FARM AND ORCHARD.

Use Fertilizers on Your Poorest Land.

Flooring for Horse Stables—How to Milk the Cow—Keep a Notebook—Leaks About the Farm—Assorting Apples—Vegetable Growing for Market—Farm Notes.

The poor field is always the most neglected, because it will not produce as much as one that is more fertile, the farmer preferring to place his manure on land from which he can secure more direct and remunerative results, the consequence being that one portion of the farm becomes capable of producing all kinds of crops, while the other portion in time is abandoned as unprofitable. If such a condition of affairs compelled the farmer to concentrate his efforts on a small area he would be profited by the change, but the cultivation of less land is intended to improve the whole instead of only a portion. No piece of land on a farm should be allowed to deteriorate in fertility, no matter what the system of cultivation may be, for the concentration of the labor and fertilizers on one portion does not prevent the other portion from being improved.

Abandoned fields are those that are allowed to recuperate by fallowing, which system is simply to leave the land to gain fertility from the nitrogen brought down by the rains, or by the scant herbage that thrives on poor soils. Fallowing was once a favorite method in former years, for which no manure could be provided except for only a small portion; but with innovations on the methods of improving lands, fallowing has been superseded by green manures, the farmer preferring to grow some crop at a small expense, to be plowed under, a system which, in the course of two or three seasons, greatly adds to the fertility of the soil, not only from the nitrogen added by the rains and stored in the plants, but also by that brought to the surface from the subsoil through the agency of the roots.

A field that cannot be cultivated with advantage should, first of all, receive a dressing of lime, or, what is better, wood ashes. If necessary, commercial fertilizers—those that will restore to the soil the elements most needed—should be used, and the land be gotten in condition for grass. A worn-out field will not produce a crop of grass, but with the aid of fertilizers and a green manurial crop it may be gotten in condition for grass in two or three seasons. Once in grass it will be benefited naturally by the crop itself, when the field may then be brought into the line of rotation with the fields that have been under regular cultivation. In some cases lime alone will enable a field to gain in fertility, and it is the cheapest method to pursue. The old maxim—"put your manure on the poorest land"—is an excellent one, but a small field well tilled and manured will always give the best results, though no part of the farm should be allowed to lose fertility.—Philadelphia Record.

LEAKS ABOUT THE FARM.

Loss by shrinkage and vermin (also interest money) when holding crops for higher prices. Inefficient hired help. Manure exposed to rains or lost while watering stock at pond or stream. Crops damaged through leaky roofs. Loss of food when cattle are improperly sheltered. Machinery and buildings in need of paint and exposed to the weather. Stacking crops instead of housing. Slipshod farming for half a crop. Keeping too much stock, or scrubs. Money spent for tobacco and alcohol. Being too busy to plan work for employes. Burning matches (when lamp-lighters would do) and unnecessary lights. Leaving soap in water, or using it too green. Wasting wood ashes or coal cinders. Neglecting to oil shoes and harness. Leaving things unmended until ruined. Keeping rats and no cats, or a dog in place of a hog. Overworking the good wife until she is broken in health and spirits. Letting artificial heat escape into chimneys. Buying garden vegetables and seeds. Buying trees and vines of irresponsible agents. Farming without knowing the elements of chemistry.—Rural World.

ASSORTING APPLES.

An incident is mentioned in the *New England Homestead* to show the greater profit of carefully assorting market fruit into different grades instead of selling it mixed. Eight barrels of Baldwins were equally divided, and four barrels were assorted in three of good quality and one barrel left as poor ones. These and four unassorted ones were sent as samples to a commission merchant. The three barrels of selected fruit sold for $2 20 a barrel, and the unassorted lot, made of mixed-up specimens, sold for only $1 50 a barrel. Evidently the result was that when good and bad were mixed together, the good specimens only made the rest appear worse by contrast. The importance of grading has often been tested, and those who understand and put it into practice have learned an important source of profit. But another more important means is high culture and skillful management, which gives the difference between crowded, small, wormy and distorted specimens, and uniformly, well-grown, handsome and excellent fruit, obtained by good culture, top dressing, thinning, destroying insects, and good management generally. Very little assorting will be required in the fruit from such well-treated orchards.—Country Gentleman.

VEGETABLE-GROWING FOR MARKET.

The selection of the particular crops and the exact proportion in which it would be best to plant the different vegetables depends altogether on the demands of the particular market. Every grower must study his available market, and try to raise just exactly what is wanted. Some markets have demand for early forced vegetables, and offer a good price for such; in that case the gardeners should make a specialty of growing spinach, radishes, beets, carrots, soup celery, lettuce, perhaps even mushrooms, tomatoes, etc., under glass. Near a manufacturing town the demand will most likely be for all kinds of vegetables grown in open ground, such as lettuce, radishes, peas, beans, carrots, beets, early potatoes, and, in fact, all others that are demanded in the kitchens of townspeople. The gardener catering to such a trade should plant a general assortment, and be able to furnish anything that may be wanted. Planting everything, and for succession as needed, and close cropping and strict attention to the customer's wants, these are the leading features to be considered in the business of the market gardener near a manufacturing town.—Popular Gardening.

KEEP A NOTE BOOK.

It may seem like "damnable iteration" to urge the farmer to keep a note book, but the advantages of doing so are so many and so many farmers yet neglect to do so, that it is justifiable to present this matter frequently. A successful farmer of our acquaintance uses one of the calendar and note pads to be got in most bookstores—a leaf for memoranda for each day of the year. He uses it, as do business men, to remind him to do this or that at a certain time in the future. He says that it prevents his neglecting many little, but not altogether unimportant matters, at the proper time, and that he would not do without it or a similar device for ten times the cost. The fact just referred to, that many business men use this pad, is a good reason why farmers should use it. It can be safely urged upon farmers to adopt more of the methods and use more of the devices of business men. The successful farmer is a business man.—Practical Farmer.

HOW TO MILK THE COW.

Anybody ought to know how to milk a cow, but the facts in the case show that a majority of those who undertake the job are far from experts. Too many people make far too hard work of it. They milk "all over," so too speak. They sit down on the middle of their backs and lift their elbows high in the air, and then milk with a reach and a jerk that would tax the best quality of rubber. This often frets the cows, and they hold back the richest part of the milk. The milker should sit down squarely beside the cow, with his feet under him. With a firm grasp and even pressure force the milk from the teats with as little muscular exertion and bodily motion as possible. The best way is to alternate the streams of milk. When the cow is about finished reach the hand well up on the udder and bring down the last few streams, and then stop; never strip.—Practical Farmer.

FLOORING FOR HORSE STABLES.

John Burgett of Wisconsin says that after many years' experience and thorough trial of all kinds I have become satisfied that clay floors, tamped solidly to make them sufficiently hard, are by all odds the best for horse stalls. They are elastic without being soft, and have the best possible effect on the hoofs. If plenty of straw is kept on the floor, as should be on any floor, it will absorb all liquid excrement, and besides prevent the shoe calks from seriously disturbing the clay. Earth floors largely reduce the cost of shoeing, for they render the hoof soft and tough, enabling it to stand more wear and tear than when dry and brittle, as they always are on wood or even concrete floors, though the last are preferable to wood.—Western Agriculturalist.

FARM NOTES.

The ground that will warm first in the spring, and be the earliest in condition for the plow, will be that which has been well drained.

Disease germs may be taken into the stomach by eating celery that was fertilized with untreated nightsoil. The germs are not in the juices of the plant, but on its surface.

The scarcity of ice during 1890 was the cause of intelligent dairymen learning how to secure the rapid creaming of milk by diluting with cold water. The lesson should not be forgotten.

It is the caseine left in butter that causes it to sour and spoil. Remove all of the caseine and pure butter will keep sweet and fresh indefinitely, if protected from the air.—Jersey Bulletin.

Do not sell anything off the farm if it can be converted into something better. It is much cheaper to ship butter than to ship hay or clover. Endeavor to feed all materials that are bulky.

It has been suggested that instead of storing potatoes in bins they be stored in boxes of a size that may permit of easy handling. They will keep just as well, and can be more conveniently stored.

The English farmer grows turnips for sheep and feeds them on the ground, the sheep eating the turnips without the necessity of the farmer harvesting the crop by hand. No labor is required in feeding the turnips, and the sheep improve the soil.

Experience on the farm is the best teacher, but the valuable hints published are not all theory but the practical experience of others, which is made known. The best farmers are those who read and test the theories and experiments of others.

A novel method of preventing a horse from switching the lines with his tail has been suggested. It is to cross one line over the other twice, and the horse will then seldom get the lines under his tail, and the lines will not be changed in position for driving the horse.

Early lambs always pay. If the lambs of our common sheep will give as good results as may be noticed every season when the prices are high for early lambs, it should encourage farmers to use the large breeds of mutton sheep for producing early lambs. An Oxford lamb born in March will weigh 60 pounds by May, and may bring as much as $10.

Every weed pulled out of the strawberry beds will save much labor in the spring. It is well known that the strawberry beds can be made to last a year or two longer than the average if they can be kept clear of weeds in the rows. This is only to be accomplished by hand weeding, and the work should begin from the time the young plants are set out. Never allow a single weed to grow.

The growth of pure bred stock is so rapid that farmers who have not informed themselves in regard to the advantages of pure breeds may suppose the claims made in behalf of the pure breeds to be unsupported. In California a Holstein calf, six months old, weighed 441 pounds, having gained at the rate of two pounds a day from birth, the gain during the last three months being 24 pounds per day.

POLICE COURT.

The Bowman Dive Case Continued—W. H. Daily Discharged.

The case of John Bowman, charged with misdemeanor, in keeping his saloon open after his license had been revoked, was called in the Police Court yesterday and continued until the 9th inst.

The examination of Charles Smith, charged with assault to murder, was continued until to-day.

Mary Roberts, who had been drunk, was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment in the City Jail, and John Duffy, who who had also imbibed too freely, was allowed to go.

In the case of W. H. Daily, charged with obtaining money by false pretenses, the complaining witness did not appear, and the complaint was dismissed. It was shown that the charge grew out of an ordinary business transaction, and there was nothing criminal in it.

Housekeeping Pests.

Complaints are made of a band of baking powder tramps whose tricks upon unsuspecting housekeepers seem to partake very much of the nature of confidence operations. The band is composed of women, although employed and directed by an agent of the other sex, and their methods of procedure, as explained by several ladies who have been victimized, is as follows: Obtaining access to the kitchen, they introduce the subject of baking powders, inquiring the kind used in the family. Being shown the can, perhaps a fresh, full one, they volunteer to "test" it to ascertain its qualities. Their "test" consists in placing the can on a hot stove or over a lamp or gas jet, or in boiling the baking powder with water. If the baking powder is good for anything, the heat will, of course, expel the gas, which is apparent to the sense of smell. The claim is then made that this gas indicates something detrimental, although as a matter of fact a baking powder that would give off no gas when subjected to heat would be without leavening power and valueless.

The baking powder the women peddle being loaded with flour and made from cheaper and inferior materials does not give off the large amount of gas that is so perceptible in the other. This shows its actual inferiority as a leavening agent.

Were this the whole of the operation, dishonest and disreputable as it is, housekeepers would not often be deceived. The chief object of the juggler is to destroy the baking powder given for testing, or by heating it to drive off its leavening gases, and so weaken it that when used it will fail to work. The average "tramp" will, in this way, destroy from ten to twenty-five pounds of baking powder a day.

The only way to protect our food from being contaminated by tramps of this kind is to turn all persons who wish or attempt to tamper with it unceremoniously from the door, and to use those articles only which experience has proved satisfactory, or the official tests have established as pure and wholesome.

Its Excellent Qualities

Commend to public approval the California liquid fig remedy Syrup of Figs. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, and by gently acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels it cleanses the system effectually, thereby promoting the health and comfort of all who use it.

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.

A COMING TREAT.

The School of Design to be Given a Benefit.

Professor Barnard of the Lick Observatory to Tell Us of the Discoveries Made on Mount Hamilton.

A treat is promised the Sacramento public next Wednesday night at the Metropolitan Theater, and the RECORD-UNION is glad to be able to further the effort that secures it.

The Sacramento School of Design, which for six years has been doing good and asking no aid, finding need for assistance to enlarge and carry on its beneficent work, appealed to the comet-finder, Professor E. E. Barnard, of the Lick Observatory, to lecture for it. The Professor replied that the faculty is desirous to give the people the knowledge acquired by recent discoveries at the Observatory, and he would therefore lecture for the school if it would place the prices so low so that the largest possible number of people could hear of the marvels of recent discovery. He would thus lecture for an admission fee to aid so good a cause as Sacramento is promoting in her Art School.

The Museum Directory has therefore arranged for the lecture, which is to be a popular one, one everybody will find of deepest interest, for those who have heard it give glowing accounts of it. It will be illustrated by a very large number of photographs taken through the great telescope, and thrown upon a screen by an electropticon of intense power. Some of these will be shown here for the first time.

Professor Barnard, who is a charming speaker, in writing to the association, says he will try to make clear to the people the marvels of the application of photography to astronomy, the difficulties overcome and the triumph of the dry plate process.

By its means invisible stars and nebulæ are revealed in the picture, and the wonderful results in registering the positions and delineating the forms of the celestial bodies that have been achieved.

Then he will tell his audience and show the views of double stars and their orbital motion; of double suns with motions almost defying the laws of mechanics and the individual components of which no telescope will ever show.

The motion of the nebulæ and dimensions of some of the stars from recent determinations and distances as determined by photography. He will speak of and illustrate the most mysterious object in the heavens, the Gegenschien; then that dead world, the moon and its scenery, the canals of Mars; Jupiter and the changes going on there; the great Red Spot; Venus and its atmosphere; the habitability of the planets; discoveries about Saturn and its rings, as that the inner one is transparent, and that the rings disappeared in September and October of this year.

Then he will tell of comets and comet finding; their character; of a comet with satellites, of its transit over Asterope of the Pleiades; of the great comet of 1882, etc.

Next he will illustrate the very latest and most astonishing discoveries about the nebulæ, and that only photography has revealed; their distribution and their purpose in the economy of the universe.

Then the stars will be considered and the latest discoveries; spectroscopic observations of their motions; burned out suns, etc. Then will come the greatest charm of the lecture, "The Milky Way," and the discoveries by Professor Barnard, recently made at the Lick Observatory, the most wonderful of which was made by a picture of the constellation of Sagittarius disclosing wonders the eye had never seen before; that indeed, the milky way is of clusters of untold millions of stars and clouds of suns.

Among the celestial photographs to be thrown on the screen will be, says Professor Barnard to the committee, photographs of the sun; of the doubling of the lines in the spectrum of Beta Aurigae, from which it was discovered that that star is really two suns, revolving about each other in four days' time. Views of the planets will follow; then of the moon as just made with the great telescope of the Lick Observatory; the moon's volcanoes, plains, craters, mountain ranges of its north pole, its Apennines and Alps; then along the terminator showing the great crater Langranus, the walled plain and the sea of Crises. The great crater Copernus, Theophilus, Cyrillus, etc., will follow.

The photographs of the nebulae will be shown, and of the great comets, and one shows the rapid motion of Davidson's comet of 1889, and two of the views of Wolf's comet are down to September 3, 1891. One view in the nebulae of Andromeda will show what appears to the eye to be two stars is really a cluster of 64,000 stars.

The Museum Association this morning announces the lecture and the admission rates. It is for so worthy a cause, so public spirited a work and so in the interest of popular education and the diffusion of knowledge that Sacramento ought to fill the theater on the occasion to overflowing.

While here Professor Barnard will be the special guest of the Museum Association Directory.

FEDERATED TRADES.

Boycotted Shoes and Beer—National Convention.

At this week's meeting of the Federated Trades a communication was received from the firm of Dolan & Middlemass of this city denying that they are handling the boycotted Lemp's beer, as charged by the brewers of Sacramento. The San Francisco Shoemakers' Union notified the council that there was a boycott on boots and shoes manufactured by the United Workingmen Company.

A communication from the national headquarters was read, urging the necessity for a full representation from the various councils to the National Convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held in Alabama, commencing on the 14th of December next.

The Musicians' Union reported the receipt of their charter from the National League of Musicians.

By a unanimous vote it was decided to conduct a tag of war between teams from the several unions of the city. Full details will be arranged at the meeting next Monday evening.

The several standing committees were revised, and now are: Arbitration—H. N. Baumann, James J. Gee, William Tibbits, W. H. Becker and Frank Omeger. Legislative—George Best, J. D. Jost, J. G. Garrison, Richard Caverly and J. C. Andrews. Organization—W. R. Selkirk, J. G. Garrison, R. Caverly, A. Geiger, H. N. Baumann. Finance—M. G. Foster, J. J. Gee and George Best.

SUPPOSED FRAUDS.

Two Alleged Farm Hands, and How They Made a Raise.

A couple of men visited Mrs. Jacobs yesterday afternoon at her residence on K street, near Twelfth, and, representing themselves as employes of her son, who is running a ranch, said they were instructed to obtain $10 from her on his account.

Not suspecting anything wrong at the time, Mrs. Jacobs gave them the money, but they had no sooner departed than she repented of her action and sent after them some men employed about her place.

The professed farm hands were soon overhauled and gave up the money. Mrs. Jacobs then sent for a policeman with the intention of having the men arrested, but they could not be found.

JUMPED THE GAME.

A Chinawoman Deserts Her Paramour for a Handsomer Man.

A Chinese merchant named Sun Que Kee, who resides at 214 I streeet, has sworn to a complaint charging a Chinese woman with having stolen $1,500 from him.

On Monday night two men and the woman boarded the north-bound Oregon express train and left the city. It was learned yesterday from the conductor that they got off at Wheatland.

Kee claims that he had been keeping the woman, and that she got that much money out of him.

THE SAN FRANCISCO PRESS.

View Taken of It by the Editor of a Carson Paper.

[Carson Appeal, October 30th.]

The press of San Francisco is by far the most provincial upon the continent. The widening of a street, the laying of a poultice pavement, the rate of taxation—any small local interest or issue, however petty, will fill the columns of our local metropolitan contemporaries with the most agonizing sensations.—RECORD-UNION.

The jealousies which control the press of San Francisco would make outsiders laugh if they but knew the inner workings. Some of the newspapers take grounds on the leading questions merely because rival newspapers take opposite grounds.

They war over the most trivial matters like so many school girls, and the editorial columns are governed more by the interests of the business office than anything else. They are peevish, petty and sensational, and, while boasting of their independence, have very little of it. Some of the leading questions of the day they dare not discuss or even allude to, because "the powers" pull the strings over them and they must be silent.

While assuming a highly moral tone editorially, their advertising columns teem with the announcements of well-known harlots who call upon their patrons to visit them at their regular places of business. A country newspaper which would publish this class of advertising could not live six months.

In an English coal mine plants have grown at a depth of 1,000 feet. They were perfectly erect and their foliage was blanched.

It's sometimes said patent medicines are for the ignorant. The doctors foster this idea.

"The people," we're told, "are mostly ignorant, when it comes to medical science."

Suppose they are! What a sick man needs is not knowledge, but a cure, and the medicine that *cures* is the medicine for the sick.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures the "do believes" and the "don't believes." There's no hesitance about it, no "if" nor "possibly."

It says—"I can cure you, only do as I direct."

Perhaps it fails occasionally. The makers hear of it when it does, because they never keep the money when the medicine fails to do good.

Suppose the doctors went on that principle. (We beg the doctors' pardon. It wouldn't do!)

Choking, sneezing and every other form of catarrh in the head, is radically cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Fifty cents.

We use Alcohol

pure alcohol to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING. Alcohol is good for leather; it is good for the skin. Alcohol is the chief ingredient of Cologne, Florida Water, and Bay Rum the well known face washes. We think there is nothing too costly to use in a good leather preservative.

Acme Blacking retails at 20c.

and at that price sells readily. Many people are so accustomed to buying a dressing or blacking at 5c. and 10c. a bottle that they cannot understand that a blacking can be **cheap** at 20c. We want to meet them with cheapness if we can, and to accomplish this we offer a reward of

$10,000

for a recipe which will enable us to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING at such a price that a retailer can profitably sell it at 10c. a bottle. We hold this offer open until Jan. 1st, 1893.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

The Liebig COMPANY

Have for twenty-five years been putting up the famous product which stirred medical circles when first invented and given to the world by the renowned chemist, Justus von Liebig. Their

EXTRACT OF BEEF

Is known around the world. It is unapproachable for purity, flavor and beneficial effects. As BEEF TEA, delicious and refreshing. Indispensable in Improved and Economic Cookery. Best stock for soups.

Genuine with Signature, J. v. Liebig of Justus von Liebig

DOWNRIGHT FRAUD

exists in the claims of manufacturers and dealers for the old-fashioned "porous" plasters and the many imitations of BENSON'S now on the market. BENSON'S is the only porous plaster possessing medicinal value. Be sure you get BENSON'S.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

DR. LIEBIG'S WONDERFUL GERMAN INVIGORATOR. — Weak men and women should use Dr. Liebig's Wonderful German Invigorator No. 1. The greatest tonic for the brain and nerves, gives health and strength to the reproductive organs and cures nervous debility, impaired development in youth, premature decay in old, seminal weakness, gleet. Invigorator No. 2 cures bladder and kidney diseases and leucorrhea, prostatorrhea, the complication preventing the cure of above complaints. To prove its merits a $1 bottle given or sent free. Call on or address DR. LIEBIG CO., Specialists for Diseases of Men, 409 Geary street, San Francisco. d&w

Changed Daily for the Red House.

OUR GREAT MILLINERY SALE

The Red House having purchased of Mrs. E. A. Wayne, who kept a large and fashionable millinery store in San Francisco, her entire stock of Millinery Goods of the latest novelties and styles for fall wear, the same will be placed on sale

TO-DAY

Commencing at 9 A. M. and continuing from day to day until all the stock is sold. The prices will be lower than ever before seen in this city. This stock consists of elegant Trimmed Hats, Jet Toques and Bonnets, Wide-rim Felt Hats, Velvet Toques, Velvet Hats, Felt Toques and Turbans, Beaver Flats. Also, Misses' and Children's Trimmed Hats, Infants' Caps and Bonnets and Old Ladies' Black Lace Dress Caps.

No. 12 Black Grosgrain All-silk Ribbon, satin edge, 9c a yard; No. 16, 10c.
Plain Grosgrain All-silk Ribbon, in colors, satin edge, No. 10, 12c a yard; No. 16, 12c a yard.
Black Watered Ribbon, No. 2, 2½c a yard.
Fancy Ribbon, all silk and velvet, No. 40, in new designs, 25c a yard.
All-silk Ribbon, double faced, two colors, No. 20, 25c.
Velvet and Satin Ribbon, two shades, with fancy edge, No. 16, 25c.
Fancy-striped and Brocaded All-silk Ribbon, Nos. 22 and 16, 10c a yard.
Large Fancy Birds, in all colors, 17c.
Black Birds, 15c.
Raven Black Parrots, 35c.
Fancy Straw Hats and Toques, in all the latest shapes, 5 and 10c.
English Milan Braid Hats, new shapes, 50c.
Felt Hats, new shapes, 20 and 25c.
French Felt Hats, 50c.
Segard Aigrettes, 3 in bunch, for 10c.
Wings, in all colors, 3, 5 and 10c.
Buckram Frames, 5c.
Handsomely Trimmed Children's School Felt Hats, 40c.
Ostrich Tips, black and colored, 10c.
Ladies' Fine French Beaver Hats, wide rim, $1.
Short lengths in Velvets and Plushes.

C. H. GILMAN, RED HOUSE, SACRAMENTO.

AHEAD OF ALL, MAGEE RANGES.

Just received the second carload of those celebrated MAGEE RANGES, the world's best. This makes the second carload this month. Our sales on the MAGEE RANGES are rapidly increasing. Buy a MAGEE and you will use no other. Prices for a No. 7, $29 and up.

I have the largest and most complete stock of

PARLOR HEATING STOVES

On the coast, and at the lowest prices. I also have a large invoice of HOT-AIR FURNACES. Parties wishing a Furnace for their residence will do well to call on me before giving their order, for I have the only Furnace guaranteed to heat five rooms with no more fuel than you would use in an ordinary Parlor Stove. Be sure and see them. I am sole agent.

H. K. WALLACE, 813-815 J St., Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO LUMBER COMPANY, Dealers in Lumber, Doors, Windows and Blinds.

MAIN OFFICE—Second street, L and M. YARD—Front and R streets, Sacramento.

Miscellaneous.

SELLECK,

The * Leading * Photographer,

Postoffice Building, Fourth and K Sts.

TANSY PILLS

are perfectly Safe and always Effectual. Never fail to afford speedy and certain relief. More than 10,000 American women use them regularly. Guaranteed superior to all others or cash refunded. If your druggist don't keep them send $1 for "Wilcox's Compound Tansy Pills," accept no worthless nostrum said to be "just as good," but send 4c. for "Woman's Safe Guard," and receive the only absolutely reliable remedy by mail. WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Phila., Pa.

Sold by KIRK, GEARY & CO., Sacramento

SHERWOOD HALL NURSERIES,

Timothy Hopkins,

MENLO PARK, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL.

Carnations, Roses, Chrysanthemums and Cut Flowers.

SWEET PEA SEED A SPECIALTY.

Railroad Time Table.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

[PACIFIC SYSTEM.]

NOVEMBER 1, 1891.

Trains Leave and are Due to Arrive at Sacramento:

LEAVE	TRAINS RUN DAILY.	ARRIVE
*4:35 A	Calistoga and Napa	*11:05 A
*6:50 A	Calistoga and Napa	*8:40 P
10:50 P	Ashland and Portland	4:20 A
7:00 P	Deming, El Paso and East	7:30 P
7:35 P	Knights L'ding & Oroville	7:40 A
10:40 A	Los Angeles	10:25 A
11:55 A	Ogden and East—Second Class	6:45 P
	Central Atlantic Express	
10:00 P	for Ogden and East	7:40 A
3:00 P	Oroville via Roseville J'n'c	10:30 A
3:00 P	Red Bluff via Marysville	10:30 A
10:35 A	Redding via Willows	4:00 P
4:35 A	San Francisco via Benicia	11:05 A
6:50 A	San Francisco via Benicia	11:30 A
8:00 A	San Francisco via Benicia	8:40 P
3:05 P	San Francisco via Benicia	9:40 P
7:05 P	San Francisco via Benicia	10:30 P
*10:00 A	San Francisco via steamer	‡6:00 A
10:10 A	San Fran. via Livermore	2:50 P
10:40 A	San Jose	2:50 P
7:00 P	Santa Barbara	10:25 A
*4:35 A	Santa Rosa	*11:05 A
3:05 P	Santa Rosa	*8:40 P
8:30 A	Stockton and Galt	10:25 A
7:00 P	Stockton and Galt	7:30 P
11:55 A	Truckee and Reno	7:40 A
10:00 P	Truckee and Reno	6:45 P
3:05 P	Calistoga and Napa	8:40 P
†6:50 A	Vallejo	††7:40 P
3:05 P	Vallejo	11:05 A
*8:20 A	Folsom and Placerville	*2:40 P
*12:15 P	Folsom and Placerville	*10:20 A
*4:45 P	Folsom	*8:00 A

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

RICHARD GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager.
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Open Evenings This Week.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Escondido Irrigation District will receive sealed proposals for the purchase of the entire issue, $450,000, or any part thereof, of its bonds. Bids will be received at their office in Escondido, California, until 9 o'clock A. M., NOVEMBER 26, 1891. Said bonds are of the denomination of $500 each. Payable 10-20 years. Interest 6 per cent. A. J. WERDEN, Secretary Escondido Irrigation District. o30-20t

THE RECORD-UNION IS THE BEST ADvertising medium in Northern California.

Capay Valley Lands.

A CAPAY COLONY.

Busy Fruit-Growers in a Pretty Yolo Valley—Tancred and Its Adjoining Farms.

IN THE SPRING OF LAST YEAR Robert A. and Neal D. Barker associated themselves with William McKay, all of Oakland, with a view of searching out a suitable location in which to engage in the profitable occupation of fruit-growing. After visiting many localities, they decided on the Capay Valley, Yolo County, and the Rhodes tract at Tancred.

Negotiations were opened with the Capay Valley Land Company, owning the tract in question. With W. H. Mills, the General Agent of that company, they arranged for the purchase of about 220 acres of foothill land. This being more than they had thought of taking for their own use, they spoke to a number of friends about it, with the result that the tract was divided among the following people: B. L. Hickok, 40 acres; W. T. Barnett, 20 acres; N. T. Greathead, 20 acres; Mrs. L. Greathead, 20 acres; W. McKay, 20 acres; N. D. Barker, 20 acres; R. A. Barker, 20 acres; J. P. Brownlee, 20 acres; E. H. Haslett, 10 acres; Joseph Barker, 10 acres; A. W. Kelly 10 acres, and Frederick Kelly, 10 acres.

So far this had been merely a private venture of the gentlemen above named, but in talking up the question of dividing the land already purchased, it was found that so many more would like to join it than the area of the purchase would admit of, that it was suggested on all hands, "Why not get some more land and divide it up in the same way?" Then followed the idea of a stock company to take hold of a larger tract and arrange for the cultivation of the whole of it, after subdividing it according to the requirements of the subscribers. A provisional board was formed, a prospectus issued, and finally, on the 5th of June, 1890, the Western Co-operative Colonization and Improvement Company was duly registered and proceeded to business, with the following officers: President, William McKay; Vice-President, M. P. Brown; Directors—H. C. Ellis, Charles Brooke and R. A. Barker; Secretary and General Manager, Neal D. Barker; Solicitor, C. E. Snook; Treasurer, First National Bank of Oakland.

The balance of the tract, 373 acres, was purchased. A contract was entered into for the purchase of a large number of fruit trees, vines, etc. This early purchase of trees was the means of saving between $3,000 and $4,000 to the company, the prices in some cases having more than doubled since then.

The ideas which the prospectus set forth have been but slightly modified and the progress of the company has been uninterrupted. Those who went into it doubtingly have become enthusiastic, and almost all the members arranged to set out all their lands in fruit trees, etc., the first year. Consequently in this, the first season, some 40,000 trees and between 20,000 and 30,000 vines will be planted.

The satisfactory working of this scheme has had the effect of attracting considerable attention to the work of the Colony Company, and a number of people are now desirous of joining in with them. An additional 200 acres have been added to the sixty acres originally purchased.

For the company is predicted a very bright future, as well as for the beautiful valley in which their operations are conducted. How this marvelous little garden has come to be so long neglected is a puzzle to every one who has visited it, but one thing is very sure, and that is that this neglect will never again be felt in the valley.

The fruits set out are mostly of the standard varieties—peaches, apricots, Bartlett pears, prunes, figs, raisin grapes, etc., while along both sides of the avenues, throughout the tract, walnuts will throw their graceful shade. A considerable number of citrus trees are also being set out; quite a sufficient number to demonstrate that these fruits can be successfully grown in the valley, about which the colonists appear to have no doubt, provided proper care is given to the young trees. Neal D. Barker, General Manager of the company, resides on the tract, and to his care is to be ascribed much of the success of the venture.

Mention should be made of the town-site, about which there is a pleasant innovation which might with profit be followed by more ambitious places. A small park of some three acres has been laid out right in the center of the town. This park it is proposed to beautify by planting in it from time to time as many of the beauties and curiosities of tree and shrub life as may be obtained by diligent search and a wise expenditure of money. It is not expected that Tancred will ever be a large and busy city, but it is thought that it can be made a very pleasant little place to dwell in.

A petition has been circulated recently and very largely signed, asking the county to accept Island avenue, on the colony tract, as a county road, and to build a bridge across Cache Creek at this point, in order to give the settlers on the east side of the creek access to Tancred Station. The Tancred colonists are quite willing to give the necessary right of way, and are very desirous of having a bridge there, as the colony lands extend along both sides of the stream. It is thought that it would be a very wise expenditure of public money to grant them this very necessary improvement, as the operations of such companies are of widespread benefit to the whole county and State. The attractions and comforts of the cities are well known, but to those who are willing to settle on the land and show that the country also affords attractions and comforts and ways of making money pleasantly, every inducement should be held forth.

The following is a list of the principal members of the Tancred Colony, with the number of acres owned by each, and a fact worthy of mention is that in each contract or deed issued by the Colony Company there is a provision that no intoxicating liquor shall ever be manufactured or sold on the land. The apparent success of the enterprise shows that the ideas and plans of the colony, as set forth in the prospectus some time ago, are not impracticable: C. T. Hull, Berkeley, 5 acres; W. P. Hammon, Oakland, 14 acres; C. S. Kasson, San Francisco, 11 acres; Jos. Barker, 10 acres; A. W. Kelly, Kincardine, Ont., 5 acres; N. T. Greathead, 5 acres; R. G. Greathead, Oakland 10 acres; R. A. Barker, San Francisco, 10 acres; N. D. Barker, Tancred, 10 acres; Dr. K. Favor, San Francisco, 27 acres; J. P. Brownlee, Kincardine, Ont., 9 acres; W. T. Barnett, Berkeley, 5 acres; M. P. Brown, 10 acres; Chas. Brook, Sr., Oakland, 10 acres; W. C. Boutelle, Berkeley, 20 acres; Mrs. T. A. Crelin, Oakland, 5 acres; C. H. Peach, Tanered, 5 acres; H. C. Ellis, Oakland, 10 acres; J. Vanstone, Winnipeg, 10 acres; E. A. Vanstone, Tancred, 5 acres; E. Wadsworth, Sacramento, 5 acres; M. A. Thomas, Oakland, 6 acres; James Graham, San Francisco, 11 acres; A. Stark, 12 acres; J. Stark, 10 acres; Mrs. M. Vrooman, 5 acres; C. E. Snook, 10 acres; C. T. Greathead, 12 acres; Wm. McKay, 5 acres; Mrs. Wm. McKay, Oakland, 5 acres; Mrs. E. C. Wooley, Brooklyn, N. Y., 10 acres; Mrs. H. Beckley, Oakland, 5 acres; T. A. Marriett, 5 acres; J. C. Harrison, Tancred, 5 acres. The land reserved by the Colony Company, in dingelu townsite, consists of 61 acres.

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