WHERE TO GO.

THE SUMMER RESORTS OF CALIFORNIA—ROUTES TO THEM.

Some Account of the Charms of Mountain and Lake Scenery in this State.

[FIRST PAPER.]

The visitor to California has two purposes in view, or one of two. He either comes to spy out the land and locate a home, and at the same time to see its curiosities, or solely for the latter purpose. In any case his motive is commendable. If he comes to locate a home, we claim that he has visited the most available and promising part of creation, and that central and northern California are the best of that, where his energy will be best applied and yield the largest measure of good to himself and his fellow-men, and the broadest pleasure and most complete human happiness. There is no field of

HUMAN ACTIVITY

That he may not engage in here, and no sort of tickling of the belly of earth that he may not profitably employ in these sections. Assuming that he comes to see our wonders and to feast his soul upon the glories of our scenery, or to rest his weary body and rehabilitate his wasted physical energies at our watering places and health-restoring resorts, this article is prepared by the RECORD-UNION, and those to follow, for his information; not, however, as a dissertation upon or comparison of points of interest, but as a brief guide in the form of a rapid glance at the points and objects of chief interest in this State, that the tourist may easily plan his routes and estimate how best, to gratify his own tastes, he can parcel out his time in California. We do not pause to dwell upon the wonderful variety and

BEAUTY OF OUR SCENERY,

Or the prodigious character of our natural wonders. It must suffice to say that not in the mountains of New England, the glories of the Blue Ridge, the attractions of the Atlantic shores, the marvels of the Rocky Mountains, the grandeur of the National Park, the splendors of the Adirondacks, the promise of the Virginia, or any Western springs, the charms of the Southern coasts, or the lake delights of the northwest, are there any wonders, charms or attractions to rival successfully those California has to offer in the majestic glories of the higher Sierras, the sublimity of the Pacific coast, the superb valleys, the magnificence of our forests, and the awful grandeurs of our glacial and waterworn gorges, or the delights and promises of our health-giving springs and healing waters. But the tourist must not expect to find all the comforts, elegances or conveniences that meet him at the resorts of the older States, where age, lavish outlay of money, and assured patronage have made the pleasure spots of the Atlantic coast so attractive. We offer him nature

IN HER NEWER ROBES,

Mountain and plain, sea coast and spring, where the art of man has but little encroached upon the wild free charms of virgin nature. In indicating the routes to the natural wonders of California, and sketching the attractions at the chief of these, we have drawn not only upon our knowledge of the location, and the experience of a quarter of a century in the State, but upon all available reliable sources of information, and upon none so much as the admirable and thoroughly reliable hand-book, edited by the graceful and accomplished writer, Major Ben. C. Truman, whose "Tourist's Illustrated Guide" should be in the hands of all visitors, and upon the statements of which they may implicitly rely. The third and latest edition of this work is issued from the press of H. S. Crocker & Co., San Francisco and Sacramento, and bears the indorsement of the Southern Pacific Company, over whose lines of travel most tourists will pass.

YOSEMITE.

The Yosemite Valley, the supremest of our natural wonders and unquestionably the grandest of all continental scenery, is reached by rail and stage. By the first from either end of the State over the Southern Pacific lines to Madera, thence by a branch line twenty-two miles, from which terminus a short stage route leads to Clark's, and thence into the valley, the entire trip taking but a little over twenty-four hours from either Sacramento or San Francisco. The staging is only about thirty-six miles in all, and is over one of the loveliest mountain routes possible to imagine. It will be a choice to enter by way of Inspiration Point, and thus reach the floor of the valley in coach, or to go from Clark's along the highest ridge of the Sierras to Glacier Point, where is obtainable unquestionably the rarest view of the wonderful panorama of waterfall, gorge, valley and snow-capped mountain hights; thence descending into the valley by trail. In the estimation of many this latter is the preferable route, since it obviates the necessity of climbing the trail to Glacier Point at a later date in the visit, for one must view the valley from this unequaled vantage point. In our visit we preferred the ascent and the descent, each disclosing to us new wonders. But both tastes may be accommodated by coming into the valley by one route and going out by the other. There are other methods of reaching the valley. One is to leave the rail at Merced and stage it via the historic old mining town, Mariposa, to Clark's, seventy-eight miles. Another is to depart from the city of Stockton by rail to Milton, thirty miles, thence stage it over a picturesque and interesting route to the valley, eighty-eight miles, passing en route one of the famous groves of big trees. A slight variation of this route takes the tourist by stage through still another of the groups of mammoth trees, concerning the size of which it has been found impossible to convince the Eastern visitor save by ocular demonstration. Of these we shall speak later. As routes of travel are now arranged it is not a long, a tedious or an expensive

TRIP TO YOSEMITE.

We have yet to meet one who has made it and regretted either the outlay or the necessary fatigue. It has grown into an aphorism that words cannot depict the glories of Yosemite, and so many have confessed their ignominous failure in the effort to do it, that the bare recital of this fact will suffice to sufficiently awaken the fancy of the stranger, and excite his wildest curiosity. It may, however, be said that it is the one bit of scenery on the footstool of the Creator concerning which no expectation whatever will suffer disappointment. The valley is a narrow gorge, deep between almost perpendicular walls of rock, and shaped somewhat like the letter S, and is about six miles in length. It is less than a mile in width. The floor of the valley is about 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. This floor is well wooded, is bisected longitudinally by the Merced river, flowing here in crystal purity, and is provided with fine roads and good trails. These latter wind up and about the walls of the valley to the various points of superior view. The roads and trails are owned by the State, and the carriers thereon, as well as the places of entertainment and supply in the valley, are regulated in their charges and the accommodations afforded by a Commission of the State, and thus imposition upon the traveler is well nigh impossible. When it is attempted, there is ready appeal to the Guardian, who resides in the valley, and prompt remedy is applied. The State is now engaged in building a fine hotel in the valley to insure the greater comfort of visitors and the best accommodations possible in so remote a place, where the seasons of production are exceedingly brief, and the carrying in of supplies laborious and necessarily at heavy cost. It is not the purpose to dwell upon the stupendous vertical lift of the walls of the valley, the awful depths of the gorges, the marvels of its waterfalls or the glories and expanse of views from

ITS LOFTY POINTS

Of observation; nor yet of its superb mountains, that lift their snow-crowned peaks about it, as if to guard the sacred spot from profanation. All these would consume more of space than we can afford in an article intended only to give the visitor some idea of how to reach the valley and enjoy himself therein, and to assure him that the scenery has in no wise been exaggerated, or the colors of imagery regarding it at all too heavily laid on, in any of the hundreds of descriptions written of it. Perhaps General Grant's expression, as he stood on Glacier Point, may convey some adequate idea of the sublimity of the view. Being asked, as he stood silent, wrapped in contemplation of the glories laid out before and below and above him, what he thought of it all, he replied, in a low tone, full of tremulous emotion, "Hush! hush! It would be profane to attempt to speak of it as it deserves; it cannot be done!" Said the Duke of Sutherland: "I have traveled much, and have seen most of the natural wonders of earth. I have seen none that either equal or approach near to this." In visiting Yosemite one of course takes in, either coming or going, the Mariposa grove of big trees. They are distant but a few miles from Clark's Station, on the Yosemite road, and from which there is a good line of stages, carrying at moderate fares. Whoever visits either the valley or the groves should carry warm wraps, for morning and evening wear, as early morn and early eve are cold, while noonday is generally warm. The dews fall heavily, and warm underclothing is necessary. Completely enveloping linen dusters, for both ladies and gentlemen, are desirable, and heavy shoes—calfskin—and some coarse clothing, for the trail-riding and the foraging expeditions, are essential. One can "do"

YOSEMITE IN A DAY,

But most unsatisfactorily. If no more time than that can be given we would advise the intending visitor to refrain from undertaking the trip at all. It is little short of an insult to nature to attempt to comprehend her beauty in this spot by a rush through parts of the valley in a single day. At the least three days are needed to visit the summit of the walls, the foot of the Yosemite triple fall, the most beautiful of all, the Nevada falls, Vernal fall, Mirror lake, Bridal Veil fall and the half dome, and we are in doubt whether any but the most robust could do thus much of sight-seeing in so short a period and be fit for the return trip. One needs a week to take in Cloud's Rest, Eagle Point, the brow of El Capitan and to catch a glimpse of the distant Illouette fall. But, after all, the views from Glacier and Inspiration Points, the ride to Nevada fall, the after dinner jaunt to the Bridal Veil fall, the ride about the floor of the valley, the visit to the foot of Yosemite triple fall—easily made on foot in an hour from either of the three hotels in the valley—restful ease in the evening in the refreshing cool of the enchanted spot, some fern and moss gathering, some casting of the fly for the wary fish of the Merced, some botanizing, an ante-breakfast ride to Mirror lake, a glance at the Royal Arches and the North Dome from the floor of the valley, will give one a comprehensive and satisfying idea of the wonders of the charmed spot where God has builded His chiefest temple, and this may all be done without fatigue in three days' time—but it should be spread over a week of days.

BIG TREES.

One of the important curiosities to the stranger in California is the grove of big trees—properly the groves. There are eight main and several lesser ones. The stories concerning them are at the East generally accepted as greatly exaggerated. In truth, they are not. The groves lie between latitudes 36° and 38° 15' mainly. From north to south, the groves are the Calaveras, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Crane Flat, Mariposa, Kings and Kaweah Rivers, North Fork Tule River, and South Fork Tule River. Those mostly visited are the Calaveras, the Mariposa and the Tuolumne. The Calaveras and Mariposa are best visited because there are accommodations provided for tourists at one and near the other, and the groves are the largest of all. The Mariposa and Calaveras groves are typical of all. There are two divisions of the Mariposa—the upper and lower. The elevation is about 6,500 feet above sea level. The groves are under the control of the Commissioners of the Yosemite Yolley, and are most easily accessible from Clark's Station, on the Yosemite route, via the Southern Pacific rails. Or if one enters Yosemite valley from other directions, he can most easily reach the grove by stage route to Clark's, and thence to the trees. While the *Sequoias gigantea* are by all odds the largest trees in the world, there are some gigantic monarchs of the forest in the coast mountains of San Francisco of the redwood variety—*Sequoia sempervirens*—and of which we shall speak later on. In the Calaveras grove there is found an admirable retreat from the turmoil of the world. All the surroundings invite to repose. The accommodations for guests are good, and the place is much frequented by pleasure-seekers. There are here ten trees that are 30 feet in diameter, and seventy between 15 and 30 feet. The trees are from 140 to 450 feet in hight. In the hollow of one nineteen horseman may ride their steeds. Through one for two hundred feet one may easily ride his horse, as the tree is prone on the ground. The loftiest trees were those of which only remnants are to be seen, as they have been prostrated, and portions of them destroyed, but trees exceeding 320 feet in hight are standing. Over the stump of one of the trees a pavilion has been erected, and on the floor thirty-two dancers can be accommodated. The route to the Calaveras grove is via rail from San Francisco or Sacramento to Stockton; thence by rail to Milton, 28 miles; thence by stage to the Grove, 44 miles. Or by rail to Lodi, thence by narrow-gauge and by stage to the Grove. These are delightful rides in the vicinity, unapproachable fine air, beautiful scenery, and hunting and fishing in great variety.

In the Mariposa upper grove are 365 trees of *Sequoia gigantea* variety, in an area of 3,700 by 2,300 feet, that are one foot in diameter or over, thus showing the trees to be reproductive still. The tallest standing tree in the Mariposa groves is 268 feet, diamater 33 feet.

MOUNTAIN LAKES.

Chief among the attractive and health-giving resorts of California are her mountain lakes, and chief among these is Tahoe, formerly known as Lake Bigler. Leave the Central Pacific Railroad at Truckee, and comfortable stages will be found in readiness to convey passengers, for a small fee, over the twelve miles of delightful roadway, romantic at every turn, to this splendid sheet of water, set like a pearl in the mountain hights, and in whose almost fathomless waters are to be found fishes of rarest beauty and finest food quality. The lake is of unparalleled purity and crystal-line beauty. Its surroundings are of the most charming scenic character. It lies in the bosom of the Sierras at an altitude of 6,216 feet. It is twenty-five miles in length and from twelve to fourteen miles in width. At the lake, the days in the tourist season, are warm and balmy, the nights uniformly cool and invigorating. So varied and delightful is the scenery, that one may spend here a month, and not then, however diligent, explore all its wonders. The view from Tahoe City is one of great beauty and full of poetic inspiration. Lofty mountains rise to hights from 8,000 to 10,000 feet; interspersed are beautiful stretches of valley and woodland, and deep shaded and broad sunny valleys clothed in the richest vestments of prolific floral growth. Among the chief points of interest about the lake are Emerald Bay, Hot Springs, Idlewild, Meek's Bay, Glenbrook, Rowlands, Tallac, Crystal Bay, Cornelian Bay, McKinney's, Phipps', Sunnyside. There plies upon the lake an excursion steamer to convey visitors to all points of interest on the shores. For those interior from shore, stages and private conveyances are provided. The hotel accommodations are good at all the chief points of stoppage, and boating and fishing facilities are everywhere provided in plenty. From May to October the air is delightfully bracing and invigorating. Fishing is best in June, July and September. Brook trout are plentiful at the head of the Truckee river, which is one of the fairest streams of the country, and takes its rise at the lake. Hunting is plentiful, game being abundant, and even bears are not uncommon.

DONNER.

On the return from Tahoe, the tourist should visit Donner Lake, a gem nestling in the mountains a half hour's drive from Truckee, and above the margin of which the line of the Central Pacific Railroad winds along the mountain side. The lake is three miles long and one mile and a half wide, and the waters are of equal purity with those of Tahoe. Their depth is 450 feet. The shores are surrounded by pine and tamarack forests. Mountain trout is plentiful. Bierstadt has made this lake the subject of one of his most successful and striking great pictures. From San Francisco, to Truckee, the point of departure for Lakes Tahoe and Donner, it is 271 miles, or 181 from Sacramento. The Eastern tourist frequently stops over at Truckee on his way into the State, and visits Tahoe and Donner lakes first, and also often takes into his excursion Weber lake, distant from Truckee 26 miles by stage route, a beautiful sheet of water in the heart of the Sierras, at an altitude of 6,925 feet. It is nearly circular, and is about a mile in diameter. Around the lake is a glorious drive. A little distance off is Weber Lake Falls, and near by are Observation Peak, Lake-of-the-Woods, Meadow Lake Pass, White Rock Peak, and other points of inspiring interest. There is a good hotel at the lake for forty or fifty people. The climate is simply perfect from May to October, the fishing and hunting the best, and the scenery superb.

INDEPENDENCE LAKE.

Sixteen miles from Truckee is Independence Lake, two and a half miles long by three-quarters of a mile wide. The fish of these waters are mainly silver and speckled trout. The mountain scenery of the section is simply unsurpassed. The hotel facilities are good for forty or fifty people. While in the Central Sierras, on the line of the Central Pacific, the tourist should visit Soda Springs, leaving the road at Soda Springs Station, near the Summit, and staging thence some twelve miles down the romantic canyon of the American river to near the falls of the river, where the springs are located. A hotel is kept open there in the summer. The accommodations for camping also are excellent, while those who prefer the hotel will find good accommodation. The hunting and fishing are fine, and the scenery is deemed by artists to be of the best on the coast, as it certainly is of the most romantic. The climate is delightful in all respects, and from June to late in October is a perfect blessing to the tired, worn and weary. The locality is delightfully calm and restful, and the attractions innumerable.

LATE MAGAZINES.

From D. Appleton & Co., New York, we have the "Popular Science Monthly" for June. Among the leading papers are these: "Evolution Bounded by Theology," by W. D. Le Sueur, B. A.; "An Economic Study on Mexico," by Hon. David A. Wells; "What May Animals Be Taught?" by M. J. Delbœuf; "Primitive Clocks," by Frederic G. Mather; "The Factors of Organic Evolution," by Herbert Spencer; "Ethnology of the Blackfoot Tribes," by Horatio Hale; "Rafinesque," by Professor David Starr Jordan; "Counting Unconsciously," by Prof. W. Preyer; "The Millennium of Madness," by Felix L. Oswald, M. D.; "The Principles of Domestic Fireplace Construction" (illustrated), by T. Pridgin Teale, F. R. C. S.; "Scratching in the Animal Kingdom," by Prof. Samuel Lockwood; "The Poisons in Spoiling Food," by Julius Stinde; "Sketch of George Engelmann, M. D.," (with portrait).

The place of honor in "Cassell's Family Magazine" for June is given to the serial "A Willful Young Woman," one of the best stories. The other serial, "Lyndon of High Cliffe," comes to an end in this number. "The Cruise of a Spendthrift," is an interesting account of a scientific cruise in Liverpool Bay. Mr. Froude's visit to "Oceana" is discussed, and there is a portrait of the historian given. "The Philosophy of Stocking Darning," is an amusing and practical paper by A. M. Hellier, followed by a careful description of the Bodleian Library at Oxford. A lover of archery contributes a paper on that delightful pastime. "A New Peep at Old Florence" has much that is entertaining in it, and there are pretty poems, graceful stories, bright pictures, an unusually well-filled "Gatherer."

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

Jacob Small has commenced suit in the Superior Court against Mary Small, his wife, to compel her to provide for him.

Monday will be a legal holiday and business will be generally suspended. Including Sundays this will make seven holidays this month.

An elegantly-appointed Chinese restaurant on Clay street has been sold by auction, in consequence of hard times among the Celestials.

Bishop Kip says that when he came to California there was but one Episcopal clergyman in California, now there were fifty-seven churches and seventeen parsonages in the State.

A check for $150 has been received by Mitchell Phillips from Congressman C. N. Felton in aid of the poor families rendered homeless by the Brannan-street fire, and was given to Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, who has charge of the work of relief.

Several days ago a Union cigar-dealer bought 10,000 cigars from a Chinese at 20 Dupont street, all of which were stamped with the blue label of the International Association. The Cigar-makers' International Union is trying to find where the heathen secured the labels.

Sheriff Hopkins has suspended deputies Coghlan and Montaigne, who were on guard in the lower part of the jail when the escape was made on Thursday. All avenues of escape from the city have been covered, and it is believed the escapes will be taken in a day or two.

The Management Committee of the Twentieth Grand Army Encampment has decided that no more than $6 per day be paid to musicians, and $12 for leaders. Unless the bandmasters accept these figures there will be no musicians engaged. It is understood that they demand $9 a man and double for leaders.

Judge Lawler has granted Rosabella M. Morris, known in theatrical business as Rose Wood, a divorce from Lewis Morris, known as Lewis Morrison, on the ground of infidelity. Mrs. Morris complained of her husband's improper association with other women in nearly every city from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

In the matter of the application of the widow of Peter Donahue for a monthly family allowance out of the income of the estate, the several attorneys for all parties in interest appeared before Judge Coffey, and announced that they had agreed upon the sum of $2,500 per month. Accordingly the Judge ordered that that sum be set apart by the executors, monthly, and paid to the widow for the purpose stated.

Susie Williams, tired of life and anxious to end a career that since her marriage to Thomas H. Williams has been full of trouble, turned on the gas in her apartment and awaited results. When the smell was noticed her friends got into the room and applied restoratives which saved her life. This is how the story is told by those who have no interest in concealing the truth, but the lady's intimate friends aver that the escape of gas was accidental, and that suicide was not attempted. Mrs. Williams has put her friends to trouble before to explain narrow escapes from death, which, to outsiders, indicated a suicidal mania, but which the family protested were accidents. When she shot herself at Union Island her friends said she was constantly employed in pistol practice.

"Who Pese Dese Local Editors?"

The following rich dialogue is reported as having taken place in one of our principal cities. It explains itself:

Detective Harry Hazen was met recently by a keeper of a beer saloon, who was laboring under considerable apparent excitement. Recognizing Hazen, he stepped up to him with the exclamation:

"Who pese dese wot you calls local editors?"

"They pick up items," said the officer, "dead-head into shows, etc."

"Dey picks up items. I tink so. Is gold watch items? Is sixty tollars items? Hey?" He was asked to explain what he meant, which he did as follows:

"Dis morning I was drinking lager mit mine friends all der wile in mine saloon, and in gomes a young man wat dere never was already—and he pulls out a little sheepskin pook and a lead pencil, and he says he pese local editors and wants me to tell him all vot dere wos pout the row mit mine peer saloon last night. I asked him wot kind of business he was to in that row, py tam, wot kind o' right? Und he says he reports um in de papers. So I tell him all wot I don't know pout the rows vot some rowdies tried to kick out of mine saloon last night. Und my poarders gets around and dells more thing vot I recollects, and de nice young man, he sticks em down in his sheepskin pook mit his lead bencil. Den he trinks glass lager, which he don't let himself pay for, py tam (I felt sure as never was he be one little newspaper fellow when he didn't make pay mid my lager; but dat makes notting tefference; der's no principle in dat), und den he goes out, and I don't sees him again all de wile. Den one of my boarders he finds himself stolen away from his gold watch, py tam; und neighbor Schmitt he found sixty tollar wat he hadn't got."

"The nice young man, who pretended to be a local editor, was a pickpocket," said Hazen, "who took that means to carry on his trade, and he succeeded pretty well if he got a gold watch and sixty dollars."

"I tinks he succeeded pretty well, mine Got! De next time a man gomes in my saloon mit his tam sheepskin pencil and lead pook, und says he is a local editors, py tam he don't come in."

The population of London, it is said, now exceeds every other city, ancient or modern, in the world. New York and all its adjacent cities combined are not equal to two-thirds of it. Scotland, Switzerland and the Australian colonies each contain fewer souls, while Norway, Servia, Greece and Denmark have scarcely half so many. Yet at the beginning of the present century the population of all London did not reach 1,000,000.

Professor Lesley, the geologist of Pennsylvania, declares both oil and natural gas to be "temporary, evanescent products, sure to be exhausted and disappear."

STRENGTHEN your muscles, and make your limbs firm and elastic by using St. Jacobs Oil.

ORANGE CULTURE.

CLEARING AND PLANTING IN THE HIGHER FOOTHILLS.

The Organization and Work Accomplished by the Auburn Orange-Growers' Association.

AUBURN, Cal., May 27, 1886.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: The citrus fair at your city last January set many of our good citizens thinking about orange culture in Placer county. Our people surprised themselves at the exhibit they made. It was known that many oranges were grown at Newcastle, Penryn, Ophir and Auburn; but except the first-named place it was mostly by way of house yard adornment. It was also known that a few bearing trees lived in Colfax till within a few years back, when they were killed by an unusual frost and lack of care by the owner, who seemed to think that they would go sooner or later as a certainty, and who took it as a freak of nature that they had lived so long. Now it is thought that with a more favorable location, and even a moderate amount of care, the Colfax trees, at an elevation of 2,400 feet in the Sierras, would still be alive and fruiting.

The failure of Mr. Birdsall's orange ranch near Rocklin—a costly experiment—was also a warning to our sanguine lovers of the golden fruit; but careful observers noted that a more unfavorable spot for an orange grove could hardly be selected than that on which Mr. Birdsall's grove was planted. It was black, rich ground, it is true, but it was cold, low and moist in part. It is now known that in a few unfavorable spots within two miles east of Rocklin, by reason of peculiar conformation of ground, sheltered from air currents, peaches invariably are killed by late frosts, while the hills and ridges only a few rods away have a perfect climate for an inexhaustible supply of all kinds of fruit.

With these experiments in orange-growing in the high reaches of the foothills before us, about a dozen citizens of Auburn met on February 1st to discuss the orange problem. Previous failures were noted, and also subsequent success by numerous growers in the county. It was finally determined to organize an association of ten shares and plant immediately. The second meeting was held on February 7th, when the ten shares were subscribed, and an assessment of $200 per share was levied and paid in. On February 9th a permanent organization was effected, by the election of J. A. Filcher as President; Arthur Boardman, Vice-President; O. W. Hollenbeck, Treasurer; W. B. Lardner, Secretary; and a Board of Directors, consisting of Arthur Boardman, Geo. J. Morgan and W. B. Lardner. At our fourth meeting on February 13th, our by-laws and articles of agreement and rules were adopted, containing ten sections, and were duly signed by the members of the association.

Our land, forty-four acres, after considerable search, was selected on the Auburn and Rattlesnake bridge road, some five or six miles south of Auburn. It is in the same neighborhood as the Hector and Boles cherry orchards; at a greater elevation from the American river, but still within its warming influence. The spot on the ranch selected for the first planting was five acres, sheltered on the northwest and east by the high ridges and sloping to the south. This land when purchased was covered with a dense growth of chaparral and underbrush; also with pines, large and small, white and live oak, buckeye, etc. Being pushed for time, the clearing, grubbing, plowing and harrowing cost $35 per acre.

In the meantime Mr. James Curry, a faithful and experienced orchardist, was hired at $600 per annum to superintend the ranch. During the last week of March and the first week in April 585 trees were planted—400 navels, and the rest divided between Mediterranean sweet, St. Michael and Konahs. These were set out in diamond shape, twenty feet apart, with triangles, and forming straight rows in several directions. The general surface of the five acres is rolling, with one side low and having a substratum of clay soil, which held the late heavy rains, and some of the trees planted there were removed to higher ground, after being set out a week or two. This was done without apparent injury to the trees. This portion will be thoroughly drained before being planted to oranges another year; or, perhaps, will be planted with Bartlett pears.

Including the first breaking, the ground has been plowed three times—the last time ten inches deep; was harrowed after first plowing, and has been cultivated three times with an Acme cultivator. It is now in perfect condition. Naturally a rich granite soil, having plenty of leaf mold, well covered with ashes from the burned wood and brush, and thoroughly cultivated, a shovel handle can be pushed into the ground easily ten to twelve inches. At this date there is abundance of moisture in the soil an inch or two below the surface. Irrigating water will not be used for two weeks. About the 1st of June it is the intention to plant watermelons between the rows of trees, and by State Fair time "sizable" melons are expected for exhibition.

And lastly, about the trees (?). They are doing well, but the puddled trees not so well as the bagged ones. Many have shoots nine inches long, this year's growth, and about one-fourth of the most forward trees are in blossom. The old leaves were stripped from the trees at planting; all surplus wood cut off, and the stumps waxed. The jack-rabbits barked a few trees, but a wash of dissolved assafœtida stopped their depredations. Only a very small per centage can be called dead. With a few the top is dead, but sprouts are coming from above the bud, with an occasional one below the bud. All this can be determined better a month hence, as the orange is a wayward tree, and may stand dormant for a month, and then send shoots out, and force them upward as fast as corn or dock leaves grow. The stock may die without apparent cause but sprout from near the bud or graft, or in as mysterious a manner, die entirely, but the impression is gaining that with reasonable care an orange root is very tenacious of life. We have learned much in one short season. Under favorable circumstances hardly a tree need be lost. Our trees came from southern California in carload bulk; were stored in a shed for some two weeks awaiting preparation of ground, and were hauled to the ranch over a rough road about the time of our first north wind. There the most of them remained till set. Taken all together, the trees had a "rough deal," owing to unlooked-for delays and mishaps.

Considering the circumstances the members of the association are perfectly satisfied so far with results. To emphasize their confidence, they met on the 3d inst., voted the third thousand dollars in assessment, and ordered the purchase of a small tract of land in addition, on which to build a house for the Superintendent. Yesterday a sightly ridge containing over five acres was purchased for $35 per acre, for this object. This adjoins the original tract, and faces nine hundred and forty feet on the public road, giving a choice building site and additional orange land if desired. The original 44 acres cost $900. Let the reader note the rise in price on the second purchase.

It is the intention to build a house immediately on this newly-purchased tract. It is also the intention to plant from five to ten acres more in oranges next spring, keeping the orchard in a square as near the irrigating ditch as the general lay of the land will permit. The trees will be forced in growth by thorough cultivation and judicious use of water, till about September 1st, when they will be allowed to harden for winter. This is a short history of the Auburn Orange Growers' Association of less than four months from the first meeting, and 103 days from the permanent organization. Yours truly,

SUNNY VALE.

CHIPS OF SCIENCE.

A process has been patented for making paper pulp from the refuse of hulled cotton seed.

Proctor argues that every celestial body must at some time pass through a life-supporting period.

By a Japanese process seaweed is made into a paper so transparent that it may be substituted for window glass.

Recent observations indicate the existence of a submarine volcanic crater between the Canary Islands and the coast of Portugal.

It has been demonstrated that the caterpillars are affected by magnetic currents, which hinder their development and even kill them.

A mass of lead in an elevated furnace in Paris was completely dissipated by a stroke of lightning, no trace of the metal being found afterward.

There is no patch of the moon's visible surface half a mile square that is not accurately mapped, according to Prof. Young, while the earth contains immense tracts, as in Central Africa, which have never been surveyed.

A water-proof varnish consists of two kilogrammes of melted bitumen poured into a receptacle heated by a mild fire; add, while continually stirring, 500 to 600 grams of benzine, 200 to 300 grams of turpentine and 200 to 300 grams of lampblack.

The Maluva tree of Central India (*Bassia latifolia*) bears flowers which are now being exported to Europe for their sugar, of which they contain more than half their weight. The tree resembles the oak, and a single specimen sometimes bears a ton of flowers.

The Captain of an Australian schooner, T. H. Griffiths, reports the setting fire of his vessel by a meteorite on December 12th, while in latitude 23° 53' north and longitude 143° 26' west. No shock was felt, but two or more hot metallic pieces as large as a man's hand were picked up.

A recipe for rendering paper as tough as leather consists in mixing chloride of zinc with the pulp in course of manufacture. The greater the degree of concentration of the zinc solution the tougher the paper. It can be used for making boxes, combs, for roofing, and even for making boots.

For copying printing matter, dampening the surface with a weak solution of acetate of iron, and pressing in an ordinary copying press is recommended. Old writing may also be copied on unsized paper if wetted with a weak solution of sulphate of iron, mixed with a small quantity of solution of sugar.

An ingenious Parisian, M. Adrian Gacon, has patented a blasting powder which provides a new explosive compound intended to have the force of dynamite without its extra-hazardous properties. The compound consists of a mixture of nitrate of potash or nitrate of soda with sulphur ashes and tannin.

It has happened, said Disraeli, that inquisitive men examining with a flambeau ancient sepulchers which have just been opened, the fat and cross vapors engendered by the corruption of the dead, kindled as the flambeau approached them, to the great astonishment of the spectators, who frequently cried out "a miracle!" This sudden inflammation, although very natural, has given room for the belief that perpetual lamps were placed in the tombs of the ancients.

Industries of the New South.

Northern capital has done much in the last few years to develop the industries and resources of the new South. New York and Philadelphia have not only furnished a large amount of this capital, but have also provided the principal market for the products of many of the Southern manufactories. Of late, the manufacture of cotton goods in the South has made immense strides, until today certain lines of goods in the South which Southern buyers formerly sought in Northern markets, are now almost exclusively supplied by the mills in the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee and Mississippi. The products of these mills are mainly cotton yarns, and the coarser and heavier grades of unbleached muslins, colored goods, tickings, towels, grain bags, etc. On account of the abundance of water power, the proximity of the cotton fields and the consequent low price of raw material and cheapness of labor, these goods can be made to great advantage at the South. The scarcity of skilled labor, however, has prevented the manufacture of the finer grades of fabrics, such as are produced by the best Northern mills, but some of the mill owners are contemplating the securing of skilled help and the manufacture of the best grades of goods, with a view to send them to Northern markets. The yarns produced are of a very good quality, and find their principal market in Philadelphia. The total spinning industries of the South are equal to about one-tenth of the same interests in the North. In the one case the annual consumption of cotton being about 200,000 bales per annum, in the other about 2,000,0000. Philadelphia capital has gone into the cotton mills of the South to a great extent. The old school of Southern planters, who still cling to the belief that the South can grow rich and prosperous by raising cotton at ten cents a pound and paying the men who labor for them $6 a month and rations, still close their ears to the din of hammers and the roar of blast furnaces which are converting their cotton fields into prosperous truck farms. But the South is getting away from this sort of statesmanship and that very quickly.—*U. S. Economist.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Smith's Tonic Syrup.

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER AND AGUE,

Or CHILLS and FEVER,

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. Use no other.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 831 Main st., LOUISVILLE, Ky.
my29-1yTuThS

POND'S EXTRACT
VEGETABLE
PAIN DESTROYER

Hemorrhages, Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause is speedily controlled and stopped.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is cooling, cleansing and Healing.

Catarrh. It is most efficacious for this disease, Cold in the Head, etc. Our "Catarrh Cure" is specially prepared to meet serious cases. Our Nasal Syringe is simple and inexpensive.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured more cases of these distressing complaints than the Extract. Our Plaster is invaluable in these diseases: Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, etc.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the Extract promptly. Delay is dangerous.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Our Ointment is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples Mothers who have once used The Extract will never be without it. Our Ointment is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. In the majority of female diseases the Extract can be used, as is well known, with the greatest benefit. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words, "Pond's Extract," blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other preparation. It is never sold in bulk, or by measure.

Sold everywhere. Prices—50c, $1, $1 75.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO
NEW YORK AND LONDON.
ja27-1eriptyWS&wly

Josh Billingisms.

It strains a man's philosophee the wust kind tew laff when he gits beat.

Awl uv us komplain ov the shortness ov life, yet we awl waste more time than we use.

Don't mistake arroganse for wisdum; menny peple hev thot tha wuz wize when tha wuz only windy.

The man who kant get ahed without pullin others back, is a limited cuss.

"Give the devil his due," but be careful there ain't much due him.

After a man has rode fast onst, he never wants to go slow agin.

Evry sorrow hez its twin joy; the fun ov scratching almost pays for having the itch.

Those familys who are really fust class, never ar afraid that tha shall git cheated out of their respectability, while the codfish familys ar always nervous lest tha mite.

It won't do to stir up a man while he is thinking, enny more than it will a pan ov milk when the cream is rising.

The onla sure resipee tew govern mankind with is the rod; you may feston it with flowers and case it with velvet, if you pleze, but it is the rod after awl that duz the biziness.

We ar told that a contented man is happy, and we might hev bin told at the same time that a mud-turtle could fly if it onla had wings.

A genius has patented another cotton-picking machine. A test was made with it a few days ago at the Cotton Exchange in New York with satisfactory results. If it works as well in the field its importance can hardly be estimated. It cost $57,000,000 to harvest the crop of 1884-5, and by the substitution of these machines for manual labor it is claimed that a saving of $50,000,000 can be effected.

It has been found that paper can be used as a good substitute for felt in the manufacture of hats.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pioneers!—Your regular monthly meeting will be held THIS (Saturday) EVENING, May 29th, at 8 o'clock.
G. W. CHESLEY, President.
JOHN S. MILLER, Secretary. my29-1t*

FARM FOR SALE—160 ACRES, IN Township 10 North, Range 7 East; good improvements; land at $10 per acre. Apply to CARL STROBEL, 321 J street. my29-1t*

MARBLE-TOP SET FOR SALE FOR $35 (7 pieces); 1 Bed Lounge, $8; Ebony and Gilt Fancy Rockers, at $3; Carpets, Matting, etc., at a bargain. CHAS. M. CAMPBELL, 409 K street. Upholstering and Repairing. We buy, sell or exchange. ja22-1m

G. A. R.

COMRADES OF SUMNER AND WARREN Posts will assemble at Grangers' Hall, SUNDAY MORNING, May 30th, at 10 o'clock, to attend Memorial Services at the Calvary Baptist Church, I street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth. Also, at 6:30 o'clock, same place, to attend services at Sixth-street Methodist Church. Comrades will attend in uniform.
C. KELLOGG, Com. Sumner Post, No. 3.
C. N. McLEMORE, Com. Warren Post, No. 54.
my29-1t

MEMORIAL DAY!

ALL MEMBERS OF FAIR OAKS POST, No. 120, G. A. R., are requested to report at Y. M. I. Hall, on MONDAY MORNING NEXT, at 9 o'clock, to take part in the Celebration of Memorial Day. All Old Soldiers and Sailors are invited to fall in with the Post.
J. N. LARKIN,
Post Commander Fair Oaks Post, No. 120.
E. B. OSLER, Adjutant. my29-1t

Memorial Day!

PURSUANT TO GENERAL ORDERS FROM National and Department Headquarters the usual MEMORIAL SERVICES will be held at the City Cemetery, on

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1886.

The line will form on north side K street, between Ninth and Tenth, right resting on Ninth, in the following order:

Platoon Police, under command of Chief Dillman.
Br