 3, township 6 north, range 5 east; $10.

Martha A. Cox to Livy S. Dart—One hundred and twenty acres in northeast quarter of section 3, township 6 north, range 5 east; $10.

Salome E. Kidder to Herbert A. Kidder—An undivided half-interest in the lower half of lot 9 of Sheldon Grant; $1 and love and affection.

Jerome and Margaret E. Madden to Philip Herzog—Ten-acre tracts Nos. 2, 3 and 4 of Sutter Grant, south of Sacramento City; $10.

THERE is certainly no baking powder so well known and generally used as the Royal. Its perfect purity, as well as its superiority in leavening power, are matters of fact no longer disputed by honest dealers or makers of other brands. Its virtues are so well known to every housekeeper that the slanders of the dishonest makers of the cheaper goods fail to touch it.

Berlin Cough Cure.

For coughs and colds and all lung and throat affections this article has superior merit. It is perfectly harmless, gives immediate relief, and cures the worst cases in from two to three days. Indorsed by our best physicians. Try a bottle and you will always keep it. Price, 50 cents a bottle. The W. H. Bone Company, San Francisco, sole proprietors. Kirk, Geary & Co., sole agents. Try C. C. Liniment for acnes and pains.

Swear
Groan
Growl

What else is to be expected of the old fashioned way of blacking the shoes? Try the new way and use Wolff's Acme Blacking and the dirty task becomes a cleanly pleasure.

Wolff's ACME Blacking
REQUIRES NO BRUSH.

10c Will pay for the Cost of Changing Plain White Glass vessels to Ruby, Emerald, Opal, or other Costly Glass. 10c

PIK-RON
FOR GLASS WILL DO IT.
WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

TWO HOTEL BEATS.

One of Them Gets Out of Town, and His "Pard" Goes to Jail.

Two young men, George Dailey and Tom Sullivan, were found guilty in Judge Cravens' court yesterday of misdemeanor. They beat a hotel-keeper on Fifth street out of a small board bill.

Sullivan looked to the Judge to be a pretty good sort of a fellow and he gave him a few hours within which to leave the city.

Dailey fared worse, however. He was ordered to jail for twenty-five days. Thus it will cost the county about $10 to punish the man for beating the hotel proprietor out of a fifteen-cent meal.

Police Court Cases.

In Judge Cravens' court yesterday Charles Robinson and Fred North, two colored men charged with beating a Chinaman, were ordered to appear next Saturday for trial.

Gus Neilson was sent to the County Jail for ninety days for being a common drunkard.

The case of Ah Tong, charged with disturbing the peace, was stricken from the calendar.

He Was a "Prior."

When Ralph Lewis, the burglar, was landed at Folsom Prison the other day he was immediately recognized there as Bob Daniels, who had served several terms for similar crimes.

Let's reason together.

Here's a firm, one of the largest the world over; it has grown, step by step, through the years to greatness—and it sells patent medicines!—ugh!

"That's enough!"—

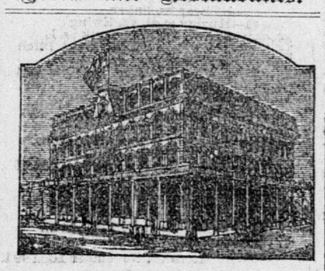
Wait a little—

This firm pays the newspapers good money (expensive work, this advertising!) to tell the people that they have faith in what they sell, *so much faith* that if they can't benefit or cure they don't want your money. Their *guarantee* is not indefinite and relative, but *definite* and *absolute*—if the medicine doesn't help, your money is "*on call*."

Suppose every sick man and every feeble woman tried these medicines and found them worthless, who'd be the loser, you or they?

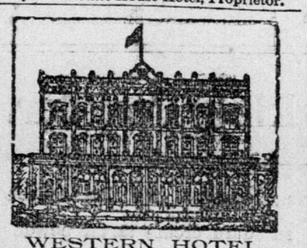
The medicines are Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," for blood diseases, and his "Favorite Prescription," for woman's peculiar ills. If they help toward health, they cost $1 a bottle each! If they don't, *they cost nothing!*

Hotels and Restaurants.



GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,
Corner Seventh and K Streets.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. FREE 'BUS to and from the cars.
W. O. BOWERS, Proprietor.

Corner Seventh and K Streets, Sacramento.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. FREE 'BUS TO and from the cars. B. B. BROWN, formerly of the State House Hotel, Proprietor.



WESTERN HOTEL,
THE LEADING HOUSE OF SACRAMENTO, Cal. Meals, 25 cents. WM. LAND, Proprietor. Free 'bus to and from hotel.

PACIFIC HOTEL,
Corner K and Fifth Streets, Sacramento.
CENTRALLY LOCATED AND CONVENIENT to all places of amusement. The best family hotel in the city. The table always supplied with the best the market affords. Street cars from the depot pass the door every five minutes. Meals, 25 cents.
C. F. SINGLETON, Proprietor.

TREMONT HOTEL,
MRS. P. BRYDING, Sole Proprietor.
NEWLY FURNISHED AND RENOVATED fine family hotel; a well-supplied table; airy rooms; terms moderate; accommodations excellent. 112 and 114 J street. ap4-3m

THE SADDLE ROCK
Restaurant and Oyster House.
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN EVERY RESPECT. Ladies' dining-room separate. Open day and night. BUCKMANN & CARRAGHER, Proprietors. No. 1019 Second street, between J and K, Sacramento.

VIENNA CAFE,
521 K STREET. FIRST-CLASS HOME cooking. Board by the week. EMIL FENTZLING, Proprietor, formerly chief cook Saddle Rock Restaurant. se4-1m

CHANGED HANDS.
HAVING BOUGHT THE CENTRAL HOUSE DINING-ROOMS at 820 K street, I am now ready to set the best meals in the city. MRS. DORA FISHER. o5-1m

Sportsmen's Headquarters.
HENRY ECKHART, MANUFACTURER and Importer of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Fishing Tackle, and Sporting Materials of every description. Guns choke-bored, stocks bent, and repairing on guns and rifles a specialty. Send for price-list. No. 523 K street, Sacramento.

Changed Daily for the Red House.

WATCH OUR ADVERTISEMENT FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

GENTS' OVERCOATS.

No tailor-made Coat at three times the price excels some of the lines of Gents' Fine Overcoats that we now have in stock, well cut, thoroughly made and trimmed, equal to a custom-made garment.

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