MISCELLANEOUS.

Sound Castings.

To obtain good and sound castings, in all cases, and under all circumstances, is the chief engrossing care of all founders. There are of course many established rules and forms of procedure gathered from the experience of many years, that generally serve the founder to a sufficient extent to obtain good castings, as a rule, and to make "wasters" the exception.

If thoroughly practical men were to add a precise knowledge of what may be supposed to be taking place, in and out of the mold, the proportion of bad castings would be much reduced. It is not only the castings which—broken or blown in the molds—cannot possibly be

ken or blown in the molds—cannot possibly be used, that ought to be included under the head of unsound castings. There are, throughout the whole range of castings, delivered apparently sound and complete from the foundry, a consound and complete from the foundry, a considerable portion in which it is only a question of time as to how long they will hold together. It is notorious that the greater proportion of break-downs in fly-wheels, castings in motion, or castings under pressure, are occasioned by some inherent defector liability to break in the casting itself since the broken section is frecasting itself, since the broken section is fre-quently of much more than the requisite srea to resist any possible strain that can have occured. These are the unsound castings of which we would warn both purchasers and producers.

we would warn both purchasers and producers.

As to the unsoundness of castings produced by blow-holes or scum, this is usually patent to the eye of the founder, at lesst, though not always to that of the customer, after being puttied up, and can be tested by the blows of a small hammer upon any surface whose soundness may be suspected.

The tendency to form blow holes is well understood among founders and may be caused in two ways: either by the imprisonment of the air originally contained in the mold, or by the generation of steam or gases from the sides of the mold and core. It is surprising how little power of reasoning from cause to effect there is as a rule among practical men, to whom both the cause and the effect may be perfectly plain and patent. plain and patent.

plain and patent.

Given a case where a casting is produced covered in places with blow holes, the causes of the effects may be accurately defined. In the first place these blow holes are produced by the presence of a gaseous body displacing the metal. There are then two possibilities—either this gas is the legitimate air which has not been allowed to escape, or it is a further accumulation. lowed to escape, or it is a further accumulation of steam or gas generated from the mold; neither of these possibilities should have existed. In the first place, any possible air pocket in the mold should be thoroughly ventilated by an escape air hole, and whilst the metal is being poured at one runner, the air should be allowed to escape elsewhere. In the second place the mold and cores should be so thoroughly dry as to research the formation of atom and institute. prevent the formation of steam; and further, their composition should be so carefully selected as to preclude the employment of materials liable to burn or to generate much gas. The ventilation from the cores should be especially looked to, as they are generally found to become damp after running the metal, even when the cores of large castings. come damp after running the metal, even when thoroughly dried. In the case of large castings a great deal depends on the open and porous nature of the mold bed.

If, then, the following points are always rig-idly looked to, there should be little fear at any time of a porous or air-blown casting. 1. That

time of a porous or air-blown casting. 1. That whilst the metal is being poured at any runter, there should be free egress for the imprisoned air through snother exit. 2. That all pockets or high portions of the mold should have separate additional air escape. 3. That the mold and core be thoroughly dry, to prevent the evolution of steam as much as possible. 4. That the materials forming the mold and core should be already hunt, so as not to give off gases the materials forming the mold and core should be already burnt, so as not to give off gases with readiness on contact with the molten metal.

5. That where the casting is long and has a double surface, one above the other, an infinitely better casting may more readily be obtained by casting the same with its length considerably inclined from the horizontal, and pour on to the lower face first, or placed verticily and run with a head. A very frequent cause of the generation of an excessive quantity of gas in a mold is the mixture of too much cosl dust and slack in the mold, and using the sand too wet for facility in molding.— Iron.

English Gooseberries.

It is said that once upon a time there was nothing grown but smooth-skinned goose berries. In those days there were caterpillars which fed on the leaves as now. The horticulturist however, was more industrious than those of our time-not as looking for various remedies in the shape of potions and powders, oils, soaps and poisons -- but as gathering the hairy things by his fingers and collecting them into a pan. Finishing his task, he had a bright idea. He was a Yankee. There were Yankees in those days. Could not the hairy caterpillar be put to profitable use? He could. He should make manure for the plant; and the whole batch was buried near the roots of the smooth gooseberry bush. But, and here is the great wonder, the smooth-fruited gooseberry, at whose roots the hairy caterpillars were buried, from that time for ward bore hairy fruit Now, we do not believe a word about this. We question whether there is a word of truth is the state of the st in the whole story, although it is just as good as scores of "reliable incidents" told in connec tion with remarkable fruits, and which all the faithful in the pomological fold are bound to

In short we have not much faith in goos berries anyhow, except our native American sorts, which in comparisen with the choice English kinds, which the books tell us about, sorts, which in comparison with the choice English kinds, which the books tell us about, must be very poor indeed. Still they are destrable. Such as they are, no one would care to be without a few. But the others, if only they could be had, would be something worth having. But, as we have said, we have little faith in the English gooseberry doing well. In spite of all, the fruit mildews, and the plants winter-kill. We have given them up for lost, when we note that a writer in the Maryland Farmer reports them as growing well enough, if a deep layer of cornsta is be p-aced between the rows, and close up to the gooseberry stems, so as to keep the sun entirely from the ground. We think there is something the more probable in this, as the mildew on the English goosebarry hereabouts never appears till the hot suns come; and if a bush by any chance finds itself in a shadler place than the others, it gonerally does all the better for the chance. Our people keep trying over and over again to grow plums in spite of all the odds against them. They lime and soap, and what-not so as to try and scare the curculio, but without much effect. Let the English gooseberry have another chance.—Germandoen Telegraph.

New Property of Glyckeine.—R. Godeffroy, on examining a chemically pure glycerine, found that when heated to 302° Fah. it took fire, and burnt with a steady, blue, non-luminous flame, without diffusing any odor or leaving a residue. The glycerine had the specific gravity 1,2609. This property enable a glycerine of lower specific gravity to be burnt by means of a lamp wick.

Goods for Exhibition.

The Iron Age makes the report that a mowing machine manufacturer intends to spend \$10,000 on a single machine, to be exhibited at the Centennial, a text for some good advice to in-tending exhibitors generally. The advice is, that the manufacturers shall exhibit the best that the manufacturers shall exhibit the best goods they can make every day in the week in their own shops. "Nickel plated stoves with gold trimmings, carpenters' tools with pearl handles, saws with etched blades, and similar fancy articles might be well enough in their proper places, but they should not be shown among the legitimate products of our foundries or tool shops. "If visitors look at mowing machines, they want to see machines with which it would be possible to cut grass; if they look at stoves, they want to see stoves in which it is possible to make a satisfactory fire; if at tools, they went to see practical to is with which a mechanic can work." The Iron Age does not depreciate all attempts at decora-Age does not depreciate all attempts at decora-tive art in the manufacture of articles intended solely for use, but properly recommends that after the article has been perfected the artist shall be called in to give grace to curves and beauty to the whole form. "He may then stop content if the object be one of utility only. Excessive ornamentation is always vgly, and ornamentation out of place is barbaric."

DANA ON DARWINISM .- Professor Dana, o Yale, is not a Darwinian, or he is not in full sympathy with Darwin's views. He says: "There is no question, first, that geological time has been of vast length; second, that there is an historical order in the rocks of the globe, and that the process of the world's creation may be, to a large extent, read in the rocks; and third, that there has been a system of progress in the earth's living species from the simpler forms of earlier time to man. But, while adopting these conclusions in common with all geologists, I have no faith in the Darwinian scheme gists, I have no faith in the Darwinian scheme of deriving man through gradual development upward from the monkey, or of evolving a system of life through 'natural selection.' I de-plore the misuse of science in the support of materialistic views, not uncommon among those who adopt the Darwinian hypothesis. At the same time I grieve, for the sake of the bible and religion, that the discussions relating to scientific views and men should be so often intersper-ed with abusive epithets, and so often presented by those who are ignorant of the sciences they are attempting to set right."

CHANGE OF COLOR IN ANIMALS. - Certain animais possess the power of changing their color at will, or according to the circumstances in which they are placed. This is convincingly shown in some recent experiments made by M. Pouchet, a French investigator. He chose as his subject the Palamon serratus, a species of prawn or crab. These prawns, when brought ashore by the fishermen, have a rose or dark lily color; but if they are put into porcelain vessels with black or white bottoms, they will assume colors wholly unlike. Those in the white dish become yellowish, almost colorles, as if they had just shed their skin; those in the dark colored dish assume a brownish red hue dark colored dish assume a brownish red hue If they are changed, the pale into the black vessel, and vice versa, they again alter their color, in correspondence with their surroundings. The change of a pale one to a dark tint was more rapid than the reverse. Thus, under favorable circumstances, a yellow, red, or rose-colored *Palamon* can be created.

Poscelain.—The modern porcelain of China compared with the antique wares, shows the art has much declined. The biscuit is not so white and pure, and the glaze is rougher. The colors, too, are less bright. The materials employed now are clay, quartz, steatite and glaze. The whole of the modern Chinese ware is made at King the Chinese ware is made. The whole of the modern Chinese ware is made at King-teh-Chen, where the potteries were first established about 900 years ago. At present there are about 120 furnaces employed—about half the original number. Of the enamels, the cloisonne is still made at Pekin; and the enamels bear comparison with the ancient. Some of the best designs in effective specimens of hand, not molded work, are very artistic. A lady, Miss Barlow, in Staffordshire, has excelled in surafilto, ornamented designs in gray clay. violet, blue, olive, green, etc. The mode of firing and the material adopted rendered the tints mottled and more artistic. Lavatory fit-tings constitute a branch of pottery formerly quite unknown. Two kinds are known. The

systems are built up and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities, how important that it should be kept pure. If it will festering poisons all organic contains vile festering poisons all organic functions are weakened thereby. Settling upon functions are weakened thereby. Settling upon important organs, as the lungs, liver or kidneys, the effect is most disastrous. Hence it behooves every one to keep their blood in a perfectly heal hy condition and more especially does this apply at this particular as ason of the year than at any other. No matter what the exiting cause may be, the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood. Now Dr. Pierce does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent ical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cuie every dis-ease, nor does he so recommend it, on the contase, nor does he so recommend it, on the con-trary there are hundreds of diseases that he ac-knowledg s it will not cure; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of blood disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer He do a not recommend his Discovery cancer. He do s not recommend his Discovery for that diseare, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleaner yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable or mineral. The Golden Discovery is corrented by him to cure the worst forms of Skin Diseases, as all forms of Blotches, Pimples and Eruptions, also all Glandular Swellings, and the worst form of Scrofulons and Ulcerated Source of Neck form on other parts, and all Sorest form of Scrothous and Cherates Sores of Neck, Legs or other parts, and all Sorofulous Diseases, of the Bones, as Whit-Swellings, Fever Sores, Hip Joint and Spinal Diseases, all of which belong to S rofulous dis-

CONFIRMED-HIP JOINT DISEASE CURED

W. GROVE STATION, I.a., July 14. 1872.

Da. Pirroce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—My wife first became lame nine years ago. Swellings would appear and dis appear on her hip, and she was gradually becoming reduced, and her whole system rotten with disease. In 1871, a swelling broke on her hip discharging large quantities, and since that time there are several openings. Have had five doctors at an expense of \$125, who say nothing will do any good but a surgical operation.

July 16, 1873, he writes thus: My wife has certainly received a great benefit from the use of your Discovery, for she was not able to get off the bed and was not expected to live a week when she commenced using it, a year ago. She has been doing most of her work for about six months. Has used twenty bottles and is still using it. Her recovery is considered as almost a miracle, and we attribute it all to the use of your valuable medicine. I can cheerfully recommend it as a blood purifier and strength restorer.

Discovery is sold by druggists.—Com.

S. F. MARKET REPORT.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

WHOLESALE. WEDNESDAY M., July 28, 1875. Eng. Stand Wht.
Neville & Co's.
Hand Sewed.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236.
21236. CANNED GOODS,
AstidPle Fruits
in 28 b cans 2 75 63 2 64
do Table do. 3 50 64 42
Jame & Jellies 3 25 68 4 69
Pickles & gl. — 62 50
Sardines,qr bozi 80 60 1 92
do hf boxes. 20 99—
COAR — Jobbtns.
Australian, 240 9 9 25
Coca Bay. — 610 68
Bellingham Bay. — 36 50
Seattle. — 92 55 611 00
Oumberld, cks. — 625 610
do bulk 16 00 617 98
H. Diablo. 6 25 98 25
Lebigh. — 825 60
West Hartley — 614 68
Sootch. — 615 56
Sootch Carolina. 10 3 14
Cal. Bay,per ton 10 000713 (a)
do Common. 5 000410 (carmen leland. 13 000414 (d)
Liverpool fine. 12 000425 (d)
do coarme20 0002 Castile # B.... 19 @ 13 Common brands. 5 @ 814 Fatter do 7 @ 10 SPICEA.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

WHOLESALE. half the original number. Of the enamels, the cloisonne is still made at Pekin; and the enamels bear comparison with the ancient. Some of the best designs in effective specimens of hand, not molded work, are very artistic. A lady, Miss Barlow, in Staffordshire, has excelled in syrafito, ornamented designs in gray clay. The colors of the designs being turquoise, violet, blue, olive, green, etc. The mode of firing and the material adopted rendered the tints mottled and more artistic. Lavatory fittings constitute a branch of pottery formerly quite unknown. Two kinds are known. The brown glazed stoneware and queensware.

BLOOD DISEASES

The blood being the source from which our systems are built up and from which we derive systems are built up and from WEDSEEDAY M., July 28, 1875. ## 00 | \$225 A | FROVINGON | 13 00 | 918 00 | Cal. Bacoup, L. Shi 16 | Core Hay Middlings ... Oil cake meal ... of Straw, P bale ... of FLOUR.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

WHOLESALE. WEDNESDAY M., July 28, 1875.



DEWEY & CO.

American & Foreign Patent Agents



OFFICE, 224 SANSOME STREET, S. F.

PATENTS obtained promptly; Caveats filed expeditiously; Patent reissues taken out; Assignments made and recorded in legal form; Copies of Patents and Assignments procured; Examinations of Patents made procured; Examinations of Patents made here and at Washington; Examinations made here and at Washington; Examinations made of Assignments recorded in Washington; Examinations ordered and reported by Telegraph; Rejected cases taken up and Patents obtained; Interferences Prosecuted; Opinions rendered regarding the validity of Patents and Assignments; every legitimate branch of Patent Agency Business promptly and thoroughly conducted.

Our intimate knowledge of the various inventions of this coast, and long practice in patent business, enable us to abundantly satisfy our patrons; and our success and business are constantly increasing.

business are constantly increasing.
The shrewdest and most experienced Inventors he shrewdest and most experienced inventors are found among our most steadfast friends and patrons, who fully appreciate our advantages in bringing valuable inventions to the notice of the public through the columns of our widely circulated, first-class journals—thereby facilitating their introduction, sale and popularity.

Foreign Patents.

In addition to American Patents, we secures with the assistance of co-operative agents, claims in all foreign countries which grant Patents, including Great Britain, France, Belgium, Prussia, Austria, Victoria, Peru, Russia, Spain, British India, Saxony, British Columbia, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Mexico, Victoria, Brazil, Bavaria, Holland, Den-mark, Italy, Portugal, Cuba, Roman States, Wurtemberg, New Zealand, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, Brazil, New Grenada, Chile, Argentine Republic, AND EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD where Patents are obtainable

where Patents are obtainable.

No models are required in European countries, but the drawings and specifications should be prepared with thoroughness, by able persons who are familiar with the requirements and changes of foreign patent laws—agents who are reliable and perma-nently established.

Our schedule prices for obtaining foreign pat-ents, in all cases, will always be as low, and in some instances lower, than those of any other responsible agency.

We can and do get foreign patents for inventors in the Pacific States from two to six months (according to the location of the country sooner than any other agents.

Home Counsel.

Our long experience in obtaining patents for Inventors on this Coast has familiarized us with the character of most of the inventions already patented; hence we are frequently able to save our patrons the cost of a fruitless application by pointing them to the same thing already covered by a patent. We are always free to advise applicants of any knowledge we have of previous applications which will interfere with their obtaining a

We invite the acquaintance of all parties connected with inventions and patent right busi-ness, believing that the mutual conference of legitimate business and professional men is mutual gain. Parties in doubt in regard to their rights as assignees of patents, or pur chasers of patented articles, can often receive advice of importance to them from a short

call at our office. Remittances of money, made by individual in-Nemittances of money, made by individual in-ventors to the Government, sometimes mis-carry, and it has repeatedly happened that applicants have not only lost their money but their inventions also, from this cause and consequent delay. We hold ourselves re-sponsible for all fees entrusted to our agency. The principal portion of the patent business of this coast has been done, and is still being

this coast has been done, and is still being done, through our agency. We are familiar with, and have full records, of all former cases, and can more directly judge of the value and patentability of inventions discovered here than any other agents. Situated so remote from the seat of government,

delays are even more dangerous to the invent-ors of the Pacific Coast than to applicants in the Eastern States. Valuable patents may be lost by the extra time consumed in transmit ting specifications from Eastern agencies back to this coast for the signature of the inventor.

Confidential.

We take great pains to preserve secrecy in all confidential matters, and applicants for pat-ents can rest assured that their communi-cations and business transactions will be held strictly confidential by us. Circulars free.

Engravings.

We have superior artists in our own office, and all facilities for producing fine and satisfac-tory illustrations of inventions and machinery, for newspaper, book, circular and other printed illustrations, and are always ready to assist patrons in bringing their valuable is-coveries into practical and profitable use.

DEWEY & CO.,

United States and Foreign Patent Agents, publishers Mining and Scientific Press and the Pacific Rural Press, 224 Sansome St., S. F.

Campo, San Diego Co., Cal., July 3d, 1874.

Messas. Deway & Co.—Gentlemen: To-day I received the patent and other papers of my animal use, that you so successfully worked through the patent: fine for me, for which please accept my best wishes. The chances are that I will have another application for you to make for me before long. I am well satisfied with your manner of doing business, and I think inventors of this coast stand in their own light when they do not put their business into your hands.

I remain yours truly.

A. M. GASS.

Superior Fruit Trees TRUE TO NAME. Shade and Ornamental Trees. Cypress Seedlings. Gum and Pine Trees. ALSO, A GENERAL VARIETY OF NURSERY STOCK. At the Lowest Rates. Trees and Plants securely packed to send T. CORLEY, Mureerys

ARE YOU GOING

THEN USE THE BEST.

THE AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT

Will last three times as long as the best Lead and Oil without Chalking; is of any desired color. Is prepared to immediate application, requiring no Oil, Thinner or Drier, and does not spoil by standing any length time. It is equally as good for inside as outside work; over old work as well as new; in fact where any paint can be used the AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT will be found superior to any other. Any one can apply it who can use a brush, which truly MAKES I'r THE FARMER'S FRIEND.

IT IS JUST THE PAINT FOR THE AGE... It is SOLD BY THE GALLON ONLY.

One Gallon COVERS 20 SQUARE YARDS 2 Coats. For further information send for sample oard and rice list.

MANUFACTURED BY

he California Chemical Paint Company, TYLER BEACH, Pres't. M. C. JEWELL, Sec'y.

Office and Depot-117 Pine street, near Front, Ser-

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.



Advancing years, sick ness, care, disappoint ment, and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, by

long and extensive use has proven that it stope the falling of the hair immediately, often reews the growth, and always surely restores its color,

when faded or gray. It stimulates the nutritive organs o healthy activity, and preserves both the hair and its beauty. Thus brashy, weak or sickly hair becomes closey, pliable and strengthened; lost hair regrows with lively expression; falling hair is checked and stablished: thin hair thickens; and faded or gray hair resume their original color. Its operation is sure and harmless. It cures dandruff, heals all humors, and keeps the scalp cool, clean and soft—under which conditions, diseases of the scalp are impossible.

As a dressing for ladies' hair, the Vison is praised for its grateful and agreeable perfume, and valued for the soft luster and richness of tone it imparts.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

CRANE & BRIGHAM, Wholesale Agents, SAN PRANCISCO.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough. Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption. .



The few compositions, which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words, among not only one, but many nations, must have extraordinary virtues. Perhaps no one ever secured to wide a reputation, or maintained it so long, as Arrar's dear with the confidence of marvel lous cures, that have won to the public about forty years, by a long or it a confidence in its virtues, never equalled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of Coophy, Colde, Community from the Cingray Perconal. Its really robbed those dangerous diseases of their terrors, to a great extent, and gives a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, that is

the Cherny Pectonal, has really robbed those discusses of their terrors, to a great extent, and a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, it well founded, if the remedy be taken in season. Jamily should have it in their closet for the remedy prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering even life is saved by this timely protection. The dent should not neglect it, and the wise will not, it by you for the protection it affords by its timely in sudden attacks.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell Mass. PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Medicine. CRANE & BRIGHAM, Wholesia Agents.

NAN PRANC SCO. CAL.

Real Estate Agency,

T. B. BIGELOW, E. BIGELOW and WM. K. ROWELL.

900 Broadway, OAKLAND.

-BY-

Parties seeking homes or looking for property for investment in this rapidly-growing city, noted for steducational and many other advantages, are invited to call on the above agents, who have a large list of very hoice improved and unimproved property for sale. They also deal in FARMING AND GRAZING LANDS

and invite correspondence from any who may to wish buy or sell this kind of property.

HENRY K. CUMMINGS & CO., Wholesale Fruit and Produce Commission House,

ESTABLISHED 1848.

No. 494 Battery street, southeast corner of Washin San Francisco.