notwithstanding the fact that they are almost entirely neglected in many places. They are found growing in waste places, in fence corners, along the roadside and in pasture fields, where they are eaten down to the roots by the cattle every year, but spring up again and grow with unabated vigor. Many white figs are found in this county which are claimed to be the white Symrna, but they do not reach the size which is attained by the imported fig. This may be, and probably is, traceable entirely to climatic causes. One reason why the fig has been neglected in this State is that those who have grown them successfully have not met with the same success in drying and marketing them. In some places they have been dried and packed so that at the time of shipment they appeared as fine as the imported fruit, but when the boxes were opened they have been found to be wormy. Different expedients have been resorted to in order to prevent the insects from depositing in the fig the eggs which afterwards produce the worms, but, as they have not been entirely efficacious, growers have become discouraged and given up the attempt to dry and pack the fruit.

It is firmly believed that in Capay valley the climatic conditions alone will remedy this evil. There are fig trees on the Rumsey place, at the very head of the valley, that produce the finest figs and they have been dried there and found to be entirely free from worms. The hot, dry atmosphere of the valley is just what is needed for maturing the fruit rapidly and killing the insect which does the mischief in other localities. The time will come when the Smyrna fig will be an important factor in the shipments from this favored valley.

FRUIT CULTURE.

Every Variety Grown to Perfection in Capay Valley.

There is no variety of fruit produced anywhere in the State of California which cannot be successfully grown in Capay valley, and many kinds of fruit will do better here than in any other locality, while all of them will ripen from one to three weeks earlier. This latter fact is of the utmost importance to the producer and should never be lost sight of, as it is the earliest fruit that brings the highest price. All of the fruits of the semi-tropic and temperate zones thrive here, including the orange, lemon, olive, fig, apple, peach, plum, prune, cherry, nectarine, apricot and others. Almonds, walnuts and chestnuts do well, and all kinds of berries can be raised in perfection. Every kind of vegetable is grown in the winter and spring without irrigation and many kinds can be produced during any month of the year by the use of water.

FRUIT AND WHEAT-GROWING.

Fruit-culture in California is highly profitable when carried on intelligently, and many of the statements made in regard to the yield seem incredible to those who have never had an opportunity of proving their correctness by actual observation. At a recent meeting of the California State Horticultural Society J. M. Hixon, a prominent fruit dealer of San Francisco, in comparing the wheat and fruit industries, said:

"We will now calculate the yield of an acre of wheat and see its possibility to produce wealth, and further along we will make some calculations of our orchards, and contrast the wealth-producing power of the two industries. While our average yield of wheat per acre is less than twenty-five bushels, we will take our best land and estimate thirty bushels, or 1,800 pounds, of wheat as a good yield. This, at $1 75 per 100 pounds, gives $31 50 per acre, or $15,750 for 500 acres. We say nothing of the expense, for if we raise the jute and manufacture the sacks, as we should do, we have the above amount of $15,750 created wealth in our State from 500 acres of our best wheat lands.

"We shall now compare the yielding capacity of fruit per acre with grain. My friend Blackwood will tell you he received over $1,000 per acre for apricots in Alameda county. Mr. Hatch will tell you he received at the rate of $800 per acre for his currants in Solano county, and that another gentleman of the same county received over $1,500 for his Bartlett pears. Mr. Henderson will tell you he received over $2,000 an acre for his raisins. Mr. Wolfskill will tell you he received the rise of $2,000 an acre for his oranges. Mr. Thomas, of Visalia, who was here a few days ago, said he realized this year from five-year-old peach trees $1,280 per acre; and Mr. Porter, of Penryn, Placer county, told me that he realized $1,440 per acre from five-year-old peach trees two years ago.

"It is said that these are exceptional cases. That I will admit; but they are from actual figures, and extending over a large area of country, and embracing a number of varieties of fruit.

A CASE OF LITTLE APPLES.

"I would here refer to a conversation had with a gentleman a few days ago. He said his apples were too small this season to pack and send to market. I told him to put them in sacks and ship them in, and we could get $10 per ton from the juice extracters. He remarked that that appeared very cheap, but on calculating the amount per tree, and the number of trees on the acre, he said that it would not be so bad, as it would pay from $250 to $300 per acre."

The Solano *Republican* says:

"Charles Martell, who is one of the most successful fruit-growers in the Vacaville section, raised this year, on two acres of ground, twenty tons of Tokay grapes, for which he received, on the ranch, $85 per ton, making the two acres yield him a gross income of $1,700. The cost of plowing, pruning, suckering, sulphuring and picking would not exceed $15 per acre, so his net receipts are not an insignificant sum."

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

Other exchanges further illustrate the financial returns from early fruits, reported by reputable citizens of the respective localities who have no lands to sell and are unbiased by any selfish interest in reporting the returns.

"John Dolan, upon a four-acre orchard of strawberry peaches (unfitted for market on account of the variety) dried and sold to M. Blum, of Vacaville, dried peaches to the amount of $1,750 in one season."

"Charles Hall realized from the Baker orchard more than $800 per acre on Alexander peaches."

"Henry Schroeder has realized on an average upon his early vegetable land more than $300 per acre for early tomatoes, beans, etc., for years."

"L. W. Buck has realized $1,000 per acre from his Fontainbleau and Muscat grapes for several consecutive crops, and during one season sold to M. T. Brewer, of Sacramento, 4,100 crates of Fontainbleau gapes at $1 per crate of 20 pounds, from two acres and three-quarters of vineyard."

"A recent Eastern shipment of pears made by H. Bassford netted him $3 per box for Chapp's Early and $3 50 for Bartlett's. He received 9 and 10 cents per pound for peaches and apricots."

All of the gentlemen named in the above quotations are well-known cizens. Similar results are attained every year, and can be verified by investigation at any time.

Almonds and cherries are profitable crops. They average from $1 to $2 50 per tree, and produce a full crop every year. There is a cherry tree standing in the orchard of Robert Hector at Newcastle, Placer county, from which $300 worth of fruit was sold in a single season.

EQUAL TO THE BEST.

These references have been made to crops actually raised in various localities to show what can be done in fruit-raising upon a small piece of land in Capay valley. None of the orchards or vineyards mentioned are situated in a locality more favored than this delightful valley. In fact, what has been accomplished in other places can be equaled in this valley, and the fruit can be marketed earlier than from any other portion of the State.

The oranges growing on the Cadanasso tract are the best evidence of the adaptability of the valley to the culture of citrus fruits. Both here and on the Rumsey tract, as well as at many other places in the valley, almost every variety of fruit can be found growing.

The valley has been one of the best wheat-producing sections of the State, but that industry will have to give way to the more profitable one of fruit-raising.

CALIFORNIA IN GENERAL.

Some Facts About the State and Its Development.

Many of the leading features of Capay valley are common to the immense territory known as Central and Northern California and a few remarks upon the latter will be of interest in this connection. Something over a year ago the RECORD-UNION published a map showing the line dividing Central and Northern California and giving some very significant facts and figures by way of comparison between the two sections. At that time the taxable property within the State lying north of that line aggregated $723,494,894. The aggregate value of taxable property south of that line is $92,452,500. The rainfall south of that line is not sufficient to mature crops, and all varieties of orchard-culture are dependent wholly upon artificial irrigation. The irrigable area of land south of the line does not exceed 3,000,000 of acres, while the area of already fertile and irrigable land north of the line exceeds 30,000,000 of acres, more than half of which is not dependent upon irrigation for the proper development of its fertility and productiveness. The present population south of the line in question is about 125,000. The population north of the line is over 900,000. The annual product of industry south of the line does not exceed $6,000,000 of the $100,000,000 which inures to the people of the State of California by reason of their agricultural, horticultural and mining industries. *Thus, over 90 per cent. of all the wealth produced in this commonwealth to-day must be credited to the northern and middle portions of the State.* And yet it remains true that the said portions of the State have not received anything approximating their fair share of that immigration which all the thinly populated portions of our country are attracting. This has been due to a variety of causes, among which a few will be specified.

SOME PERTINENT REASONS STATED.

First—It may be stated that a region of country wherein the lands are rewarding their owners by satisfactory annual profit will not as a general thing be upon the market for sale. Where there is no general desire to sell the land holdings, there will be no consensus of action in the line of advertising the climatic and other advantages of that section, and the locality thus kept in unobtrusive retirement will be overlooked and forgotten. The lands in Central and Northern California did not require vast expenditure of money to give them value. They were reasonably profitable to their owners, and still remain so. The whole country, therefore, was not upon the market. Land-owning in Central and Northern California had reference chiefly to the product of the soil, whereas land-owning in Southern California has been had with reference to a constant enhancement due to immigration effort.

LARGE HOLDINGS OF FERTILE LANDS.

Second—The most fertile lands of Northern and Middle California are owned in large holdings. The idea that no man can grow rich on 160 acres of land in this State is one of the baneful traditions descended to us from early times, and largely a legacy of that remnant of barbarism, the grazing industry. It is a fact, however, that large holdings of fertile land receiving an annual precipitation of rainfall sufficient to mature crops of cereals was more profitable, for economic reasons which will not be introduced here, than small holdings. Land holding, in short, was profitable. The inkabitants of Middle and Northern California had little conception of the use of the land beyond the agriculture of the temperate zone. Horticulture in its various branches has made considerable progress, but notwithstanding that progress, it remains true that 92 per cent. of the agricultural lands of California are devoted to wheat-raising. There is a very narrow limit to the price which can be offered in purchase of wheat land. Hence the holder of large tracts of land found it

MORE PROFITABLE TO OWN THAN TO SELL.

The purchaser could not pay him a price for twenty, forty, eighty or one hundred and sixty acres of land for wheat-raising, in excess of the value of that number of acres to himself, combined into large holdings. The exact reverse of all this was true in Southern California. There the land was practically worthless, except through a development requiring a large expenditure of capital. The expenditure once made, however, the land immediately acquired a very high value and a value chiefly in the direction of small and dilligent cultivation. Lands worthless except for a value which requires an expenditure of capital in their development will naturally rely upon the development to attract that capital. The money placed upon the land to produce its value had to be obtained from the land to reimburse the capitalist. The idea, therefore, of investing the capital necessary to produce the development, and breaking the land into small holdings, in order to obtain a very high rate, was a most natural and feasible suggestion. Thus, Southern California owes its development largely to the original worthlessness of the region, while Middle and Northern California owe the tardiness of their growth to an original and natural high intrinsic value.

CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION IN CENTRAL AND NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Third—There has been an almost total abstinence of immigration literature and immigration effort in the middle and northern portions of the State. The section has heretofore not received an influx of enterprising people. There is a marked tendency of provincialism in any section of the country where there has been but few new-comers. The community which has not received an infusion of new blood becomes more conservative year by year. It is not a little surprising to find in the Eastern States a prevailing opinion that citrus culture in California is confined exclusively to Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties. But it is still more surprising to find among the inhabitants of California itself a consenting opinion. The recent citrus fair held at Sacramento fully established the capacity of both Central and Northern California for the production of citrus fruit, and the most remarkable incident connected with the exhibition was the continued expressions of surprise on the part of old Californians at the extent of the exhibition and the irresistible conclusion to which it pointed—that the very best oranges of this State are grown at Newcastle, Marysville and Oroville. Reflection, however, will convince the reader that this evidence of the lack of knowledge of the resources of the State should not surprise us. Grape-growing passed through a similar stage of doubt and uncertainty. At the beginning there were a few localities where grape culture had met with a high degree of success, and for many years the opinion prevailed that the capabilities for grape production were confined to these few localities. It is within comparative recent times that Sonoma, San Gabriel and a few other localities were mentioned as places peculiarly favorable for viticulture, and when, four years ago, the grapes exhibited at the State Fair from Colfax, an elevation of 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, took the first premium, the expressions of surprise throughout the State were almost universal.

THE FULL SIGNIFICANCE

Is not even yet understood, and the opinion is frequently encountered that fruit-growing in the foothill region is confined to a few localities where enterprise and industry has proven that it can be made profitable. Every industry which, in itself, was a departure from the agriculture and horticulture which obtained in the temperate zone, has made headway in this State only against strongly-opposing doubt, thus proving the strength and tenacity of early traditions. The citrus exhibition held recently at Sacramento furnishes the clearest possible demonstration of the existence of a great citrus belt extending all along the foothill regions from Shasta to Tehachapi, and embracing largely the entire alluvial area exhibited upon the map; and yet the exhibitors were beset constantly with questions from skeptics. All this, however, is rapidly passing. The high values which have attached to real estate in Southern California are by no means fictitious. The prosperity of that section is being founded upon small holdings. Twenty acres of irrigated land devoted to fruit culture will give employment to more men throughout the year than 640 acres of land in other portions of the State devoted to wheat culture. The rising tide of home-seekers from Eastern States which has been attracted by the genial climate of Southern California, will not long remain in ignorance of the equal climatic and other advantages of other portions of the State. The high prosperity and marked success which has attended the effort to advertise abroad the great natural resources of one portion of the State will be imitated in other localities, and it is, therefore, within the bounds of safe prediction that what we have witnessed in Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties will find early repetition on a vastly broader scale when experiment has been applied to the more valuable and more inviting field of Central and Northern California.

ORANGES AT CADANASSO.

WHAT SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA HAS DEMONSTRATED.

Since the year 1869, the extension of railroad lines into the sparsely settled or wholly uninhabited territories of the United States has opened to settlement an area so vast as to distribute thinly the great tide of immigration which annually overflows from the more densely populated portions of this country and Europe. The railroad extension referred to includes not only the four great overland roads extending westward to the Pacific ocean from the Mississippi river, but also a great number of branch lines. Since that period the State of Kansas has received 1,000,000 of inhabitants, Texas 1,600,000, Minnesota 700,000, Dakota 500,000, Nebraska 400,000, Wyoming 250,000, Washington 80,000, Montana 40,000, Arizona 50,000, Colorado 300,000, and California about 200,000. Among all these the growth of Kansas has been the most phenomenal. The reason for this is not far to seek. Kansas was more accessible than any of the Pacific Territories, and the lands there were cheap. In estimating the obstacles to settlement of a distant region, the cost of reaching that region must occupy a prominent place. It has cost in the past more money to remove a body of population aggregating 100,000 men from the more densely populated and overflowing sections of our country to California than to remove 1,000,000 from the same sections to eastern Kansas and Nebraska. Where vast areas of sparsely-settled and uninhabited territory were inviting the enterprising pioneers, comparative advantages have been very closely scanned. For nearly twenty-five years the intending immigrant has had his choice of an almost unlimited variety of climatic, social and commercial conditions. Comparatively, the prices asked for land in California were higher than the rates demanded elsewhere west of the Mississippi river. To the superficial view, land in California had reached its maximum in value. Good agricultural land in the Northwestern and Western States is deemed to have reached its highest point at a value of $30 to $50 an acre. Twenty years ago good agricultural land in California reached this stage of development. When, therefore, the immigrants had their choice between Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Minnesota and Dakota, where lands were obtainable from $5 to $10 an acre, as against California, where agricultural land was held at from $15 to $30 an acre, they chose the former localities, under the somewhat justifiable but mistaken belief that lands in California had already reached their full development. They were basing their estimate of the possible valuation of land upon its capacities for producing grain, wheat, cattle and hogs. They were oblivious of the fact that climate is a controlling factor in the capabilities of the soil. When land is purchased at $10 an acre, which through cultivation and improvement may develop a value of $30 an acre, we have an enhancement of 300 per cent. of the original purchase price; but where the climate admits of a culture which makes it possible to take land at $30 an acre, and, by devoting it to those productions permitted by the higher possibilities of climate, make it worth from $300 to $500 an acre, we have a resultant percentage of from 1,000 per cent. to 2,500 per cent. of the purchase price of $30.

AN ACCEPTED FACT.

Almost at any time within the past twenty years, land adapted to viticulture could be bought in this State at from $20 to $30 an acre, where, at the same time, a fully developed bearing vineyard was salable at from $300 to $500 per acre. What is true of vine-growing is equally true of citrus culture, and the experiments in orange-growing in Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties have merely demonstrated these truths. More than this, they have familiarized the Eastern mind with the fact that superiority of climate enlarges the range of production, and correspondingly augments the possibilities of development in the value of the soil. The rapid influx of Eastern immigration into Southern California and the ready acceptance on the part of that immigration of the prices asked for lands prove conclusively that these great economic facts have at last dawned upon the Eastern mind. Having thus accepted the conclusion for which the people of California have rightly contended for nearly a quarter of a century, the success which has attended the efforts of Southern California to secure a proper and adequate recognition of the value of soils and climate in California, when considered together as factors in production, will rapidly extend to every other portion of California. The values which have attached to lands suitable for agriculture and horticulture in Southern California will inevitably extend to all the land in the State of equal fertility and lying under equally favorable conditions for the higher and more profitable cultivation made possible by the superiority of climate. Again, it has been demonstrated that California throughout is the most genial, healthful and attractive winter resort in the known world. It will, therefore, rapidly supersede Florida, Cuba, Italy, and other places which have served as refuges from the rigor and inhospitalities of northern climates. Southern California, therefore, has demonstrated a superiority in soils and climates, and the productive capacities and unlimited resources of the State. The constantly increasing facilities of communication between the great body of the population in this country, aggregating 60,000,000 of inhabitants residing east of the Rocky Mountains, and the shores of the Pacific, together with the constantly diminishing cost of communication between the two sections under consideration, will eliminate the last barrier to the rapid growth of this State, and confer upon us all the benefits to which we are entitled by reason of the natural and actual superiority of our climate.

INTEREST AWAKENED.

A Great Future Predicted for Capay Valley.

That deep interest is already being taken in the movement for the development of Capay valley is evidenced by the following letter, written by Dr. R. B. Blowers, the most successful raisin-maker in California, to William H. Mills, as agent of the Capay Valley Land Company. He advocates the adoption of the prohibition plan for the deeds of conveyance, but incidentally bears testimony to the favorable climatic conditions of the valley for the growth of fruits. Throughout California the testimony of Dr. Blowers on this subject will be deemed conclusive; first, by reason of the entire competency of the witness, and second, by reason of his perfect credibility. The letter is as follows:

WOODLAND, June 9, 1888.

Wm. H. Mills, Esq., San Francisco, Cal.—DEAR SIR: I have been very much interested in your movement to settle the land in the western part of our county with a thrifty, fruit growing population, and building up the necessary towns, which naturally follow your success in that direction. Being an old citizen of Yolo county, I naturally take a great interest in what I conceive to be the proper development of its resources, and its consequent enlarged capacity for building up happy and prosperous homes. Your company has shown a great amount of tact and knowledge in the proper selection of land. No more beautiful fruit region exists than that covered by your recent purchases in Capay valley. The certainty of an abundant water supply from the great Clear Lake reservoir, the deep rich sedimentary soil, almost perfect climatic conditions, indicate as great a success in the formation of fruit colonies and centers of civilizing influence as can be found—such as are shown at Riverside and Pasadena—all point to the fact that you should look to the future of its moral and educational development.

It is acknowledged by all of the best minds of the country, that the productive industry of the people is to a great measure destroyed by intemperate habits. Why not recognize this great fact, which has been illustrated by Mr. Stanford in his provision, that no intoxicating liquors shall be sold at or near his university? Is it not possible for you in your company to so arrange your land sales that the temperance principle shall adhere to your land?

No town which is to be the center of a fruit-producing population should be without the best facilities for the education of the children of the surrounding families. Successful fruit men are usually intelligent. Intelligent people at the present time are seeking for just such conditions as you can make, by making your colonies like Riverside and Pasadena—temperance colonies. Then why not do so? It would undoubtedly be one of the grandest elements in aid of your plans—attracting just such a population as would make a complete success—and add such a population to Yolo county as we all desire see.

Wishing you and your associates the greatest possible success, I remain, yours truly,

R. B. BLOWERS.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

From Photographic Views Taken in Capay Valley.

Beside the map presented on the first page, this issue will be found to contain six illustrations, which are from photographic views taken in Capay valley.

The first is a combination picture, made up of homes, orchards and vineyards in the valley. The landscape picture, comprising the oak trees and the ground, is from a photograph of the Barber & Steiner tract, which contains 1,300 acres in the heart of Capay valley, and will be subdivided into twenty-acre tracts, with a town site, which has been named Guinda, in the center.

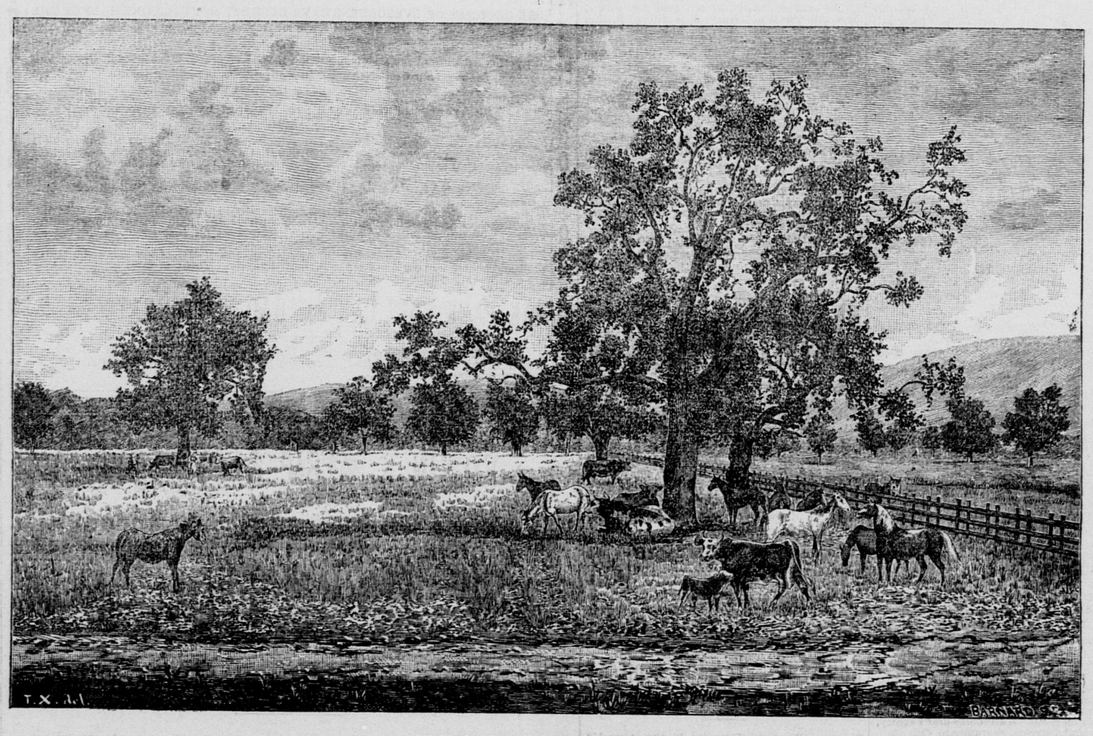
The second scene is from a photographic view of the Barber & Steiner tract of 1,300 acres, surrounding the town site of Guinda, and is perfectly typical of the entire tract, every acre presenting the same general surface. It is a warm, responsive, alluvial soil, in the earliest fruit belt of the State of California. It is especially adapted to fruit and garden vegetables, and the San Francisco and Eastern markets will, when this land is put under cultivation, receive the earliest consignments of fruits and vegetables from this locality.

The third picture is from a photographic view of a portion of the orchard adjoining the townsite of Cadanasso. It shows the orange trees in bearing and their thrifty growth.

The fourth is from a photographic view taken on the Rhodes tract, comprising 1,200 acres of land. The entire tract presents the same general appearance as shown in the illustration.

The fifth is a photographic view of the present terminus of the road and the site of the town of Rumsey. This townsite is situated in nearly the center of 1,900 acres of land which will be subdivided into small tracts, and sold only to actual settlers.

The sixth scene represents a locality near the upper end of the valley, within a short distance of the townsite of Rumsey.



TYPICAL VIEW IN CAPAY VALLEY.

PRESS COMMENTS.

What the Newspapers Are Saying of Capay Valley.

Under date of June 1st, the Woodland *Mail* published the following:

The Woodland *Mail* has the following: The promise of the new era of prosperity, so long looked for by the people of Yolo county, is found in the now developing plans and purposes of the Capay Valley Land Company. Those who have not given particular attention to the projected railroad and town building enterprises in that beautiful valley, little know upon what an elaborate scale and with what careful preparation and detail this company is working to transform it into a human bee hive. For months past, W. H. Mills, the land agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad, has given his first thought to this work. It has almost monopolized his attention. He has at his disposal something like thirteen thousand acres of Capay valley land, along the line of the new railroad. His surveyors have blocked all this off into twenty-acre tracts, and large lithographed maps are printing, showing the "lay of the land" admirably. Numerous photographic views have been taken of typical scenes in the valley, and from these faithful engravings have been made, to be used in illustrating the vast amount of descriptive matter which is to be published to the world, making known the beauty and the resources of Capay valley. The visitor at Mr. Mills' office will find him generally discussing the Capay valley enterprise, and the pictures, maps, etc., lying about him and in every corner of his office would lead a stranger to think that the chief business of the land department of the great railroad corporation was confined to operations in Capay valley. And there would be more than half truth in asserting this to be a fact. As Mr. Mills explained to a Woodland gentleman this week, this effort to develop Capay is the initial experiment of members of the railroad company to induce new people and new life and new ideas into Central California. And the opulent projectors of the enterprise have invested not only their money but their pride in it, and no one is foolish enough to imagine that they will begrudge any expense or effort in making their plans brilliantly successful.

Elsewhere in these columns is the advertisement or second preliminary announcement of the Capay Valley Company. It outlines briefly the idea of the first sale of Capay lands. This office is in receipt of a large litho-map showing the "Bonynge Tract," upon which is located the new town of Esperanza. The excursion to and auction sale of lots in this town will be an auspicious day, not only for Capay, but for all Yolo county. It will take place Saturday, the 23d of June. Millions of dollars of San Francisco capital will take a run up this way to sniff the country air and look the country over. "We expect," said Mr. Mills, "to give hundreds of tickets away to the prominent business men and citizens of San Francisco. We are going to have the people there and we are going to sell the lots."

The map before us shows the railroad running east and west through the Bonynge tract. The town of Esperanza, containing 580 lots, lies entirely on the south side of the track. A plaza is reserved in the center of the town. Contiguous to and surrounding the town are the 61 twenty-acre fruit and garden farms, upon which the railroad proposes locating a thrifty class of people. Whether any of these small farms will be offered for sale upon the 23d depends upon contingences, but Mr. Mills intends that all these shall be in the possession of actual setters, and the homes of actual residents before Christmas.

The Bonynge tract is a beautiful piece of land, and its deep and fertile soil is easily susceptible of irrigation. A handsome two-story depot is already completed in Esperanza, and a number of other substantial improvements by private individuals have been commenced. The founding of other towns on the Barber & Steiner tract, to be called Guinda, and another named Cadenasso, at Cadenasso's, will speedily follow.

The railroad people have given Yolo people a fair warning to wake up, and it appears to the *Mail* that it is high time we did wake up. To use a little slang, we have got to get in and dance to the quickening music of progress, or as Mills says, "go beg for a permit to bury ourselves." There is no use for anybody to lay back and belly-ache about it; the railroad is going to boom Capay valley and "kickers" might just as well succumb to the inevitable first as last. We want to see the Capay Valley Land Company fill the valley so full of people that the abundance of the population will foam over and spread out over the surface of the county. Capay, Madison and Woodland need not vainly and indolently imagine that the railroad owes them anything. That the company is ready to co-operate with the enterprising citizens of Yolo county in building it up no one doubts, but that it will spend a dollar or waste a moment of time to benefit a community that won't try to benefit itself is unsafe as a betting proposition.

The Woodland *Mail* devoted another editorial to this subject on a subsequent day, as follows:

"The *Mail* is in receipt of reliable information which goes far to encourage the hope that all the colonies established in Capay valley by the railroad folks will be protected from the saloon evil by a clause in all the deeds to the land, inhibitive of the retail liquor business. The beautiful town laid out by Senator Stanford around his University is so shielded forever; and it will readily be believed that the same cogent and inevitable reasons that actuated and justified this course in one instance will be consistently considered in another. Because we know that the shrewd, far-seeing and broad-minded citizens who form the Capay Valley Land Company are determined to make no mistake, we feel confident they will do the right thing at the right time for beautiful Capay valley. It is a grand work they have accomplished in breaking up some of the vast holdings in the valley and peopling them with a thrifty and intelligent class of people, but it will be a grander thing if after so breaking up and so peopling these lands, they dedicate them to decency and sobriety, to honest industry and peace, to home and happiness.

"If Esperanza is not protected from the saloon at the very outset, the company will see from six to ten groggeries running full blast in the place in wooden shanties before Christmas. They will "hoodoo" the town. They will not attract honest home-building citizens. They will not add anything socially, morally, intellectually to the fame of Capay valley.

"Across the Sacramento river from Yolo county lies Sutter county, where there are three saloons. The Board of Supervisors over there slapped a big license onto the business and shut all the rest down, and the good citizens of Sutter, discovering no particular use for even these three rum-mills, are thinking seriously of giving the crank another turn and closing them out just as Riverside did. The people of Yolo county are in the same mood, and the prospects are good that even should Esperanza be started as a "saloon town," the great and good conscience of the people operating through the county government would guarantee the town the protection which its founders had not given it. But the Capay Valley Land Company we do not think will shirk any responsibility of this kind upon the people, but will take the leading and progressive steps towards a higher and better order of things, and doubly earn the gratitude of the vast majority of our citizens, who have a just right to consider that the saloon is the political evil and the social curse of our noble county."

The Dixon *Tribune* published the following editorial on the subject: "We publish this week the preliminary announcement of the Capay Valley Land Company. It will be followed next week with the announcement of a grand excursion, a subdivision of the Bonynge tract, and the location of the town of Esperanza. A week later we will issue an illustrated supplement, containing a minute description of the topography of the valley, its resources, climate and soil. Capay valley embraces a magnificent body of land, and as a wheat-growing section it cannot be surpassed in California. Experiment has satisfactorily demonstrated the fact that both soil and climate are equally as well adapted to the growth of vines, orange, lemon, fig, apricot, pear, peaches, prunes and plum trees, as the great Vaca and Pleasant valleys and now that the Capay Valley Land Company has purchased large quantities of the best land in the valley, and propose to cut it up into small tracts and dispose of it to actual settlers upon easy and reasonable terms, we see no reason why there may not be a rapid settlement of the valley, and a steady appreciation in value of the land."

The Woodland *Democrat* published the following on the 20th of May:

"It is announced in a semi-official way that the Capay Valley Land Company will sell lots in the new town of Esperanza, at auction, on the 21st of June next. This will be the beginning of an effort to place the property of the railroad in the Capay valley on the market, and we suppose an excursion will be organized, and hundreds of visitors will be brought in our county. This affords an opportunity for our enterprising people which may not occur again soon to show off the unparalleled advantages of Yolo county. We propose that the Board of Trade endeavor to make arrangements with the railroad company to make their excursion tickets good for a return to the various termini by the way of Woodland, with the understanding that the people of Woodland will transport the passengers from Esperanza to Madison free of charge. We have omnibuses and carriages at command, and can easily do that part of the work. This would give a large number of people a faint, but correct view of one of the finest sections of California, and doubtless bring good returns for the venture."

On the 30th of May the Woodland *Democrat* published the following:

THE NEW TOWN—ESPERANZA.

"On Tuesday we had an interview with W. H. Mills, Land Agent of the Central Pacific R. R. Co. We talked Esperanza and Yolo county and came away edified. Mr. Mills has a splendid faith in the possibilities of almost any portion of California, and as his attention is drawn specially toward the western portion of Yolo county, we particularly enjoyed his enthusiasm over its soil, scenery, climate and water privileges. Mr. Mills is well informed. He not only has captured general facts, but he goes into detail and seems never to forget a name or a circumstance.

"The town of Esperanza is a pet scheme of his own, and he has given its location and its plan a great deal of personal attention, and the result is a design of great beauty. Even after the costly labor of printing maps showing the plan of the town and surrounding lands, the design has been changed greatly for the better and new maps ordered. The sale of town lots will take place about the 23d of June.

"The railroad company intend to put three other town sites in the Capay Canyon. That above Esperanza will be Cadanasso, next Guinda, next Rumsey. It was suggested that one of these be made a temperance town, and it is possible that the deeds to property in some one of them will provide against the sale of liquor in its limits.

"Mr. Mills, in his talk with us, waxed enthusiastic over a grand scheme of irrigation for this county which was identical with that proposed in an elaborate editorial in the *Democrat* of March 27th, a portion of which we will reprint.

"We heard from Mr. Mills and others in the Townsend-street building, that the Woodland, Capay and Clear Lake road would certainly be completed in three or four years. That enterprise is definitely determined. After giving this information we were surprised to hear from Mr. Mills that the Woodland portion of the line would be left for private enterprise—that the Southern Pacific Company would not likely build it. We have no special objection to that. It would be a good property, and Woodland capitalists are abundantly able to do the work. It would be the best possible thing for Woodland if its citizens would build and equip a road from the Elkhorn Landing on the Sacramento river to the new town of Esperanza. But we do not believe the Southern Pacific Company will care to have them do the business. As Woodland needs the road now, it would be well if our enterprising business men would begin to discuss the matter at once. The distance is not more than twenty miles, and the level character of the country would make grading a mere bagatelle."

SEEMED LIKE A DREAM.

The Madison *Review* of the 26th ult. contained the following under the head of "Railroad News."

On last Wednesday May 23d, the rail road builders had reached the Cadanasso vineyard in Capay valley and had to grade 1,000 feet right through the vineyard. The railroad men say it looked like vandalism to uproot the old and fruitful vines, but it had to be done.

"Two switches will probably be put in at the Cadanasso place.

"From 3,000 to 4,000 feet of track are laid every day and at this rate the track will all be laid to the head of the canyon, the present terminus, in about a month.

"A gentleman connected with the railroad force now in Capay valley said to us: 'I took a ride through the Capay valley the other day, and what I saw seemed to me like a dream. The valley is a Paradise—there is no place like it in California. A man with a home there must feel like one in heaven, or as near like it as one can feel. Just wait until your Eastern excursionists pass through this valley and you will find them going in rhapsodies over it. I should like to pass through there in five years from now and see the wonderful changes that will be wrought. There can be no improvement on its natural quality, but what art adds to a pretty woman, that will art add to nature there. The crops are A No. 1. Wheat higher than your head. There you see vines, corn, potatoes and fruit trees of all kinds, and all thriving without irrigation. To sum it up Capay valley has the finest land, the nicest scenery, the prettiest women of any place in California, and for that matter in the United States.'"

THE QUESTION OF SALOONS.

Under the head of "Esperanza vs. Saloons," the Woodland *Mail* has the following editorial:

"The *Mail* has but one word of advice to offer the Capay Valley Land Company, and it is to the effect that all deeds given by the company be made inhibitive of the saloon business forever. Such a policy would at once be popularly indorsed by the people of Yolo county, and it would be the trump card for the company to play in this game. Such action would put a higher value upon their lands than they will ever attain without it. We present the question to the company not in the light of sentiment or morals, but as a cold business, dollars-and-cents proposition. Mr. Mills says it is the purpose of the company to place a good, industrious class of people upon these lands. He expects many Eastern families to purchase homes in this beautiful valley. What attraction has a grog-shop for people of this kind? The company need not fear that in proscribing the gin-mill the vineyard interests of the valley will be prejudiced in the slightest. Not only the deeds to the town lots in Esperanza but the deeds to all the 20-acre lots should likewise prohibit the saloon. If the company don't do this they will make a mistake. They have the power now to say whether Esperanza, so beautifully laid out and environed, shall be cursed with the saloon evil, like all other towns in this or adjacent counties, or whether it shall be free from this home-destroying and devilish business. No one will be strongly drawn to Esperanza by the presence of saloons; these pestiferous institutions infest the country everywhere, and the man who is "stuck" on saloons won't run any faster after an Esperanza saloon than a Woodland saloon, or a Madison saloon or any cross-road beer-shop. But let Esperanza enjoy the fame that will be her's if she tolerates no saloon, and she would be distinguished among ten thousand towns, and claim a monopoly of attention from millions. If the gentlemen fail to see the force of our argument it will surprise us. Every saloon tolerated in Esperanza will be a hinderance and an obstruction to the growth of Capay valley, and they ought to know it. The gentlemen need not be told that the saloons are the curse of all young railroad towns, and they will curse Esperanza as surely. Without them the town will make more growth and improvement in five years than in twenty with them. Mr. Mills and Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Huntington know that the marvelous growth of many of the best towns in Southern California has been largely due to the ascendancy of this anti-saloon sentiment in the government of those cities.

"Mr. Mills informs us that Guinda will probably be a temperance colony. For what reason should Guinda be so signally blessed and Esperanza so conspicuously cursed. Sacred as are the responsibilities of maternity—the responsibility of bringing into the world a new life that may be either damned or blessed by heredity—there are weighter responsibilities by far devolving upon the man who founds a city, and who has it within his power to either make it a clean and morally healthful community, or to mortgage the homes of the populace and the very sunshine of heaven for all future ages to the devil."

No Kissing for Her.

The following details an actual occurrence in a Massachusetts city near Boston. He was a new convert in the ranks of the Salvation Army, and was one of the loudest shouters in the meetings which were, and are still, being held. He was telling what religion had done for him, and after enumerating various sins of which he had been purged, he came to the matter of pride.

"Before I joined the army," he said, "I was as proud as any of you sinners in the back part of the hall. But now my pride is all gone; there hain't none left; not a bit of it. There hain't a more humble man than me here to-night."

"Perhaps you don't take no stock in what I say," continued the humble convert, "but it's true, every word of it. To show you that my pride is all gone, I'll go right down from this platform and kiss that poor old nigger woman in the front seat."

True to his word, the convert started for the front seat, but before he had reached the floor, both he and the audience had become motionless. Old Aunty had slowly arisen. Her eyes glowed with indignation at the blatant insult which had been heaped upon her. The convert who would have ventured to kiss her in that mood might not have had pride, but would have required a large amount of nerve.

In a shrill voice she exclaimed: "Keep away from dis yere! if you hab no pride, why t'ank the good Lor', I hab, and you won't do none o' your kissing roun' here."

As the humble recruit slunk back on the stage, she said: "You ought to be ashamed ob yourself, you old hypocrite!" And the audience applauded the sentiment as aunty took her seat.—*The New Moon.*

Oddities in Menu.

Parrots are eaten in Mexico.

Spiders are considered a delicacy roasted in the New Caledonias.

Silk worms are looked upon as delicious in China.

Snails, frog's legs and geese livers are epicurean dishes in France.

Caterpillars are to Africans like reed bird on toast.

Ants are stewed and served up in both Africa and Brazil.

Bird's nests of the edible sort bring their weight in silver for the tables of rich Chinese mandarins.

Bees are eaten regularly by the Cingalese.

Skunk is hunted as desirable game by the natives of the Argentine Republic.

A Professor of Natural History wandered away from the Smithsonian the other day and got into a lawyer's office on F street, where there is a very pompous young clerk. The Professor asked two or three questions on the point at issue, and the clerk finally remarked to him very largely: "I tell you it's true, and it is true. What do you know about law, anyway?" "Nothing, nothing at all," replied the Professor, meekly; "but I know a great deal about natural history, and I think your an ass." *Washington Critic.*

"My son," said Mr. Spriggins to his little son, who was devouring an egg—it was Mr. Spriggins' desire to instruct the boy—"my son, do you know that chickens come out of eggs?" "Do they, father?" said the young hopeful; "I thought the reverse." The elder Spriggins drew back from the table sadly, and gazed on his son, then put on his hat and went out.

Better a little wit to lift the latch than the strength of an ox to force the gate.