

IMMIGRATION.

THE INCOMING FROM OTHER STATES AND LANDS TO CALIFORNIA IN 1883.

The Work of Unoccupied Lands, and Resources, Our Unsettled Knowledge, and Inviting their Settlement.

Written for the Record-Union by Arthur H. Briggs, President of the Immigration Association of California.

One of the prominent features of the past year is the rapid settlement of the State through immigration. From Siskiyou to San Diego there is marked activity in the filling up of towns and cities, in the exchange of real estate, the building of houses, the opening of new farms, and especially in the settlement of the public lands. There is scarcely a town or city in the State that has not experienced considerable growth during the year 1883. The newspapers from all sections bear testimony to this fact, and also give abundant proof of a rapid increase in the farming population. The Immigration Association of California has done what it could during the past two years toward bringing about the present prosperity of the State. The Association was organized in San Francisco two years ago, under the auspices of the Board of Trade of that city. Its object was not speculative, but to honestly advise, and give free information of the resources and advantages of the State, and especially to learn the amount and character of the lands in California yet owned by the United States and subject to settlement under the homestead and pre-emption laws, and if found suitable for settlement, to invite the immigration of farmers to make homes thereon. As the work became known it gained the confidence of men all over the State. Two hundred business men and transportation companies of San Francisco, Sacramento, and other towns, have become interested in its work and are regular contributors to its support.

A LIST OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

In nearly every county in the State made during the first year and examined with as much speed as the funds at command will permit. The following estimate is made from the records and observations of the immigration office:

Table with columns for Area of California, Area of unoccupied Government land, Area suitable for farming, etc., and a list of counties with their respective areas.

NEW TIMBER TREE FOR CALIFORNIA.

The following letter from Professor Hilgard concerning the English oak as a tree suitable for planting in California, appears in the Mining and Scientific Press of the 22d inst. For some years past the English, German or European oak (Quercus Robur, var. Pedunculata) has been under culture on the experimental grounds of the University, alongside of a large number of other European oaks. Of all these the English oak has shown so much the most rapid and thrifty development in this climate as to render its experimental culture in the western regions of the State a matter of considerable interest. In its native country this oak subserves most of the uses of the Eastern white oak, sharing with the ash most of the general uses of hard woods, and serving in lieu of the American hickories where elasticity and toughness is needed. The rapid growth made by the European oak in the general culture in California has been noticed in the report of the College of Agriculture for 1880, page 68. During the first two seasons the growth made by this oak has been such as to lead to the belief that made by any other, besides throwing out many more branches, the seedlings attaining the height of two or three feet, while the white oak, under the same conditions, over three feet the first season. The latter circumstance explains its remarkable ability to resist drought when once established. But at the same time it suggests the possibility of avoiding the transplanting of the tree from a nursery after the first year, which is a considerable saving, if possible, where the tree is to stay. With a view to a thorough test of the adaptation of this important hard-wood tree to California, a general supply of two-foot acorns have been lately imported. The greater portion of these have been sown in nurseries, with a view to a general distribution of year-old seedlings in 1884. A portion, however, has been reserved for distribution to persons desiring to test the promise of this oak as a forest tree for California, and will be sent out in packages of a dozen, each in a separate paper, and covered with about an inch of earth. The tree thrives best on mellow soils, but has also done well on black adobe when kept mellow during the first season. In any case the soil should be one in which the tree can freely extend its tap-root, upon which its resistance to drought depends, and to insure germination it is well to mulch the surface. Address applications to Professor F. W. Hilgard, Berkeley, Cal.

TWO SOULS.

Each soul has its own better part, And each its own more noble part. Each has its own more noble part, And each its own more better part. Each has its own more noble part, And each its own more better part.

INFORMATION AND IMMIGRANTS.

There have been distributed in the United States and Europe, 100,000 publications descriptive of California, including a map of the State, a general description of the public lands, descriptions of different counties, and miscellaneous publications. There have also been received 4,074 letters, and 4,423 letters written, between November 20, 1882, and November 21, 1883. The total number of immigrants arrived by immigrant trains during the same period is 47,274, of which it is believed about 20,000 went into other States or Territories, leaving upward of 27,000 remaining in California. Perhaps the number of immigrants arriving first-class will balance the number which returned East by immigrant trains, leaving the actual increase in population in the State through immigration from November 20, 1882, to November 21, 1883, above stated. The office registry shows that over 3,000 persons were registered, representing nearly 7,000 individuals. The following nations are represented: England, Germany, Canada, Nova Scotia, France, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Wales, Austria, Armenia, United States, Ireland, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Scotland, Australia and New Zealand. In the countries tributary to Sacramento immigrants have been located in Modoc, Lassen, Shasta, Tehama, Butte, Colusa, Placer, Yolo and El Dorado. Since October 1st an agent of the Association has been sent to Shasta county with several different parties, and has located over sixty persons, representing nearly two hundred persons, who have gone to work in earnest.

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE IN EL DORADO.

The attention which is now being directed by purchasers to the public and other lands on the Georgetown Divide and other portions of El Dorado county, attracted by the almost inexhaustible breadth of timber, precious metals, ores, granite, lime, marble and slate, together with the fertility of the soil and its adaptability to fruit raising, farming and grazing, for which the county is noted, makes a statement of the temperature and rainfall in that region not only one of interest but of special public value at the present time. Such information is also of interest for the purpose of comparing the amount of rainfall at different points in the State. The data below given is furnished to the Record-Union by Mr. Fitzgerald, Secretary of the California Water and Mining Company, from records of observations made at the office of said company, at Georgetown, which place has an altitude of 2,300 feet.

A RIGID EXAMINATION.

Of the United States Land Office records in Shasta, Marysville, Sacramento and Stockton Land Districts shows the following entries from November 1, 1882, to November 1, 1883:

Table with columns for No. of entries, Acres, and other statistics for various locations.

DESCRIPTIONS OF LANDS.

The descriptions of Lassen and Shasta counties and the entire foothill region have been prepared and published and given a wide circulation. The agents of the Central Pacific Railroad in America and Europe have used these descriptions liberally in their publications, thus giving them a still wider circulation. Descriptions of other counties are in preparation. Pamphlets of Butte, Tehama and Colusa are nearly completed. The policy of the Association has been to invite farmers to settle in California, and discourage, rather than encourage, a wage-earning population, thus laying a solid foundation for future work. No rose-colored pictures of the State have been drawn, calculated to deceive the public. In fact, a warning notice, like the following, is sent out with all publications:

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company is offering a new and improved method of settling on the line. The new settler who desires success, begins at bed rock, keeps out of debt, and makes his money in the most profitable and safe manner. He can, within three months, have a good farm, with a house, and a good crop of wheat, and a good stock of cattle and sheep. It is not worth while to have a home in a land where there are no outlets for the products of the soil, and where the farmer can work in comfort every month of the year.

THE WORK IS NOT SCARCELY BEGUN.

It would take about thirty years at the present rate of settling and entering the public lands to exhaust the amount of unsettled land in California. It is not worth while to have a home in a land where there are no outlets for the products of the soil, and where the farmer can work in comfort every month of the year.

THE SOIL OF THE LANDS.

On the east side of the Sacramento river and generally red, often mixed with gravel and stones, but usually very productive. On the west side of the river the lands are found to be more of an adobe character, yet exceedingly productive, and when mixed with the soil formed by the eruptive rocks of the Coast Range, become noted for their fertility. It is believed that thousands of farmers can find good homes here, where grain, fruit, vegetables and stock can be profitably raised. In a few places the orange and lemon have been successfully grown, though as yet it has not been proven that these latter will pay as in some other portions of the State. Almonds, English walnuts and figs will generally yield fair crops, and in certain localities produce abundantly.

MORTUARY STATEMENT.

INTERESTING STATISTICAL INFORMATION AND COMPARISONS BETWEEN DIFFERENT LOCALITIES IN CALIFORNIA.

The Monthly and Annual Mortality in Fourteen Cities and Towns, from Diseases Dependent Upon Local Causes, Etc.—The Death Rate Per Thousand of Population.

The following table exhibits the monthly and annual mortality in fourteen cities and towns of the State by certain prominent causes, usually considered to be more or less directly dependent upon sanitary and climatic conditions, and is compiled from the official records of Dr. F. W. Hatch, Secretary of the State Board of Health. It also gives the death-rate per 1,000 of population per annum. The period included in the report is from December 1, 1882, to November 30, 1883. The populations given are mostly based upon a carefully estimated increase over the census tables of 1880, in some upon the estimates given by the reporters of mortuary data. The estimates are for the first half of 1883, though the population of some of the cities, notably Los Angeles, has doubtless considerably increased since then. A more exact method would probably have been to ascertain the population of each locality on July 1, 1883, but there were no means for obtaining such desired information.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORTS OF DEATHS AND THEIR CAUSES IN THE FOLLOWING CITIES AND TOWNS OF CALIFORNIA.

Table with columns for City and Town, Total Deaths, and various causes of death.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

Table with columns for City and Town, Total Deaths, and various causes of death.

DECEMBER, 1882.

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JANUARY, 1883.

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FEBRUARY, 1883.

Table with columns for City and Town, Total Deaths, and various causes of death.

MARCH, 1883.

Table with columns for City and Town, Total Deaths, and various causes of death.

APRIL, 1883.

Table with columns for City and Town, Total Deaths, and various causes of death.

MAY, 1883.

Table with columns for City and Town, Total Deaths, and various causes of death.

JUNE, 1883.

Table with columns for City and Town, Total Deaths, and various causes of death.

JULY, 1883.

Table with columns for City and Town, Total Deaths, and various causes of death.

AUGUST, 1883.

Table with columns for City and Town, Total Deaths, and various causes of death.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Table with columns for City and Town, Total Deaths, and various causes of death.

OCTOBER, 1883.

Table with columns for City and Town, Total Deaths, and various causes of death.

NOVEMBER, 1883.

Table with columns for City and Town, Total Deaths, and various causes of death.

DECEMBER, 1883.

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TOTAL MONTHS IN 1883.

Table with columns for City and Town, Total Deaths, and various causes of death.

TOTAL MONTHS IN 1882.

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TOTAL MONTHS IN 1881.

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TOTAL MONTHS IN 1880.

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TOTAL MONTHS IN 1879.

Table with columns for City and Town, Total Deaths, and various causes of death.

TOTAL MONTHS IN 1878.

Table with columns for City and Town, Total Deaths, and various causes of death.

LOVE'S CHASE.

"It must be sweet to be in love— At least, so all the maidens prove it. Alas! my heart's so hard," she sighed, "I fear that love will never move it. For, out of books, I cannot find A single love to my mind. 'Twas thought of all the boys I know, And on each one have long reflected; 'Twas since I find they all have faults, Therefore I've every one rejected. She leaning against the window there, A charming picture of despair, Her glowing wavy hair, her eyes, Her full cheeks changing all to leaden; 'Twas since I find they all have faults, Therefore I've every one rejected. But those who know the maid aver That it was I who followed her. —W. H. in Century.

G. W. HANCOCK & CO.

Nos. 629 and 631 J street, Nos. 910 and 922 Seventh st., Sacramento.

FOR NEW YEAR'S.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF— Carving Knives and Forks!

SOME AS LOW AS 99c. PER PAIR.

ROGERS' TEASPOONS.

Best Triple-plate (warranted), for \$1 20 per set.

ROGERS' TABLESPOONS AND FORKS.

Best Triple-plate (warranted), for \$2 40 per set.

JOHN RUSSELL CELEBRATED CUTLERY.

Solid Bone-handle Knives for \$1 50 per set. Lower Grades, with forks, for 75 cents per set.

LARGE TABLE GOBLET FOR 35 CENTS PER SET.

LARGE TABLE TUMBLERS FOR 30 CENTS PER SET.

TURKEY PLATTERS, FROM 50 CENTS UPWARDS.

CAKE SALVERS, FROM 25c. UPWARDS.

WINE GLASSES, 35 CENTS PER SET.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARET, WINE AND CORDIAL GLASSES, IN ALL STYLES AND VARIETIES.

G. W. HANCOCK & CO.'S.

629 & 631 J st., and 920 & 922 Seventh st., SACRAMENTO.

GADWALADER & PARSONS,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS, Corner Third and J streets.

UNION INSURANCE CO. OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine. EDW. CADWALADER, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds and Conveyancer.

HOLMAN, STANTON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!

AND AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS!

MOST POPULAR PLOWS IN AMERICA.

Casaday Gang and Sulky Plows, John Deere Moline Steel Plows, J. I. Case Headers, Engines and Threshers; Tiffin Self-dump Rakes, Hollingsworth Rakes, Thomas Rakes, etc.

FOR SALE FOR CASH!

On the Installment Plan. Dwellings, Stores and Lodging-houses TO LET.

GIVE US A CALL.

HOLMAN, STANTON & CO., Nos. 209, 211 and 213 J street, Sacramento, Cal.

AUCTIONS.

Sherburn & Smith, Auctioneers,

NO. 323 K STREET, SACRAMENTO, Established in 1860. Furniture, Carpets and Oil Cloth, Crockery and Glassware, Stoves, Tinware, Etc.

COMFORTERS!

ONE PIANO, THREE FINE BOOKCASES, A FINE MARQUET WARDROBE, AND— QUITE A NUMBER OF CHROMOS.

HOLBROOK, MERRILL & STETSON,

IMPORTERS OF— Stoves and Metals, Tinners' Stock, PUMPS, WIRE, LEAD, AND IRON PIPE, Plumbers' and Gas Fitters' Goods, GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE.

FOR SALE:

48 Acres of fine Fruit, Vineyard or Grain Land, near the town of Winters, Yolo county. Price, \$3,000; \$1,500 cash.

126 acres of superior Vineyard and Fruit Land, adjoining the town of Sonoma; 18 acres in Vineyard; when in full bearing they yield 5 tons to the acre; fine dwelling with 14 rooms, all modern improvements; good Barn, Carriage Shed, etc.; living stream of clear water runs through the place. The building cost over \$10,000. Price of property, \$25,000. This property needs to be seen to be appreciated.

578 acres, 200 of which are planted to vineyard, with vines of all varieties, from 2 to 5 years old; has an elevation of about 1,000 feet, being above the level for all early frosts; has a fine road built up from the valley; place is mostly surrounded with a stone fence; small dwelling and a good barn; the vineyard is laid out in 5-acre plots, and is one of the finest properties that has been offered for sale. Situated in Sonoma Valley, Sonoma County. Will exchange for city property in part payment.

394 Acres of first quality Grain Land, most all seeded to grain. Has good dwelling, barn, granary, etc.; has a one-half mile frontage on Sacramento river, being one mile below the town of Rio Vista, Solano county. Price, \$60 per acre.

1,280 acres Good Grain Land in Placer county; has good house, barn and outbuildings; all personal property, consisting of 20 horses, 1,650 head of sheep, wagon, harness, stock, cattle and 50 tons of hay, etc.; take part cash. Price, \$35,000.

WILL EXCHANGE FARMING LANDS FOR PROPERTY IN OAKLAND OR SACRAMENTO.

A Large List

CITY PROPERTY!

FOR SALE FOR CASH!

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Dwellings, Stores and Lodging-houses

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REAL ESTATE.

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FROM THE ABOVE TABLE IT WILL BE SEEN THAT SOME OF THE CITIES FELT IN SEND IN THEIR REPORTS FOR CERTAIN MONTHS. FROM THE DATA FURNISHED, THE ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 APPEARS AS FOLLOWS: Los Angeles, 20.28; Chico, 20.04; San Francisco, 18.88; Sacramento, 18.11; Lakeport and vicinity, 18; San Jose, 17.92; Santa Barbara, 16.9; Oakland, 13.66; Stockton, 12.33; Marysville, 9.16; Nevada City, 8; Vallejo, 7.94; Auburn, 5; Grass Valley, 4.

A LEGAL "SURVIVAL."—A singular case of "survival" in the law of the land has just been brought under public notice. For some time ago, Mrs. Weldon applied for and obtained a decree of restitution of conjugal rights. Mr. Weldon provided for her a furnished house, and offered to make her an adequate allowance, but he declined to live under the same roof with her, on the ground that they could not live together without making one another miserable. His wife was dissatisfied with this arrangement, and Sir James Hannen has decided, as he obviously could not help doing, that the husband should be ordered to support his wife. The law is clear, and the husband must obey the order of the Court or go to jail. Surely the law which renders such a decision as this imperative is a very barbarous survival of an ancient custom. The present instance is a case of the kind. It is a case of a woman who has been abandoned by her husband, and who has been ordered to support her husband. The law is clear, and the husband must obey the order of the Court or go to jail. Surely the law which renders such a decision as this imperative is a very barbarous survival of an ancient custom.

THE TOTAL RAIN FALL EACH MONTH AT PLACERVILLE, EL DORADO COUNTY, FROM OCTOBER 1, 1874, TO DECEMBER 15, 1883, AS SHOWN BY METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS KEPT BY THE EL DORADO WATER AND DEEP GRAVEL MINING COMPANY, AND FURNISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, SAMUEL HALE, FOR PUBLICATION IN THE RECORD-UNION, IS AS FOLLOWS: October, 1874, 3.47 inches; November, 5.28 inches; December, 7.23 inches; January, 5.81 inches; February, 4.66 inches; March, 17.33 inches; April, 3.85 inches; May, 1.97 inches; June, 2.89 inches; July, 2.89 inches; August, 2.89 inches; September, 2.89 inches; October, 2.89 inches; November, 2.89 inches; December, 2.89 inches; Total for the year, 54.14 inches. 1881—January, 15.33 inches; February, 1.97 inches; March, 2.89 inches; April, 2.89 inches; May, 2.89 inches; June, 2.89 inches; July, 2.89 inches; August, 2.89 inches; September, 2.89 inches; October, 2.89 inches; November, 2.89 inches; December, 2.89 inches; Total for the year, 28.46 inches. 1882—January, 6.87 inches; February, 1.97 inches; March, 2.89 inches; April, 2.89 inches; May, 2.89 inches; June, 2.89 inches; July, 2.89 inches; August, 2.89 inches; September, 2.89 inches; October, 2.89 inches; November, 2.89 inches; December, 2.89 inches; Total for the year, 32.46 inches. 1883—January, 1.97 inches; February, 1.97 inches; March, 2.89 inches; April, 2.89 inches; May, 2.89 inches; June, 2.89 inches; July, 2.89 inches; August, 2.89 inches; September, 2.89 inches; October, 2.89 inches; November, 2.89 inches; December, 2.89 inches; Total for the year, 28.46 inches.

RECORD OF RAINFALL WAS PREVIOUSLY KEPT BY THE EL DORADO WATER AND DEEP GRAVEL MINING COMPANY AT RESERVOIR HILL, TWO AND ONE-HALF MILES FROM PLACERVILLE, WHICH PRESENTS SOME FIGURES OF INTEREST IN CONNECTION WITH THIS STATEMENT. IT COMMENCED WITH FEBRUARY, 1874, ENDING FEBRUARY, 1877, AND IS AS FOLLOWS: In 1874—February, 7.01 inches; March, 4.77 inches; April, 3.92 inches; May, 2.89 inches; June, 2.89 inches; July, 2.89 inches; August, 2.89 inches; September, 2.89 inches; October, 2.89 inches; November, 2.89 inches; December, 2.89 inches; Total for the year, 32.46 inches. In 1875—January, 1.97 inches; February, 1.97 inches; March, 2.89 inches; April, 2.89 inches; May, 2.89 inches; June, 2.89 inches; July, 2.89 inches; August, 2.89 inches; September, 2.89 inches; October, 2.89 inches; November, 2.89 inches; December, 2.89 inches; Total for the year, 28.46 inches. In 1876—January, 1.97 inches; February, 1.97 inches; March, 2.89 inches; April, 2.89 inches; May, 2.89 inches; June, 2.89 inches; July, 2.89 inches; August, 2.89 inches; September, 2.89 inches; October, 2.89 inches; November, 2.89 inches; December, 2.89 inches; Total for the year, 28.46 inches. In 1877—January, 1.97 inches; February, 1.97 inches; March, 2.89 inches; April, 2.89 inches; May, 2.89 inches; June, 2.89 inches; July, 2.89 inches; August, 2.89 inches; September, 2.89 inches; October, 2.89 inches; November, 2.89 inches; December, 2.89 inches; Total for the year, 28.46 inches. In 1878—January, 1.97 inches; February, 1.97 inches; March, 2.89 inches; April, 2.89 inches; May, 2.89 inches; June, 2.89 inches; July, 2.89 inches; August, 2.89 inches; September, 2.89 inches; October, 2.89 inches; November, 2.89 inches; December, 2.89 inches; Total for the year, 28.46 inches. In 1879—January, 1.97 inches; February, 1.97 inches; March, 2.89 inches; April, 2.89 inches; May, 2.89 inches; June, 2.89 inches; July, 2.89 inches; August, 2.89 inches; September, 2.89 inches; October, 2.89 inches; November, 2.89 inches; December, 2.89 inches; Total for the year, 28.