FARM AND ORCHARD.

Requirements in Successful Poultry Management.

Shade and Water for Poultry—Green Manures—Hoeing Cabbage—Wood Ashes—The Scale Insect—Farm Houses—The Silkworm—Notes.

A Light Brahma hen round its yards did roam,
Feeling quite proud of its rosy red comb;
"Yes! yes, it is so," its mates heard it say,
"The Light Brahma birds are the best to-day.

"No other poultry can make us retreat,
For we take the lead with our fine feathery feet.
We are very stately, and never fly high;
That's in our favor, so give us a try.

"Then look at our eggs, so large and so brown;
They are bought to eat by the swells of the town;
And please do not think I want to boast,
But we Light Brahmas are the best to roast.

"We are the pride of the market, I know;
The people who buy us will tell you so.
We make the other birds look very small
When laid side by side in a market stall.

"All breeds are jealous of our black-laced tails;
We are noted for them from America to Wales.
None can compare with our feathers so white;
They are alone in themselves a fine sight.

"There are many things I might tell you indeed,
All very interesting about our breed.
If any breed think they can make us take a back seat,
Let's hear in the *Poultry Monthly* of their conceit."

—Dorothy M. Fox, in Poultry Monthly.

KEEP YOUR FOWLS HEALTHY.

One of the first requirements in successful poultry management is that of keeping your fowls in a perfectly healthy condition. More pleasure and profit can be derived from a dozen fowls in a good healthy, lively and contented condition, than from fifty in a weakly, half-starved and sickly one. One of the greatest mistakes made is in not watching closely for the first signs of disease in your flocks and to coop up the sick birds and keep them away from the healthy stock. Many of the diseases poultry are subject to on this coast are contagious, and if not checked in the start, we find, almost before we are aware of it, that the whole flock is suffering from a disease it is almost impossible to check. Taken at the start most cases can be cured by a couple of applications of some of the well-known remedies now on the market. Look well into the cause of disease and see that it is remedied. Be careful when introducing new birds into your flocks to see that they are strong and in perfect health. Too many birds must not be kept together if you want them to keep healthy. They do best divided in flocks of not more than fifty or sixty. Roup is one of the most dreaded diseases we have to fight against.

Much has been said and written on this subject, and there are hundreds of remedies on the market guaranteeing a cure, but many of the guarantees prove false, because the disease has gained such a hold before the remedy is applied that it is impossible to effect a cure. For mild cases of roup I give the bird half a teaspoonful of camphor and put a little in the drinking water, and by giving the patient good warm quarters and good feed for a few days they are soon over it. For bad cases, except in valuable birds, the axe and chopping block are sure remedies. Do not make the mistake of fooling away a dollars' worth of time and fifty cents' worth of roup remedies on a bad case, when the bird would only be worth twenty-five cents, even if cured. Gapes is a common trouble also. Chicks troubled with this disease will be noticed to stand around in a droopy condition, stretching the neck and head upwards every few minutes as though gasping for breath. A small piece of gum camphor forced down the chick's throat will generally effect a prompt cure. Both these diseases arise from damp quarters and improper poultry buildings. The buildings should be built on dry ground and all cracks well battened to protect against draughts. Fowls will take cold and have roup in the driest kind of weather if compelled to roost in a draught. Provide warm comfortable quarters, it will pay you well.

If necessary to confine your stock do not crowd. A run twenty by thirty feet, with half in alfalfa, will accommodate from twelve to fifteen birds nicely. Spade up the part not sown to grass and bury wheat in it, and let them exercise and work for what they eat between regular meals. The next thing to do is to keep them free from lice and vermin. Use plenty of whitewash on the buildings and keep the roosts well oiled. Do not be too generous or too stinting in feeding—give them what they will eat up clean. Do not give them the same thing over and over again, they relish a change occasionally. Our morning feed is two parts cut alfalfa, one part bran, and one part cracked corn and chopped oats, all mixed with scalding milk or water and fed warm. At noon and night they have whole wheat. Do not inbreed if you expect to keep your flocks strong and healthy. Raise your own females, but purchase your male birds from some reliable breeder. See that you get strong, vigorous males, remembering the males are half the flock. It is poor policy to impair the vigor of your whole flock by introducing poor males.—George W. Tighe of Fillmore, Cal., in Rural Californian.

SHADE AND WATER FOR POULTRY.

Give the chickens shelter from the sun. If you have broods in coops and have trees, as you should have, set the coops under the trees with the opening facing the north. If the chickens run out, give them a run where there is plenty of shade. Low growing bushes make the best of shade for chickens, and in hot days they make the most of their opportunities. The hens may be confined to yards in which there is not a tree or a bush, but they ought to have shade, and if there is no natural there should be some artificial shade provided. A good substitute for natural shade can be quickly and cheaply made by driving into the ground two forked sticks, resting a pole in the crotch of each, and laying upon the pole branches of trees with the leaves on, the tips of the branches resting on the ground. This makes excellent shelter from the sun. If nothing better can be provided, boards, instead of branches, can be placed on this pole, but the leafy branches are best. During the hot weather water should be abundantly provided three times daily, so as to keep it cool. It should also be kept out of the sun. Just why sun-warmed water should make chickens sick may not be perfectly clear, but that it will do so has been demonstrated more than once. The health and comfort of the chickens demand that the water dish, or fountain, be shaded.

GREEN MANURES.

There is a belief that prevails among many farmers that many green manures are sometimes injurious to crops, causing the soil to turn sour instead of making it mellow and light. This can only happen when the soil is full of stagnant water. If there are underdrains the surplus water will filter through the soil and warm air from the surface will follow, which will stimulate fermentation of the green manure still more. Something depends on the kind of green herbage plowed under. A growth of clover has a large proportion of nitrogen in it, causing it to give off much heat when it decays, while a growth of sorrel rots more slowly, and may be said to sour the land, not because it is itself sour, but because it has too little nitrogen to get up much heat. A dressing of quicklime sown on the field after any green manure has been plowed under greatly adds to its effectiveness.—American Cultivator.

HOEING CABBAGE.

An old saying is that the best time to hoe cabbage is early in the morning while the dew is on. There is good reason for this. Cabbage is a highly nitrogeneous vegetable, and unlike peas and beans it must have the nitrogen in the soil as it cannot gather it from the air. The dew on the cabbage leaves has considerable ammonia, especially in hot weather in summer, but the leaves cannot use this ammonia except as in handling the plants while hoeing the dew is brushed on the soil and covered. There is a very material addition to nitrogen in the soil by hoeing at this time. On very poor land, however, this addition is not enough. A dressing of nitrate of soda applied to the heads that are backward will make them salable, and this nearly always pays the extra expense.

WOOD ASHES.

Fruit crops are generally benefited by ashes as either wheat, vegetables or any of the other garden crops. It is well known that potash increases the woody growth of nearly all fruit trees, while rich barnyard manure tends to increase the fruit growth. The wood growth, however, cannot be allowed to suffer at the expense of the tree's vitality. Without new wood growth each year the prospects of crops of fruit would be greatly reduced. The wood ashes supply the potash in the right shape and quantity, and they should be spaded and hoed into the soil thoroughly. Applied early in the season to fruit trees whose foliage is yellow and half dead, a great change in the color and quantity will be noticed before fall.

THE SCALE INSECT.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* recommends bichloride of mercury in a solution and applied with a sponge as a remedy for the scale insect which has for several years been injuring his pear trees. He tried various insecticides but without effect, until advised by Dr. Blessing of Baltimore to try this. He says that he has exterminated the scale without injury to the trees. The bichloride of mercury is a poison, and needs to be handled carefully. This will not matter if it is found generally effective in destroying the scale insect which for years has troubled California orchardists, and has only been recently introduced into the Atlantic Coast States.

LIME FOR POULTRY HOUSES.

If lime is used freely in the poultry house by dusting it over every portion, it will not only prevent disease, but also keep lice away. Never mind about its liberating ammonia from the droppings, as that is a small matter compared with the benefits derived. The droppings, however, should be cleaned out often. Take air-slaked lime and force it everywhere, using a Paris green duster. It is the best and surest preventive of gapes that is known, and it is seldom that roup appears where lime is used liberally. If preferred, a pint of crude carbolic acid may be intimately mixed with every half bushel of lime after it is slake, and it will be found an excellent disinfectant.

FARMHOUSES.

On every farm there is a great advantage in having house and farm buildings as nearly as possible in the center of the farm. There is much loss of valuable time when a distance of anything more than a quarter of a mile has to be traversed morning, noon and night in going to and from work. The German farmers live in villages and some of them work land that is a mile or more from their homes. It puts them at every serious disadvantage. We have known farmers who bought farms lying some distance apart and tried to work them both, but they quickly had to give up one or the other, as the waste of time was too great.

THE SILKWORM.

It is said that no insect but the silkworm will eat the leaves of the mulberry tree. In seasons when the grasshopper or the army worm abounds every other tree and plant may be stripped of its foliage by the devourers, but the mulberry will escape to the last. Kansas locusts will eat everything else first and, when all the rest is gone, with wry mouths will then tackle the mulberry leaves. It seems to be the one food specially designed by nature for the support of the silkworm.

FARM NOTES.

The apple trade with Great Britain has assumed great proportions, amounting to 7,000,000 bushels within the past twelve years.

Small fruits, such as strawberries and raspberries, require frequent and clean cultivation to produce the best results, and plenty of water.

The pig that has been on clover in summer and the hog that has roots and clover hay in the winter, says a writer, make larger profits than the grain-eating pig and hog.

It requires, says an exchange, 3,500 locomotives annually, and 1,000 ocean craft to move the surplus cattle, cotton, lumber, sugar, sorghum, oil, grain, hay, fruit and other staples grown in Texas.

The *National Dairyman* says great care is needed in keeping dairy salt. It absorbs and retains odors as readily as the milk or cream, and should always be kept in a place free from all bad odors.

If farming, carried on as it is to-day, in the slipshod way, with the little interest we take in it, and the little time that is devoted to it, if it will take care of its men, women and children, as it does do, day after day, year after year, it is not for us to state that the farm business is a failure.

Mr. Rosenbaum of Grand avenue has a eucalyptus which he thinks is the largest in the State. He calls it the "Centennial tree," because he planted the seed of it July 4, 1876—eighteen years ago. It is now fifteen feet in circumference, and he judges it to be 100 feet high, though he has not measured it.—Pasadena Star.

If you are supplying "fresh eggs" to customers and happen to find a new nest in the straw pile or elsewhere, do not put the contents with the eggs you sell. Keep them for home use, and you can "try" them when breaking. People that buy fresh egg s of private parties do not expect to have to "try" them before using—that is why they pay the extra price.

It has been demonstrated by practical experiments that a hundred pounds of sand will absorb twenty-five pounds of water; 100 pounds of loam, forty pounds; 100 pounds of clay loam, fifty pounds; 100 pounds of clay, 70 pounds. This, says a writer, explains why some soils always appear drier than others, why some soils will stand a drought so much longer than others, and why, after a shower, some soils become a thick paste, while others are only comparatively damp.

Not many people know that the early fall is the best time to apply stable manure to fruit trees. It gets then the full benefit of fall rains to wash its soluble parts into the soil. It starts the growth early in the spring when thus applied, while if applied in winter or early spring, though it may have rain enough to wash the manure into the soil, it is apt in summer to make too luxuriant a growth, which will not ripen well for winter, and in the pear is liable to be followed by blight.

Discard all hens that show a tendency to lay on fat, and retain those which under proper feeding convert the food into eggs instead of fat. If part of the flock promises to convert the food into fat instead of eggs, the profit the layers might give is eaten up by the others. No fowl should be retained that does not in some manner add to the profit of the flock. If care be observed in selecting layers for breeding purposes every year, in a short time the entire flock will consist of nothing but layers.

Weather Notes.

The Weather Bureau reports show the highest and lowest temperatures yesterday to have been 98° and 65°, with light to gentle southerly winds and clear weather prevailing.

There was a very dry atmosphere, with but 18 per cent. of moisture in the air.

The barometrical readings at 5 A. M. and 5 P. M. were 30.01 and 29.95 inches, respectively.

The highest and lowest temperatures one year ago yesterday were 75° and 54° and one year ago to-day 70° and 58°.

The highest temperature yesterday at Red Bluff was 96° and at San Francisco 76°, with the wind southwest and blowing twenty-six miles per hour.

Wheat Going Below.

Considerable wheat is being moved to the bay at present. The barge Acme yesterday brought down more than 4,000 sacks from Nicolaus.

CORONADO WATER, McMorry sole agent. Groceries and provisions, 531 M st.

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.

Some Thoughts for Breadwinners.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: The wage-earner's morning and evening supplication should be amended. It ought to read: "Out of thine abounding mercy, good Lord, deliver us from our fool friends!" And what a discordant pack of them there are giving tongue! The editorial sanctum has become a sandlot. The politician kow-tows before the hoodlum. The tongue of the agitator clacks between his unwearied jaws from the rising of the sun till the going-up of the saloon shutters. Our manly fathers soberly builded the edifice of our liberties and our institutions. It is a noble pile. And about it their children gabble as if it were another foolish tower of Babel. In the midst of this din the clear voice of the true American workingman ought to make protest.

What do these workers of untiring jaws proclaim? They tell us that there is a necessary internecine war between capital and labor. That great corporations are inimical to the common weal. That every railroad corporation is a malignant type of devil in disguise; but that the Southern Pacific is the Prince of Darkness in his own proper person. They tell the workingman that he is defrauded of the product of his labor; that he is oppressed and enslaved. They inflame employe against employer. They would upset the institutions of centuries; and they insolently defame the laws and the flag. My fellow-workmen, if we blindly follow these blind leaders, what reasonable hope is there of escaping the ditch? Come, let us reason together.

Is the workingman defrauded of his just wage? Is he oppressed? Herein is the root of the whole matter. I know that the impression is quite general among manual laborers that by some hocus pocus of legislation they are kept poor and the rich made richer. That pestiferous parasite, the professional politician, is chiefly responsible for this impression. The practical politician is usually a practiced liar—a skillful, persistent and enthusiastic fatherer of falsehood. And the political editor is too often the wet-nurse of the progeny. Between them they have incubated and reared the particular lie in question. For it is a lie—a lie with a prefix. The American workman is not a serf. His wage is not stolen under the bandaged eyes of Justice. For the most part, the American workman is well fed, well clad, well housed. He is a freeman. He is content at his toil. He is happy in his home. He rejoices and is glad of his citizenship in a goodly land. And he loves the flag and will not spare, when duty calls, to fill with his veins' blood the measure of his country's needs. That is the American workingman as I know him. And I have served at his side since boyhood.

It is true that for months there has been lack of work, and that to us who win bread the lines have not fallen in pleasant places. These be hard times, and out of their abundance the rich should remember the distressed poor. And so they have. Witness that magnificent charity that walked with open hands last winter through the streets of all our cities. But still there has unquestionably been distress. I speak by the card, for I have borne my own share. I have tramped and am tramping now in search of work. Physical disability will not let me work in the fields, and at my craft there is nothing to do. So for weeks I have slept under the roof of stars and spent the little money made here and there sparingly for food. The professional hobo, who hesitates not to beg, has fared sumptuously every day in comparison.

Perhaps you see in this a condition confronting the theory that under existing laws and institutions the workman need not be otherwise than comfortable and happy. But let me be honest and then you be honest, O, proclaimer of workmen's woes! I am unwillingly on the tramp simply because during all the years when I had well-paid work I did not save a dollar. That's the truth, and I am not fool enough to shut my eyes to it. And it is the truth that lies at the bottom of every man's distress who finds himself out of work for a time. Don't talk to me, my agitating friend, of Government ownership of railroads, of Government aid to the unemployed, of any political panacea. The man who in his prosperity lays up no store against adversity must suffer with the other sinners, of whom I esteem myself at present chief.

I wish that considerable body of workmen who are running after the new lights could see things as they are. I wish they could see that by no possibility can any legislative juggling abolish poverty or make the extravagant man forehanded. The law of existence is as old as life. It is the law of struggle. It is a stern law. The individual who does not bow to it it will break. It is a beneficent law. To it we owe the existence of the race, all that is fine and noble in our make-up, our laws, our institutions, our civilization. It is an omnipresent law. It runs with swift feet along all the highways of the universe. Nothing is so great and nothing so small as to escape the touch of its scepter. Life and death are its angels. "Fight!" is its command to all things. "Fight or die!" And to him who begs bread it scornfully says, "Win it."

While this law runs from the footstool of God, it is idle folly to seek for any other solution of the problem of human living than that which the world long ago found. To eat bread we must win it with the strong hand. And he that cannot or will not so win it with struggle and pain must go to the wall. Is that a harsh law, weak brother? Well, it is the law of life, in the making of which I had no hand. True, I do not believe it is to reign always. When it has wrought the purpose of the Infinite Intelligence, when the perfect man peoples the earth, then, I think, the brotherhood of man will be a fact. But that time is long distant. And herein is the justification of the Carpenter's doctrine. For Jesus did not teach for his time, nor for our time, but for all time. And the socialism he inculcated he well knew could not possess the earth until the law of evolution had done its work and the supremely fit finally survived.

Meantime we live in a work-a-day world, and in it we must work or suffer. If any fellow would rather suffer, that is his business, but he ought not to parade his woes in the market places.

Fellow-workmen, these clap-trap politicians and loud-voiced agitators who rant from the housetops about your woes are not your real friends. If they were wise and honest men they would tell you plainly that these hard times are not due to any local causes; that they are not the result of Mr. Harrison's defeat or of Mr. Cleveland's policy, of the tariff laws or of the Reilly funding bill. They would tell you that the wave of industrial depression has swept around the globe. That all lands have suffered. They would tell you that for twenty years the whole world has discounted the future and now has its bills to meet; that production has run ahead of consumption until it has been forced to stop and wait for its comrade. They would tell you that such things have occurred pretty regularly in the past and will occur pretty regularly in the future. They would tell you that capital is merely following in the law of self-preservation in refusing to waste itself in unprofitable seasons. They would tell you that to choke the streams of commerce at such a time is a piece of insane folly and the sure way to make your hard lot harder by killing the crop of opportunities to work. And, finally, they would tell you that the same rule that holds for the individual holds for the mass of workmen—that the man who spends all he makes in good times will suffer in hard times. If we none of us bought beer and whisky there wouldn't be a corporal's guard of hobos in America. That is what the politicians and agitators ought to tell you. But, being mostly fools or liars, they won't.

Should a workman not go into politics, then, to better himself? Certainly he should go into politics. There is where he belongs. The polling place is his father's house. But he should carry his common sense with him. Our institutions are the work of wise and good men. In the main they are sound and admirable. But there is room for reform.

For instance, I think the monopoly of land is an evil to be voted out of existence. The workingman should inform himself and vote intelligently. He should pay no attention to the rant of the stump. That kind of stuff is an offense to a fair man, and the workmen should remember that the science of best government is a study not to be learned of quacks. He should bear in mind that the State is himself and his fellows—not a separate entity, and that before the Government can give him a dollar it must take it from somebody else. He should remember that modern life is so complex in its entanglements that to hurt one industry is certainly to hurt all. He should remember that the great enterprises of modern life demand great fortunes in their conduct, and that a rich man is entitled to protection by the law as well as a poor man. He should remember that capital and labor are not natural enemies, though all the liars try to make them so. And bearing these truths in his head, with the love of country warm in his heart, let him go to the polls and vote for the right as he sees the right. He will not be far wrong, any way. ONE OF THEM.

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In using **Cottolene** for shortening, it is of the greatest importance to use only about one-half or two-thirds as much as would be used of lard. This is essential to success in the cooking, as well as an important feature for one's pocket book.

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Cottolene, like all other good things, has found several imitators, all of very inferior quality, and sure to cause dissatisfaction. To be sure of getting the genuine **Cottolene**, the best way to buy it is in the tin pails bearing the name and Trade-Mark.

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Chicago, New York, Boston.

MEETING NOTICES.

REGULAR MEETING OF FAIR OAKS Relief Corps, No. 13, W. R. C., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 8 o'clock.
SADIE BURNS, President.
MAY G. DUNN, Secretary. 1t*

STATED MEETING OF CONCORD Lodge, No. 117, F. and A. M., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Sept. 10th, 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers cordially invited. [1t*] M. T. COPPERSMITH, W. M.

FOR SALE.

BULLETS FOR SALE AT 1530 T street. se11-4t*

$6000. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, fine hotel at Dunsmuir; rent, $60 per month; Inquire at 1209 Q street, Sacramento. se11-1w*

A SMALL LODGING-HOUSE FOR SALE with a good paying business attached to it; centrally located. Call this office. se8-2w

FOR SALE—A GOOD BLOCK OF LAND in a good business location. See our advertisement on another page of this paper. EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO., No. 1015 Fourth street.

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GOOD PAYING LODGING-HOUSE; 6 rooms full; also A No. 1 Saloon. T. J., this office.

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE OR WILL exchange for city property. Inquire or address M. GATOSKEI, 1013 and 1015 J street, Sacramento.

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TWO HOUSES FOR SALE ON THE CORner of Seventh and N. Inquire at 702 N.

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WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, German preferred, who understands housework and the care of children; references required. Apply at GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL. 1t

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FLOUR, 85c SACK; SNOWDROP CRACKers, 15c packet; 2 large bottles chow chow, 25c. SIMONS & BEESLEY, 818 K.

K ST. EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—HELP, male and female, furnished on short notice; country orders solicited. F. J. WATSON, 527 K street.

BEST TAMALES AT MRS. HERNANDEZ, 1111 Fourth street. Mexican meals cooked to order; also Mexican beans. Enchilades served on Sunday.

MAY FLOWER AS A COMPLEXION beautifier stands unequaled. 1022½ Fifth street or Gogings' drug store.

UPHOLSTERING AND FURNITURE REpairing, mattresses renovated, chairs recaned and general jobbing; furniture packed and shipped; orders by postal promptly attended to. F. BROWN, 1009 K street.

STOP EMIGRATION FOR TWENTY-FIVE years; stop tinkering with the tariff; stamp out anarchy and stop at GEO GRAY'S, on the Riverside road, for cool drinks and courteous treatment; then you won't have to kick about the hard times. George knows how to make you feel at home, and his lunches are No. 1.

A GOOD SET OF TEETH FOR $6; FILLings, 50c and up, at DR. NEWSOM'S DENTAL PARLORS, 1120 I street.

NEW STOCK SACRAMENTO BUILDING and Loan Association, 1014 Fourth st.

WILL EXCHANGE IMPROVED FARMS, 40 or 80 acres, for city property, or sell very cheap for cash. STROBEL, agent, 317 J.

$1 FOR MEN'S EXTRA GOOD SHOES AT Bankrupt Store, 510 J street. Clothing, boots and shoes (for ladies or gents) almost given away. 510 J street.

CESSPOOLS, VAULTS AND CHIMNEYS cleaned; no dirt; lowest prices. WM. SLAUGHTUR, 317 K, 531 M.

H. STRONG, SUCCESSOR TO A. M. CUNningham; new and second-hand goods; stoves a specialty. 827 J street.

READING MATTER, STATIONERY, ETC., for sale by S. A. DOANE, 202 K.

HOP LAND, $50 PER ACRE—1,500 acres finely improved hop land, 1½ miles from railroad on river, $50 per acre; $30 per acre down; balance long time; low interest. EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO., 1015 Fourth street.

EVERY MARRIED WOMAN SHOULD know that "SEGURO" is the greatest boon to them ever discovered. All druggists. Price, $1 50 and $5 per box. Every box guaranteed. Send 2-cent stamp to WILBUR'S SAFETY PACKET COMPANY, 531 K street, Sacramento, for private circular.

GROCERIES.

FRUIT JARS—MASON'S ½-GALS., PER dozen, 90c; quarts, 70c; pints, 60c; LIGHTNING—½-gals., $1 90; quarts, $1 50; 1½ pints, $1 45; pints, $1 35. All jars guaranteed. Don't forget to call for Fallon Creamery Butter, at LYNN'S, Fourteenth and O.

TOMATOES, 15c BOX; 20 POUNDS GOOD brown sugar for $1; pickles, olives, sardines, spices, 10c can; 8 bars soap, 25c; Mason's fruit jars, pints, 60c; quarts, 70c dozen; rubbers, 5c dozen; wax, 5c pound. SIMONS & BEESLEY, 818 K.

17 LBS. WHITE CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR, $1; choice Eastern Hams, 15c, and all kinds of canned fruits and choice groceries at bedrock prices. J. DIERSON'S Cash Grocery, Twelfth and E.

RILEY'S GROCERY, TENTH AND E—Good butter, 40c to 45c per roll; creamery butter, 50c; soused mackerel, 25c for 2 cans; dev. ham, ⅙, 2 for 25c; ¼, 2 for 15c; c. beef, 15c for 2-pound can; sardines, 10c can.

CHOWCHOW AND PICKLES, 10c PER bottle each; evaporated cream, 10c per can; best coal oil and gasoline, 75c per can. Try Miller's Medal Mocha and Java package coffee at A. B. MINFORD'S grocery, Twelfth and O.

MUSICAL.

PROF. GEO. B. FRANZ, SOLO VIOLINIST Clunie Opera-house orchestra, desires to announce that he will begin his classes on violin and cornet, commencing the first week of September. All those desiring to take a thorough course upon the above named instruments can do so by leaving word at HAMMER'S MUSIC STORE or my residence, 2820 O street.

GUITAR AND BANJO—RAPID ADvancement. J. FRANK PALMER, teacher. Studio, 610½ I street.

ACCOUNTANTS.

START IN NOW AT A DOLLAR A share. Sacramento B. and L. Association.

ACCOUNTANT—BOOKS EXAMINED, ADjusted and kept; charges reasonable. J. SCOTT, 1009 Second street, between J and K.

CARPET CLEANING.

HARRY W. RIVETT, STEAM CARPET Cleaning, corner Twelfth and O streets Carpet cutting, sewing and refitting; furniture packed for shipment; second-hand carpets and furniture bought and for sale. Telephone 292.

BLACKSMITHS, ETC.

D. CARMICHAEL, 1009 EIGHTH ST., offers special inducements on all wagon repair work. Remember, for cash only, 25 per cent. saved. Call and see his method of setting tires. Special attention given to horseshoeing.

TO LET OR RENT.

609½ I STREET—ONE LARGE FURnished room; also, single rooms.

1218 I STREET—TWO UNFURNISHED and two furnished rooms; reference required.

1609 ELEVENTH STREET—LOWER flat, four large rooms; bath, hot and cold water; rent, $15. se5-6t*

926½ SEVENTH ST.—NICELY FURnished front rooms; also single rooms.

916½ J ST.—VERY PLEASANT AND nicely furnished outside rooms.

1804 G STREET—FURNISHED ROOMS; near Agricultural Park. se4-7t*

1211 SEVENTH STREET—FURNISHED rooms, single or in suite; hot and cold water.

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, Foresters' building, I street, Seventh and Eighth.

502 M STREET—A DESIRABLE FRONT room, suitable for one or two.

506 EIGHTH ST.—LOWER FLAT (NEW) 4 rooms; bath, gas, patent closets, hot and cold water; rent, $16. Apply E. L. HAWK, real estate and insurance, 1004 Fourth street.

902 L STREET—NICELY FURNISHED rooms and rent reasonable.

TO LET—SALOON, ALL FURNISHED ready for business. Call at office CITY HOTEL, 311 K street, Sacramento, Cal.

719½ L STREET—UPPER FLAT OF 7 rooms; papered, bath and all modern improvements; rent reduced. Apply 719 L st.

813 A NEW HOUSE OF FIVE ROOMS; bath and pantry; fronts on to Oak Park. CURTIS & BOWLEY, 1012 Fourth st.

SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping. Old Postoffice, Fourth and K.

TWO NICE FRONT ROOMS SUITABLE for offices. Apply to DR. SHIRLEY, the cancer specialist, old Postoffice, Fourth and K.

HOTEL, FURNISHED, FOR RENT cheap; full of boarders; fine location. Address P. O. Box 93, Sacramento.

1823 H STREET—NICELY FURNISHED front room; also, single rooms.

1528 SECOND ST.—PLEASANT ROOM suitable for gentleman.

1321 NINTH STREET—HOUSE OF 7 rooms. Apply 826 K street.

615 ELEVENTH STREET—TWO PLEASant rooms to let.

GLEEMAN HOUSE, CORNER THIRD and J—Fine furnished rooms by the day, week or month.

1115 L STREET—TO LET. APPLY TO FABIAN BROS., corner Ninth and J, agents.

516 M STREET—NICELY FURNISHED front rooms; rent reasonable.

901 L STREET—TO LET, NICELY FURnished front rooms. MRS. SNAPE.

1314 SECOND ST.—FOR SALE OR RENT, a 7-room house. Apply 1310 Second.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS APPLY 727 J street.

501½ TWELFTH ST.—5 FURNISHED rooms suitable for housekeeping.

1207 L STREET—LARGE, ELEGANTLY furnished front room.

408 N STREET—FURNISHED ROOMS with bath. MRS. H. N. SHEETS.

1108 FOURTH STREET—GO TO THE COLUSA HOUSE for cool, comfortable outside rooms, from $1 per week upward.

1115 EIGHTH STREET—FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping.

FRATERNITY HALL—NORTH PORTION Masonic Building. Apply on premises.

PERSONALS.

ATTENTION—SPIRITUALISM—DOCTOR WRIGHT, the great test, business and healing medium, gives all who desire a sitting a free test of his wonderful powers. All who are sick, despondent or in trouble will do well to call at once and consult the doctor. Every hidden mystery revealed in dead trance; tells the full name of each caller, and of future husband or wife, with age and date of marriage; gives advice on divorce, contested wills, speculations, etc.; removes trouble, evil influences; brings the separated together; locates lost persons or stolen property. All ye who are sick, discouraged or in trouble, call or write to the doctor; to see is to believe; six questions answered by mail, $2; send lock of hair. No. 922 M street, near corner Tenth. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Come early and avoid the rush.

JUST ARRIVED FROM CHICAGO, THREE of the only World's Fair Premium Melchor Bros'. Barber Chairs for the Acorn Shaving Parlors, which is the nobblest place in the city. Also, in connection with this shop is one of the only Douglas patent ready heaters, which will supply hot water momentarily. I cordially invite my many friends and the public in general. E. C. JONES, proprietor, 1012 Sixth street.

515 TWELFTH STREET—J. ROWE, SECond-hand and new harness, saddles, etc., bought, sold, exchanged or repaired.

SAVE YOUR MONEY, SACRAMENTO Building and Loan Asso. will help you.

DON'T FORGET SMILEY, THE BARBER, formerly Twelfth and E, but now located at 1007 J street. Pleased to see all old friends again.

WATCHES CLEANED, $1; MAIN springs, $1. All work warranted for two years. Goods sold on instalment plan at 419 K street, next to Metropolitan Theater.

YOU CAN REMOVE SUPERFLUOUS hair from face, neck and arms in five minutes with Nudene, without pain or injury to the skin; send for circular; agents wanted. NUDENE MANF'G CO., 216 Front street, San Francisco. TTS

BOOKBINDERS.

BOOKBINDING—GOOD WORK, REASONable prices and promptness; the only first-class bindery in Sacramento; 319 J street. BREUNING'S.

R. SCHULER & CO., BOOKBINDERS, 405 J. Examiner's World Fair and Call's Picturesque California Portfolios bound.

COLLECTIONS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—FARIS & SPINKS, General Collection Agency, 614 I street. Prompt attention given to all matters. Bad bills a specialty.

DRESSMAKERS.

MISS L. CRADER HAS REMOVED HER dressmaking parlors to 1115 Ninth street, between K and L.

MRS. CHAPMAN, DRESS AND CLOAK maker; suits from $2 up. 1223 Seventh.

BOARD AND LODGING.

MANSION HOUSE, SEVENTH, I AND J streets, front suite, first floor, furnished or unfurnished; rooms en suite or single, with or without board; board, $4 per week.

SEND THE WEEKLY UNION TO YOUR friends in the East.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PARIS PANELS CUT DOWN TO $5 PER dozen; Cabinets, $2 50, at KELLER & DEAN'S, 719 K street, near new Postoffice.

TINTYPES—THE "UNIQUE" GALLERY has just opened its photo tent on the corner of Twentieth and O streets, opposite Agricultural Park entrance. We make the best tintypes on the coast. Branch of 842 Kearny street, San Francisco. s7-6t

BEALS' GEM GALLERY; SNAP PHOTOgraphs of babies by lightning process. My experience in