FARM AND ORCHARD.

Proper Pruning of Trees Before Planting---Peach Trees.

Goose Raising on the Farm—The Goose is a Very Remarkable Fowl and is not so Hard to Raise as Turkeys—Education for the Farmer—Systematic Farming and its Reward—General Farm Notes.

It is a lamentable fact that a great many of the trees, shrubs and vines planted every spring and fall never grow, or live only a few years to die, dwarfed and worthless, and this for the sole reason that they have not received proper care when planted. There is no difficulty in learning how to prune a tree correctly before planting it. Nurserymen try to demonstrate clearly every detail to the buyers of trees, that the stock sent out may make a handsome and thrifty growth. But buyers continue to demand the largest trees, as if such trees could be removed from the nursery without destruction of a part of the roots, and as if a large tree, with mutilated roots, were worth more than a small but perfect one. Having obtained their trees, many persons persist in planting them, without a semblance of pruning, often by proxy, trusting the work to some careless or unskilled laborer. Let us take a thrifty young apple tree from the box, as received from the nursery, and see how we can improve the tree. "What," says somebody with raised hands, "improve on Nature?" Not at all. Nature does not tear up trees at three years of age and then expect them to live. Man's necessity does this, and his art must then persuade them not only to live, but to thrive so well that their growth is not even checked. Here is a tree of medium size, but still it has a mangled root or two. We will begin at the root and work up. The mistake of using the ax to trim off broken or bruised roots is sometimes committed, but we will not make it, remembering that a downward blow is undesirable for two reasons. Unless the ax is very sharp it crushes the root somewhat and loosens the bark. The resulting cut surface does not face right and is not as smooth as if made with a knife. A smooth cut calluses over and throws out rootlets soonest. The left hand should grasp the trunk of the little tree and not release it until the entire pruning of root and branch is completed. Nothing equals a sharp knife, not even the nursery shears, although these are permissible for the branches. When cutting off a root let the edge of the knife enter the bark on its under side, and emerge on the upper, leaving the wound face down. In this position water will not remain upon the cut surface to prevent callusing and rooting. It is seldom wise to cut a root that is not injured. This rule does not hold good, however, with the top, which must be shortened materially with all apple and some other trees, in special cases reducing them to mere whips. The reason for this is that the head, supported by the roots of a growing tree, cannot be sustained when those roots are removed from the soil. The top must be cut back to a point where root support is possible, and it is better to do more than sufficient work with the knife than not to remove enough of the top. Younger trees will have still less top in proportion to root. Sometimes a tree that has had its roots badly broken or wholly destroyed may be saved, if not too dry, by summary and severe top pruning, leaving nothing but a portion of the trunk, cutting this off above the place from which the second limb was removed. The scarred stump of a root remaining will, of course, be carefully smoothed with a sharp knife. Several things should be noted about the correct system of pruning. First, any twig that is noticed upon the trunk, as we leave the perfected root and glance toward the top, is removed, as well as the first low branch or two of the top, however low we may wish to head the future tree, because these growths are dwarfed and weak. Second, the leader and laterals are shortened, each being left with the end bud turned in a certain direction. The leader was inclined to the right. Had the final bud, from which the new leader will grow, been left upon its right side the result would have been a misshapen tree. The highest bud is seen, however, upon the left side of the leader, and as it grows it will cause the tree to conform to the perpendicular. The principle is remembered in pruning each little shoot, the last bud being left pointing towards the outside of the tree, usually, that an open head may be preserved. Occasionally it is necessary to train a branch to one side or the other to improve the globular shape of the head. To do this the last bud is left upon the side where the open space is to be filled. Length of branch is of less importance than position of buds upon the branch, provided that it is not left too long.

A tree pruned improperly at planting will never grow satisfactorily. That the shape of a young tree's head may be improved, a graft is sometimes inserted at the side of the trunk where a bud is deemed desirable. This, however, is rarely necessary.

When planting peach trees cut them to a rod, if two years old, and to a shorter rod with only a bud or two upon it if but a single year old. A peach tree is especially likely to work in the wind if it have a head, until a hole is made in the earth about the stem. In this, havoc is made by insects, water and then ice. Do not encourage a leader in a peach tree. The preference is given the bush form for a head, and pruning yearly, or oftener, to force a stocky growth of branches instead of length, as the tendency of a peach tree is to become heavy and to split down, destroying itself. Cherry trees have few branches, and require but little trimming unless these are abnormally long, when they must be cut back one-third to one-half. All trees to which a top is left should be firmly supported by stakes during the first few years.—Hollister Sage of Connecticut in American Agriculturist.

GOOSE RAISING ON THE FARM.

No more profitable fowl can be raised on the farm than the goose. It is a popular error that the goose requires plenty of running water to paddle and swim in. All the water that is necessary is plenty of water to drink. If geese are kept out of the water they will fatten better, and the feathers will be more oily, and last longer, nor does it require so much grain to keep them when they do not run in the water. One-fourth of a pound is an average per picking. They ought to be picked every six weeks or eight times a year. This makes each goose produce two pounds of feathers worth one dollar and a half each year, and the goose is left which is worth from fifty cents to one dollar. The goose is a very remarkable fowl, and is not so hard to raise as the turkey. It does not require the care. In the winter it will feed with the cattle, take care of itself among the hogs unless they acquire a taste for its blood, and thrive, if it have a low, warm coop in which to huddle with its mates at night. In the summer it will feed on oats and wheat stubble and same pastures. Thus it is seen that the cost of its keeping is small the year round. Hatch the goose eggs with a hen, as she will make a better mother than the goose. Make the nests on the ground, as jars will easily kill the goslings in the shell. Thunder is sometimes known to kill them when the nests have been in the chicken-house or other building. Give each hen from five to eight eggs. It is said to be a good idea to put into the nest two or three hen's eggs at the end of the first week. Set a number of hens at the same time, and when they are hatched you can bunch two or three broods together with the same hen. I suggest the raising of geese as a profitable employment for farmers' girls. One girl can take care of from seventy-five to one hundred geese every year, and go to school, or assist in all the ordinary houshold duties, except on picking days. She can realize about one dollar profit on each goose. This will give the girls a chance of becoming self-supporting.—Marion Rambo of Missouri in American Agriculturist.

EDUCATION FOR THE FARMER.

There are splendid openings for intelligent and industrious farmers' sons in the trades growing out of farming and dairying. A young man who has been brought up in the country and is familiar with domestic and farm animals generally makes a successful butcher or dealer in the buying of stock. To a dairyman's son, also, the art of handling and treating milk in manufacture ought to be easy of acquisition. The trades growing out of agriculture in this country are of immense financial importance, and no better than farm-bred timber is needed to supply their ranks. In whatever sphere of life one may be, the value of an education is priceless. If a man is tilling the soil for a living and an income, learning will raise him better crops and cause him to sell at better prices than if he had to depend on habit and no knowledge for practical instruction.—Farmers' Home Weekly.

SYSTEMATIC FARMING.

System in farming is important. He who carefully lays out his farm in proper fields, making a map of the same, devoting each field to a succession of crops, with suitable manuring, basing the rotation upon the adaptation of one crop to fit particular soils and pursuing all his operations with a plan for doing everything just at the right time and with a determination to make experience and the lights of science as available as possible in his calling, will undoubtedly reap the most abundant reward for his labors. To complete the system he must keep a record of all his farm operations, for in no other way can he be said to have a full knowledge of his business. He should keep an account of all the expenses, loss or gain; in what particular branch of his business he is most successful; what crops are most profitable for him to raise; the most profitable disposition to make of them; the best and most profitable stock to raise, and how best to dispose of it.

GENERAL FARM NOTES.

A cement made of sand and white lead paint will stop leaks in a roof.

The refuse from the kitchen, properly prepared, will add to the poultry profits.

Sawdust makes a good absorbent for liquid manure if used for bedding.

In nearly all cases when the pig is fully grown he should be ready for market.

All who can do so should look up private customers for fresh eggs, and thus get top prices.

The man will always be poor that continues to raise fifty-dollar horses at a cost of seventy-five.

A good breed of men is as essential in business and society as good breeds of live stock in farming.

There is hardly anything better for the cracked and sore teats of cows than rich, old, boiled linseed oil.

A single season of high prices for pork will cause thousands to rush into hogs. See if it doesn't, and note the result.

Never use the currycomb more than is necessary, as it hurts the horse and spoils his temper. Brushes are preferable.

Don't use racks that allow dust and hay seeds to sift down into the woolly backs or necks of sheep feeding at them.

When going to the shop to have the team shod, don't choose Saturday, unless you wish to waste time there waiting for others.

Farmers are not the only parties who are taken in by sharks. Neither bankers nor merchants nor manufacturers are "shark" proof.

Every farmer that keeps sheep should learn to be a judge of the fleece, as to its weight and quality, so as to know something of its value.

Look out for the March winds. A draft from a crack or knot-hole will give your best fresh cow inflammation of the udder, and perhaps ruin her.

Take the colt beside a steady horse whenever you drive to town. He will get used to everything before you know it, and never need a whipping.

Statistics prove farmers to average longer life than most other workers—a fact due to the even lives they lead and steady employment the year round.

No butter, however well made, will retain all its flavor and aroma more than ten days or two weeks, and to get its greatest value it should be sold and eaten at once.

Timothy hay, though highest in market, is poorest for sheep. Give them clover if you would see them prosper and make you do the same.

Better relieve pussy of her present family before their eyes are open. She can rear one cheaper next fall, when the young broods of chicks are too large to be a temptation to her.

Do not place much confidence in the so-called "early" sweet corns. The crop consists too greatly of smut and worms. The perfect ears at twenty-five cents a dozen are not very profitable.

Milk is wasted at the rate of half a pint to a quart per cow by some milkers because they fail to hold the pail properly while milking. The loss occurring twice daily is a big one at the end of a year.

A good garden fence will be a temper saver, and will also save the "green things growing all around" inside when the festive hens set out to forage for egg-making material a little later in the season.

Do not crowd. Many poultry-keepers have an idea that fowls need dosing to keep them well when they are all right, or to make them lay. Hence resort is made to so-called condition powders, poultry foods, egg foods and the like. Let it be said at the outset that healthy poultry need no such nostrums; all they want is good, plain, wholesome food in variety.

The removal of large limbs in orchards at least should be left till the active flow of sap in the spring, and may be continued, if necessary, till the month of June. The cut should be made close down to the trunk, the wound, especially in the bark, pared off smoothly with a sharp knife and then covered with grafting wax or some similar substance, to protect it from the weather until it has healed over.

Where it is possible, poultry-houses should be built near a running creek, part of the creek being fenced in each run. This constant supply of fresh water is not only a grand treat to the fowls, but a great saving of labor. It very often happens that the henhouses are erected up against the barn, while a very desirable site on the banks of a stream is allowed to grow up in weeds. It is a mistake to build henhouses near the barn, as chicken lice are a great pest to both horses and cattle.

Bell, Greer & Co.'s Sale.

At 10 A. M. to-day Bell, Greer & Co. will hold their regular Wednesday auction sale at their salesrooms, on J street, near Tenth. They will place on sale to the lowest bidder a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, stoves, crockeryware, etc., and an Antisell piano.

LIGHT AND HAPPINESS COME TO YOU

—if you're a suffering woman. The messenger in this case is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Maidenhood,
Womanhood,
Wifehood,
Motherhood,

—all need the best of care, proper regard for hygiene and—the "Prescription."

It's a tonic and nervine, a remedy prescribed by an eminent physician and specialist for all the peculiar ills and ailments of women.

Some dispositions are sunny even in pain. But, it was not meant that women should suffer so. She need not, while there's a remedy that regulates and promotes all the proper functions, dispels aches and pains, brings refreshing sleep and restores health and vigor. In the "complaints," weaknesses, and irregularities of womanhood, it's the *only guaranteed remedy.*

If it fails to benefit or cure, you get your money back.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

A Triangular Shooting Scrape in Chinatown.

A Mongolian Highbinder Being Ejected From a Gambling Den, Seeks Revenge.

Chinatown was ablaze with excitement yesterday morning about 11 o'clock. Three pistols were drawn, only one fired, and no damage done.

A Celestial named Lon Him, according to one of the spectators of the affray, was ejected from the gambling den of Fong Dong on I street, between Third and Fourth. He had gambled there the night before and lost all his money. Yesterday he went to the den again and wanted to play his watch for 40 cents in the fan tan game which was in progress. Fong Dong would not consent to his playing without he had cash. They gave each other a Chinese tongue-lashing, and as stated Lon Him was "fired" bodily. He wanted to go back again but Dong wouldn't let him, the latter standing in the entrance to the room.

Lon Him was very abusive, and called Dong everything he could in his native tongue.

Dong's brother came along about this time which intensified matters. Dong felt brave and hurled back at Him all that was vile. A genuine melee ensued.

Dong's brother reached for his pistol, but before he could pull it out Him had directed his weapon toward Dong, who stood in the doorway, and pulled the trigger. The bullet went wide of its mark, however, striking the brick wall two feet from where Dong stood.

Him was out of sight before the other Mongolians recovered themselves, and ran at a wild pace down I and thence to Fourth.

Officers Ferral and Cox were on the scene immediately, and after a short chase down Fourth caught the would-be murderer and lodged him in prison.

Fong Dong was subsequently arrested, but released on $500 bail.

Lon Him was charged with murder and held to answer in $2,000 bail, which was not given up to last night.

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 will 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.—Eds.

"Let Us Have Peace."

EDS. RECORD-UNION: I was present at the citizens' meeting at the Courthouse on Monday evening and was greatly interested in all that was said and done. If the people follow up the course there outlined the day is near at hand when Sacramento will be in a position to snap her fingers at her traducers, whoever they be and wherever they may be.

Just now I wish merely to call attention to one point made by Rev. R. M. Stevenson in his timely remarks, and while it may have escaped general notice it struck me as containing the keynote to our success.

Mr. Stevenson said he had been in nearly all portions of the Union and had seen some communities stand still while others became successful and growing cities, and he added that no place could ever succeed whose citizens were constantly bickering among themselves and pulling apart. He had noticed a great deal of this in Sacramento.

Mr. Stevenson is right. I know it to be a fact, and so do you; so does every other citizen who has paid attention to local affairs.

Sacramento has enemies enough to contend with, without indulging in riots at home. And that which applies to newspapers in this respect applies with equal force to individuals. What hope could there be for a beleaguered garrison that insisted on fighting among themselves while an army was pounding away at its portals?

I hope the people and press of this city will take Mr. Stevenson's warning to heart and govern themselves accordingly. It may not be possible for all men to agree on local questions, but for all that they need not fall to fighting and make a holy show of themselves.

PEACEMAKER.

Suffrage a Right.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: Woman should have the privilege of franchise the same as men, because it is right. No sane man will say it is not right. If right, how can it be inexpedient? She *has* the right to own property, pay taxes on it; to use the highways, the cars, steamboats, to buy and sell and get gain; go to balls, theaters, and attend the public schools and colleges, and State Fairs; enter the professions of medicine, law, ministry, teaching, and housekeeping; hold bank and railroad stock, and vote on these. She can hold school offices, attend the same political meetings, "specially invited," listen to the same stump speaker, debate the questions, discuss men, and get excited like men; but the heavens would fall if she put a little piece of paper in a box on election day, expressing her conviction on these questions discussed.

In late years she has entered many new occupations and trusts, and yet in no single instance has she failed to show herself equal to the task. Who can point out one case where a woman has lost the respect of honest men because she owned property, paid taxes, practiced medicine, held the office of School Trustee? Now, since she is accorded equal privileges in these hundreds of occupations, there must be some mysterious and dreadful reason why the right should be stopped at the ballot-box, the fountain-head of all success in these occupations; for you must know that when the ballot-box goes wrong it affects all destinies.

I am afraid the opposition is not so much the fear of her "losing her prestige and respect," as the fear that her moral influence would cripple certain businesses that are the enemies of the woman. But I do not think we need expect any great and radical change in affairs even if she is permitted equal suffrage with man.

Radical changes are only made by people who have some great public end to serve. But women have not such. Her whole aim seems to be to "please"—not the multitude, but one man. For this purpose the mantuamaker, milliner, the cosmetician and artist are brought in use to look well and pleasing as Queen Esther did before Ahasuerus, is to gain her end. Now, I confess I do not expect much from any class of persons who have no higher aim.

So long as women resort to paint and powder, and use artificial means to form and deform the body, they are incapable of anything great. Their minds must broaden out beyond their own handsome selves. Some years ago she almost universally adopted the foolish custom of wearing large hoop-skirts, and a more silly "Grecian bend," and peculiar knots on their heads, chignons, and ad infinitum. Do you think they would be so silly again? I trust she has gained much in her contact in business with men.

I quite agree with your late correspondent of Elk Grove, that women are the "weaker vessels" and "inferior to man," and is "never happy till she finds some man to whom she can hang herself for protection, and her highest aim in life is to be wife and mother." But is not custom more to blame for that feeling than right and justice?

Until it is seen she intends adapting her custom and manner to some nobler purpose in life than simply to please some man, we need not hope for much moral or intellectual gain by giving her the ballot.

But let us give it to her if there is the least hope in the world that it will help her give up this foolish and heathen custom of artificial color and form.

ELK GROVE.

Tryphena and Old Crank Settle the State Capital Question.

Tryphena—Now that the legislators of the State have removed the Capital to San Jose, for, of course, we can consider it a feat accomplished, for the people are bound to uphold their representatives in whatever they may do, the question arises: What shall be done with the old Capitol? I have a plan, which, if carried out, will supply a long-felt, though uncomprehended want, and which will undoubtedly be the longest stride towards civilization which this or any State has ever made. No matter what the motives of the Legislature were if the establishment of this scheme shall be the result of their action their names will deservedly shine most brilliantly on the rolls of fame, and posterity will look with wonder on the workings of Providence, which accomplishes so much good through the pettish actions of a few fallible law-makers, and our city will have no cause to mourn; for, instead of loss, the result will prove great gain, not only to the city but to the State and to other States and to the world at large; for, when the glorious benefits to mankind are once fully shown and established by a precedent, all countries will surely rush to follow our example.

Old Crank—Why, Tryphena, I never knew you to be so enthusiastic unless it was on the theme of men's inconsistencies. Please explain your idea.

Tryphena—Well, my idea is intended to remedy one of your greatest inconsistencies. I suppose you will admit that training is necessary for the successful practice of any occupation? The tailor, the shoemaker, the carpenter, the blacksmith, the jeweler, the doctor, the lawyer, the preacher, in short every occupation of man or woman requires a preliminary teaching before the individual is competent to undertake it.

Old Crank—Certainly. A person would make a poor showing at almost anything unless they had been taught how to do it.

Tryphena—And yet, for the most important occupation on earth—that of law-making—you pick up Tom, Dick and Harry, who, no matter what their natural talents and abilities may be, have never had a minute's teaching for that work, and set them to making laws, and expect from them nothing less than perfection. No wonder that the country is flooded with courts and educated lawyers trying to pick out the applicable laws and to explain them so that they can be fitted to whatever case may be on trial. Now I propose that we take our ex-Capitol and use it for a political university, where Statecraft shall be taught in all of its branches, and from which every aspirant for public office, from Constable to President, shall be required to graduate with sufficient knowledge to fit him for the office he aspires to before he is allowed to solicit an election or appointment.

Old Crank—Hold on, Tryphena; you don't know what you are talking about. Ten buildings like our old Capitol would not hold half of the aspirants for public offices.

Tryphena (after a few moments' reflection)—Well, Old Crank, I believe you are right for once so we will make this a legislative university, where aspirants to become legislators shall be thoroughly taught the requirements needed to make a first-class legislator—from honesty, integrity, unselfishness and incorruptibility, to the use of language which cannot be misunderstood, or misconstrued; and to the perfect harmony which should exist in every code throughout all of its parts, and to the strict, impartial justice which should be meted alike to high and low, rich and poor, from millionaires to tramps.

Old Crank—Well, Tryphena, such legislators would be a marvel to the world, and I am not sure but the manufacture of legislators would prove as profitable to our city and beneficial to mankind as many other manufactories.

OLD CRANK.

Nearly Two Feet of Rain.

The Weather Bureau reports show the highest and lowest temperatures yesterday to have been 59° and 46°, with fresh to brisk southerly winds and partly cloudy weather prevailing.

The rainfall was .02 of an inch, making 21.82 inches for this season, as against 10.74 inches to an equal date last year.

The barometrical readings at 5 A. M. and 5 P. M. were 29.62 and 29.72 inches, respectively.

The highest and lowest temperatures one year ago yesterday were 66° and 41°, and one year ago to-day 68° and 42°, with no precipitation on either day.

The Best System of Fortification

Is that adopted by people in precarious health who wisely fortify their systems against disease with that acceptable and effectual barrier against its inroads—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Precautionary measures, when the health is but slightly impaired is, as physicians well know, worth any amount of medication a-terward. A premonitory malarial chill, a fit of indigestion, increasing irregularity of the bowels, a warning rheumatic twinge, inactivity of the kidneys, slight at first, bilious sallowness accompanied with furred tongue—these are appeals o the sense of self-protection which no person of common judgment will disregard. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters preserves those who take it from malaria, dyspepsia, chronic constipation, rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble and liver complaint. Nervous invalids, persons troubled with the infirmities incident to advanced years, ladies in delicate health, and convalescents derive infinite benefit from the bitters.

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.

C. C. Liniment, the best remedy for aches and pains.

Compound Sulphur Powder, the most perfect laxative and cathartic known. Gives instant relief in cases of constipation, indigestion, piles, biliousness, liver troubles, rheumatism, gravel, etc., etc. A great blood purifier and pleasant to the taste. The W. H. Bone Company, San Francisco, sole proprietors. Kirk, Geary & Co., Sacramento, sole agents.

Schiffmann's Asthma Cure

Is used by inhalation, thus reaching the seat of the disease direct. Its action is immediate and certain. No waiting for results. Ask any druggist or address, Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package.

Pimples

The old idea of 40 years ago was that facial eruptions were due to a "blood humor," for which they gave potash. Thus all the old sarsaparillas contain potash, a nauseating mineral, that instead of decreasing, actually creates more eruptions. You have noticed this when taking other Sarsaparillas than Joy's. It is however now known that the stomach, the blood creating power, is the seat of all vitiating or cleansing operations. A stomach clogged by indigestion or constipation, vitiates the blood, result pimples. A clean stomach and healthful digestion purifies it and they disappear. Thus Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla is compounded after the modern idea to regulate the bowels and stimulate the digestion. The effect is immediate and satisfactory. A short testimonia to contrast the action of the potash Sarsaparillas and Joy's modern vegetable preparation. Mrs. C. D. Stuart, of 400 Hayes St., S. F., writes: "I have for years had indigestion. I tried a popular Sarsaparilla but it actually caused more pimples to break out on my face. Hearing that Joy's was a later preparation and acted differently I tried it, and the pimples immediately disappeared."

JOY'S Vegetable Sarsaparilla

Largest bottle, most effective, same price.

ENTITLED TO CERTIFICATES.

Applicants Under Eighteen Years Who Pass Teachers' Examination.

First Deputy Attorney-General Layson has given the following decision in answer to an inquiry from the President of the County Board of Education of Tulare County:

"I am of the opinion that an applicant for a teacher's certificate, who has passed a successful examination while under 18 years of age, is entitled to receive such certificate from the County Board of Education when he or she becomes the age of 18 years. I think the board at any regular meeting can issue such certificate. Section 275, Code of Civil Procedure, provides that applicants for admission to practice law must be 21 years of age; yet the Supreme Court examines applicants under that age and issues its certificate after the applicant becomes of that age. Section 1770, Political Code, allows semi-annual meetings for examination. It is silent upon the issue of certificates. I do not think the amendment of 1893 affects the law in this particular."

Best of All

To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the spring-time comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family, and costs only 50 cents; the large size, $1. Try it and be pleased. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company, only.

Notice to Water Takers.

All persons indebted to the City Water Works will please settle before April 1st, the end of fiscal year. M. Coffey, Clerk of Water Works.

PANSY plants, 25 cents per dozen. Choice rose bushes only 20 cents each. Buy early. B. C. Co., Tenth and Y streets.

Mr. Geo. W. Turner

Simply Awful

Worst Case of Scrofula the Doctors Ever Saw

Completely Cured by HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

"When I was 4 or 5 years old I had a scrofulous sore on the middle finger of my left hand, which got so bad that the doctors cut the finger off, and later took off more than half my hand. Then the sore broke out on my arm, came out on my neck and face on both sides, nearly destroying the sight of one eye, also on my right arm. Doctors said it was the

Worst Case of Scrofula

they ever saw. It was **simply awful!** Five years ago I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Gradually I found that the sores were beginning to heal. I kept on till I had taken ten bottles, **ten dollars!** Just think of what a return I got for that investment! **A thousand per cent!** Yes, many thousand. For the past 4 years I have had no sores. I

Work all the Time.

Before, I **could do no work.** I know not what to say strong enough to express my gratitude to Hood's Sarsaparilla for my perfect cure." GEORGE W. TURNER, Farmer, Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS do not weaken, but aid digestion and tone the stomach. Try them. 25c.

Fine Cooking at Home.

Some people think that they cannot prepare the delicate soups and sauces and delicious made dishes which are peculiar to the best French cooking in their homes. But by use of

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef,

as a stock for Soups, Sauces, Made Dishes, they can be made easily, cheaply and successfully at home.

N. B.—Get the genuine Liebig COMPANY'S and avoid disappointment. See that the signature of JUSTUS VON LIEBIG is in blue on the jar.

HEART DISEASE in all forms, Palpitation, Pain in Side, Shoulder and Arm, Short Breath, Oppression, Asthma, Swollen Ankles, Weak and Smothering Spells, Dropsy, Wind in Stomach, etc., are cured by **DR. MILES' NEW HEART CURE.** A. F. Davis, Silver Creek, Nebraska, after taking four bottles of **HEART CURE** felt much better than he had for twelve years. "For 30 years troubled with Heart Disease; two bottles of **DR. MILES' HEART CURE** cured me."—Levi Logan, Buchanan, Michigan. E. B. Stutson, Ways Station, Ga., has taken **DR. MILES' HEART CURE** for Heart Trouble with great results. Mrs. Le Bar, Fitchburg, Mich., was ill for 15 years with Heart Disease, used **Dr. Miles' Heart Cure** and it cured her. It contains no opiates or dangerous drugs.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

Illustrated book **Free** at druggists, or address **DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., ELKHART, IND.**

Sold by all druggists.

WHY NOT

Take advantage of opportunities as they present themselves? They are few. You must do so in justice to yourself. We have moved to 607 K street, and have continued our Removal Sale, begun at our former store, till April 1st. Every article reduced—no exceptions.

M. MANASSE,

607 K STREET.

STOVES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

LACE CURTAINS.

SPRING TIME HAS ARRIVED, AND house cleaning is under way. Send your Lace Curtains to the

AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY,

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ALWAYS RELIABLE — PURELY VEGETABLE

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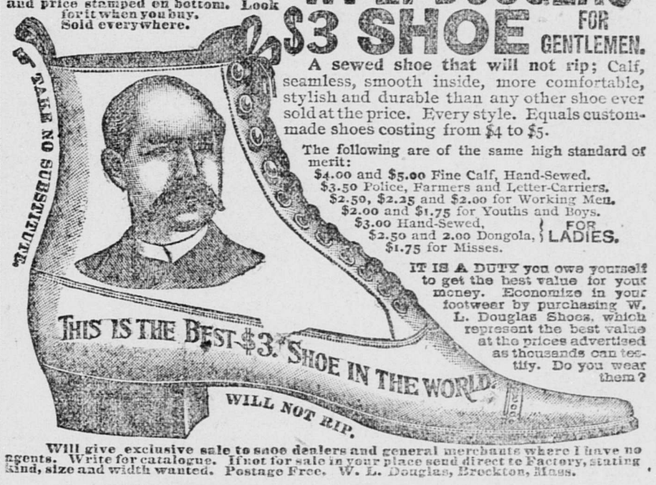

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Dividend Notice—People's Savings Bank.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE People's Savings Bank have declared a dividend for the semi-annual term ending December 31, 1892, at the rate of five and one-third (5 1-3) per cent. per annum on term deposits and four (4) per cent. per annum on ordinary deposits, payable on and after January 4, 1893. WM. BECKMAN, President. GEO. W. LORENZ, Secretary.

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