FARM AND ORCHARD.

Breeding Many Varieties----The Poultry Business.

How to Plant an Orchard on Poor Land—Thinning Out the Fruit—Viticulture in the United States—Whitewashing Fruit Trees—Tobacco Crops.

The greatest mistake made by persons just beginning the poultry business is that of trying to carry too many varieties.

It is a question of propriety even with old and well-established breeders. After some ten years as a breeder of a single variety I added other breeds, until I now have six, and I am free to confess that after this season I shall gladly return to my early love, and content myself with the one variety that I consider the best. My reasons for so doing are these: First, the expense of keeping a number of varieties, yards, buildings, feed and attention, is in proportion to the number. Second, the chances of a cross or mixture of some of the breeds are also in the same proportion. Third, the attention given any one breed is likewise, and the demand for all breeds you are likely to keep is out of all proportion.

Then, first, the expense is an important item with the majority of breeders. Of course there are a few who are in the business for pleasure, and expense cuts no figure, but to have adequate yards and buildings for each variety will cost at a low estimate, $40, and of course can be increased indefinitely. When they are closely confined the feed must be varied, and will cut quite a figure. If a person has only one variety the birds can have free range, if in the country. A single house will suffice, and the living can be gathered almost entirely from the fields and barn-yard.

Second—There is no chance for a cross with any other variety. We all know that we would rather send to a breeder of a single variety for eggs or stock for what we want, as we will be certain to get no cross-bred stock. There is no breeder but has had some experience of this kind, and however careful a person may be, there is great danger that different varieties will get together some time during the season, and thus spoil the egg trade for a time.

Third—The attention. When a breeder is in love with a certain variety he will study that breed in all its standard qualifications, will learn the many points that are to be bred for, and the many points that are to be avoided. He will in the course of time gain a reputation for ability to breed, mate, judge and sell first-class standard birds of the variety he breeds exclusively and makes an exclusive study. The breeder knows there are only a few varieties that are in constant demand on account of their usefulness, and he will by close observation at fairs and poultry shows and from the poultry journals and agricultural papers, see just the variety that will suit his locality, and that will also be a pleasure for him to breed. My advice to a beginner, one who desires to become a true fancier, who has a limited capital and wishes to be successful, would be, get a pen of any one variety that suits your taste and locality, prepare a warm and comfortable house, if you should even use poles and straw, give them the run of the farm, keep no other than the one kind, and you cannot help but succeed if you give them the attention you would naturally give any other stock. If you intend selling eggs, prepare no yards, but have only the one flock, and price your eggs in proportion to quality of stock. I have tried the single-yard system and the many yards and prices of eggs, with a single variety and also many varieties and prices, and I find that what I have stated will be found "law and gospel," and will make a reputation quicker and one that will last longer and give better satisfaction all around than any other way of engaging in the poultry business, even for pleasure as well as profit.—*John C. Snyder in Prairie Farmer.*

AN ORCHARD ON POOR LAND.

In planting, the first thing to do is to get a straight line on one side of the field to be planted, then make a light square frame the length and width you wish your trees to stand in the orchard. Lay one side of the frame on the straight line already made and stick at each corner a small peg. Move the frame on to another section on the same line, letting it down so as to rest the hind end against the pegs set in the forward end of the first setting, and set two more pegs in the forward end of the frame at each corner, as at first. Now you have two places for the diggers to commence at.

Now have another small frame, as large square as you wish your holes. I make my holes four feet square and twenty inches deep. Lay this down so that the pegs will be exactly in the center, mark around the outside with a spade, and you will have a complete square and your rows straight. Dig the holes on the inside or straight line first made, and let the pegs remain on the outside, for a guide by which to set your frame on the return row. Thus continue until the orchard is finished.

In preparing the holes already dug, fill up the bottom, say half way up, with good, rich soil mixed with one gallon of air-slaked lime and one-half bushel of well rotted stable manure, all thoroughly mixed together. Now set your tree exactly in the center of the hole and fill in the best virgin soil around and among the roots of the tree, until your hole where the tree sets is a little higher than the surrounding surface of the land. This top filling will absorb the ammonia freed by the lime acting on the manure, and will be just where the young rootlets will take it up and greatly assist in starting the new growth of the young trees.

The cultivation consists simply in plowing the ground to keep down the weeds. Nothing should be taken from the land. When the orchard comes into bearing an application of one bushel of compost for each tree should be made, sown broadcast in the spring and plowed in with a small turning plow. For the compost I use one peck of lime and muck, or vegetable mold from the woods—well rotted manure would answer, provided the land is well provided with potash. I mound up my trees the same as I do in cultivating on rich bottom land. I plant on poor land sixteen feet apart, and in pruning head in all the peach trees, cutting off one-half of the previous year's growth on all leading branches, thinning out the fruit so the trees will not be overburdened. It will repay the trouble and time thus spent. The remaining fruit will be much larger, will ripen more uniformly and be much higher colored and bring a better price when sent to market.—*Wm P. Truatt in Prairie Farmer.*

VITICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The statistics of viticulture in the United States, according to the recent census, present some figures that will be of interest not only to southern Europe but also to Americans themselves as showing a surprising and gratifying growth in this time-honored branch of agriculture. The total number of acres under cultivation in 1889 was 401,261, affording employment to 200,780 persons, and the estimated value of the industry in land, improvements, machinery, etc., was $155,661,150. The five great divisions in which this industry is found are, first, the Eastern division, comprising about 51,000 acres in cultivation in the States of New York and Pennsylvania; second, the Middle division, with 42,633 acres in the States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, the latter including the islands of Lake Erie and the Euclid district; third, the Western division, with 17,306 acres in the States of Kansas and Missouri; fourth, the Southern division, with 17,092 acres in Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia; fifth, the Pacific division, with 213,230 acres in California, including its several districts, and Arizona and New Mexico. Outside of these five divisions all other States and Territories show upward of 60,000 acres in cultivation.

As will be seen, the Pacific division embraces more than half the entire area devoted to the vine, and it is probable that the greater increase in the future will be in that region, though the Middle States will undoubtedly show an increase in their vine area in the next census, and Illinois in particular may be expected to make a better showing. The data, like everything else connected with the census, is not above suspicion, being chiefly compiled by traveling special agents in the wine and grape business.

WHITEWASHING FRUIT TREES.

Editors Press: Please tell me regarding the whitewashing fruit trees; is it considered to be beneficial or otherwise. Any light given will be appreciated by

L. F. EARNESTINE.

Kirkwood, Cal.

It is useful in preventing sunburn and possibly may have some good effect on insects. The subject has been considerably discussed in the *Rural* and the weight of opinion is in favor of whitewashing. C. J. Berry, a farmer in Tulare County, has been troubled by having borers attack his fruit trees. In a communication to the Visalia *Times* he claims that he has found a remedy and concluded by saying that he tried it successfully for the past five years. Following is the remedy: "Take one pound of whale oil-soap and dissolve in one gallon of water and add whitening enough to make a good whitewash, and then applying to the body of your trees from the forks down to the surface of the ground, you will not be troubled with borers or sunburn. Your trees will grow symmetrical, and you will be entirely satisfied with this remedy."

This prescription has been largely used by other fruit-growers and widely approved.—*Pacific Rural Press.*

TOBACCO CROPS.

According to the census returns the tobacco crop in 1889 was 491,713,598 pounds, against 472,661,158 pounds in 1879, an increase of 19,713,598 pounds, or only a fraction over four per cent. The number of pounds grown in 1879 and 1889 is as follows:

	1889.	1879.
Alabama	164,901	452,426
Connecticut	8,874,924	14,044,652
Florida	488,075	21,182
Illinois	3,008,656	3,935,825
Indiana	7,679,110	8,872,843
Kentucky	225,463,047	171,120,784
Maryland	12,278,048	26,082,147
Massachusetts	2,794,848	5,369,436
Missouri	9,417,670	12,015,657
North Carolina	36,426,247	26,986,213
Ohio	37,626,881	34,735,235
Pennsylvania	28,672,787	36,943,272
Tennessee	36,217,520	29,365,082
Virginia	49,140,123	79,988,868
Wisconsin	19,386,149	10,608,423

Kentucky still stands pre-eminent, but with that exception the Southern product on the whole has declined, while the Northern product, except in Connecticut, has increased quite generally.

FARM NOTES.

It is of no advantage to have young trees bear too soon. The amount of fruit secured will not compensate for the injury done the trees. If a young tree is permitted to bear it should only be done by thinning out the fruit so as to lessen the work of the tree.

There are 14,056,750 horses in the United States, 2,206,542 mules, 16,019,591 milch cows, 36,875,648 oxen and other cattle, 43,431,136 sheep and 50,625,106 hogs—and all these animals are on the farms of the country, not counting those in the cities, towns and villages.

When soils are partially abandoned because of the expense of restoring them by purchase of fertilizers, the farmer has at his command the opportunities of green manures. The old system of farming was to recuperate the soil by allowing it to rest for a year or two, by not compelling it to produce a crop.

The Holstein-Friesian Association has set apart $10,000 for use at the World's Columbian Exposition, and appointed a committee of five to have charge of the arrangements. This breed of cattle enjoys the distinction of being the largest producers of milk, as well as having won the prizes at public exhibitions for the best and largest amounts of butter produced.

The mutton breeds of sheep are rapidly reaching a high place in the estimation of sheep-raisers. A Colorado farmer states that he can cut the wool off the backs of his sheep, throw it away, and then make sheep pay better than cattle. One mistake heretofore made by the farmers is that of keeping sheep principally for wool. Mutton is much more profitable.

Merchants aim to have a class of goods of the best quantity, using a brand of some kind to denote the quality of their goods and by whom made. Farmers should aim to do the same thing whenever possible. There is no reason why a farmer should not build up a reputation for choice fruit, butter, eggs, poultry, and even for live stock of all kinds. When this becomes a portion of the farmer's duty, he will not be long in banishing all inferior varieties of plants from his farm, while necessity will compel him to resort to the best class of thoroughbred stock.

CHINESE FUNERAL.

An I-Street Merchant Gives His Dead Wife a Fine Send-Off.

A funeral took place yesterday in Chinatown which eclipsed anything of the kind seen there for a long time. The deceased was the wife of a merchant on I street, between Second and Third, and the bereaved husband decided that she should be buried with all possible pomp and splendor.

A canopy was erected on the south side of the street, and beneath it was the coffin, together with the usual number of roasted pigs, a skinned goat, chickens, and pastries of every description used by the Chinese. The minister chanted and gesticulated for nearly two hours. Half a dozen girls were gathered near the table where the feast offering was spread, as hired mourners, and they surely earned their money, for they labored hard.

A large number of hacks were in the funeral procession. The ceremonies were witnessed by hundreds of Chinese and many white people.

NEED LOOKING AFTER.

Some Sacramento Darlings Not Wanted in Woodland.

Some of our citizens should have a domestic rodeo, or round-up, and ascertain how many of their sons are off the reservation, if the following from the Woodland *Democrat* is reliable:

"We like fond parents, but we would like for the Sacramento kind to keep their kids in their own back yards. Two or three of Sacramento's precious jewels have been paying a fraternal visit to their friends in Woodland for several days, and it grieves us to have to announce that unless the Capital City sends an escort within a very short time and conveys her fond cherubs back to their parental roofs, they will doubtless fall in the hands of our city guardians, who may clothe them at the town's expense in nice striped suits, and set them to playing with picks and shovels on our streets and sidewalks."

A Woman Robbed.

Minnie Williams, who lives in a house of ill-fame on L street, between Third and Fourth, was seized with convulsions yesterday afternoon while in her room. A number of men rushed inside apparently with the intention of assisting her.

When she recovered she found that her purse, which she had laid on a table, had been stolen. It contained $21.

Minnie will refuse to be convulsed in the future.

It Must Have Been Thrilling.

An interior exchange has this startling local item: "Quite an accident occurred at the orchard of James Crocker last week. His son was plowing in the orchard. When he came to a bank at the end of the rows his horse went over into a cut. No damage was done to either driver, plow, or horse."

The Time Is Short.

But one week remains in which to pay the city taxes, after the expiration of which they will become delinquent and costs of collection will be added.

FRIDAY'S HOT WINDS.

They Had a Bad Effect on San Joaquin Valley Crops.

The Crop Bulletins from Northern and Central California are Generally Favorable.

The following crop reports for last week are selected from the most prominent places from which bulletins were received by Sergeant Barwick:

Yreka (E. G. McConnell)—Crops are doing well, but will need rain in a short time.

Redding (Fred. F. Dustin) — Crops throughout this vicinity are looking splendid.

Hydesville (E. T. Foss)—Fruit trees are in full bloom, and the prospects are good for large berry and fruit crops.

Upper Lake, Lake County (C. H. Hammond)—Grain and hay are looking well. All fruit has set well, and apricots are as large as pigeon-eggs. Grapevines are late in leafing out.

Willows (A. W. Seahorn)—Wheat and barley crops are in fine condition; could not be better.

Wheatland (W. Lumbard)—Crops in this section are doing very well; haying has commenced.

Palermo (Gilbert W. Smith)—Fruits and grain are still in a most promising condition.

Newcastle (C. H. Kellogg)—The highest and lowest temperatures were 93° and 40°. Hay and fruit crops show well for a good yield. Orchardists are generally through with their plowing and cultivating, and are making preparations for irrigating, and for the balance of the season irrigation takes the place of cultivation to a large extent.

Landers, near Colfax (W. M. Baker)—The weather for the past week was rather warm for this altitude (2,400 feet). The prospects for tree fruits are very flattering; grapes are rather late in starting.

Georgetown (C. M. Fitzgerald)—The warm weather has forced fruit trees of all kinds into full bloom, and is beneficial to all crops. The highest and lowest temperatures were 77° and 35°.

Orangevale (J. W. Anderson)—Grain is filling well and good crops of all kinds are excellent. The highest and lowest temperatures were 81° and 50°.

Woodland (Gray & Son)—The weather is unusually warm for April, but all crops are doing splendidly. Early fruits are coming into market.

Denverton (S. K. Nourse)—More rain is needed for late sown grain. It is reported that the Hessian fly is doing some damage in the Montezuma Hills. Crops are all looking well.

Napa (W. H. Martin)—The warm weather has been beneficial to all crops. The fruit and grain crops never looked in a more promising condition. All farmers give glowing accounts of their crop prospects.

Santa Rosa (C. C. Farmer)—The season so far has been the most favorable ever known. It is yet too early to make any prediction[s] on grapes and hops. The weather has been good for placing the ground in good condition.

Centerville (H. Overacker, Jr.)—This warm weather is what is needed; grain and fruit are looking splendid. Almonds are the only light crop to be reported so far.

Salinas (E. K. Abbott)—The weather has been chilly, with frost twice, but no damage is reported. Haying has begun, and the crop is good

Livermore (A. J. Palmer)—The days have been hot and the nights cool, with light frosts on two mornings. Fruit is doing well, with prospects of a good yield.

Lodi (Ezra Fiske)—The weather has been good for all crops. The highest and lowest temperature was 82° and 38°. Fruit and grapes are coming on well, though late; watermelon planting has been completed.

Modesto (L. S. Lowenthal) — Heavy winds and hot weather have been injurious to all growing crops. The hot weather of Thursday almost cooked the growing grain. Many large tracts of growing wheat and barley are turning yellow for want of rain or moisture. Unless we get rain soon the expected large yield will prove a failure.

Turlock (P. R. McCabe)—Some frost occurred early in the week that damaged (slightly) the vines and early potatoes. All grain needs rain. Summer fallow in the hard land is burning some. Late winter sown is showing the best color now; will need more rain to make a thoroughly good crop.

Volta (A. Widmer)—The barley and wheat crops are nearly a failure ouside of the San Joaquin and Kings River canal, but the lands under irrigation will yield plentiful in grain; vegetables, fruit trees, vines, etc., promise large crops.

Visalia (L. V. Nanscawem)—Most crops are looking well; considerable grain will amount to but very little. There has been the average amount of rainfall, but it has been distributed badly.

Santa Maria (L. E. Brehma)—The acreage to wheat is not large. The sudden change from cool to hot weather and winds has slightly injured it. The barley crop is unscathed and doing finely; early hay is being cut and is heavy. Beans, corn and potato lands are in excellent condition, and planting is going on rapidly. Fruit trees are well set, and no dropping is reported; pasturage drying up.

HOW THEY ARE INTERPRETED.

Based on the above bulletins, Sergeant Barwick has telegraphed East the following summary:

"The high winds and excessive heat during the latter part of the week damaged the grain crop very materially in the San Joaquin Valley.

"Haying has now commenced with the prospects good for an abundant yield.

"Strawberries and cherries are slow in coming to market.

"The Sacramento, Napa and Sonoma Valleys report all crops as looking and doing well.

"Frosts in the coast counties slightly damaged the fruit crop.

"Southern California reports haying as begun, with prospects for a good yield.

"Orange and lemon trees are blossoming well

"Deciduous fruits are late in starting but promise well in general, except apricots, which are dropping their fruit to some extent."

April's Mortality List.

Dr. H. L. Nichols, Secretary of the City Board of Health, reports 46 deaths for the month of April. Of the persons deceased, seven were under 1 year of age, four between 1 and 5, two between 5 and 10, none between 10 and 20, seventeen between 20 and 40, eight between 40 and 60, and five upward of 60. Twenty-seven were males and nineteen females; twenty-eight were native and eighteen foreign born. The percentage of deaths was 18.40.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

Correspondence of Interest to the General Public.

[Under this heading the RECORD-UNION will publish short letters from correspondents on topics of interest to the general public. The matter in these communications will be understood to represent only the views of the writers. All communications must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not for publication, unless so desired, but as a guarantee of good faith.—EDS.]

The Maiden's Lament.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: Please allow a young Miss permission to say her say in your valuable paper, and that say is, that I am opposed to Sunday evening concerts. I wasent last year, for my fellow was here then, but he left me and married another girl; and, I believe in my soul, it was all on account of those Sunday concerts. It came about in this way—my fellow was awful nice; he went to church, and also belonged to the Y. M. C. Ass.

Well, he was awfull spooney on me, and I on him, and of course I was inclined to be very religious, especially for his sake, and was, up to the date of General Martine's double concerts at Capitol Park last summer. Any way, the attraction was too much, and I went to that cencert, but this was too much for my goody-goody beau; so he threw off on me and married a young Miss that never attended Sunday evening concerts.

Do you blame me, Mr. Editor, for being opposed to them after this? This should be a warning to all young ladies to keep away from these amusements, and especially on Sunday evening; that is, if they are going with any real nice young man.

Please, RECORD-UNION, give this as wide a circulation as possible, that it may be a warning to other young ladies.

IN HER TEENS.

Sunday Evening Concerts.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: I noticed in a Saturday evening paper an editorial on the coming concerts for the season of '91, and as usual it has blood in its eyes and is ready to war to death in behalf of the laboring man. "Bah" on such hypocrisy; that sheet simply wishes to keep up an agitation between the churchgoer and the non-churchgoer.

What is the use of all this agitation? It reminds me of a divided house, where the husband and wife are not on speaking terms. What use is there of having one-half of our people fighting the other half on account of this most popular amusement. I believe a church member has just as much right in this free land as a non-church member, and as one thinks one way and the other the other way, why not compromise the whole business.

I would suggest this way of doing it: Let us have two concerts per week, one one Tuesday and say the other on Friday of each week, and let them begin at 8 o'clock in the evening. This will give the working men a chance to clean up and enjoy a pleasant evening with his family in hearing sweet music in our glorious climate. This ought to be all the music we would care for, and no one's feelings would be hurt.

Now, can't this be done at the meeting to be held to-morrow night, in the interest of these most popular amusements? I am a working man, and I have always contributed to these concerts and I intend to this year, and I believe in civil service rules. We had the best concerts ever held in this city last year and I suggest that the officers of last year be reappointed this year, and that the whole matter be left to their good judgment and I am sure we will all be satisfied with their arrangement.

A LOOKER-ON.

Sacramento, May 3, 1891.

Why the Flag Wasn't There.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: In your Sunday edition the fact is noticed that the High School Building, the only school building in the line of march on Saturday, was conspicuous on account of the absence of the flag which should have been floating over it. The flag was in the care of the former janitress, who died some weeks since, and since then the school officials have been unable to find it. The public may rest assured that the seeming neglect was as much a cause for chagrin to those connected with the school as it could have been to any one else.

E. B. P.

City Finances.

City Auditor Young makes the following report of the receipts and disbursements of the city for the week ending Saturday, May 2d:

M. Coffey, water rates	$1,446 25
Geo. A. Putnam, city licenses	288 00
Geo. A. Putnam, city taxes	11,875 35
Geo. A. Putnam, special tax	977 73
R. O. Cravens, Police Court fines	232 50
R. H. Singleton, cemetery dues	71 25
Frank D. Ryan, delinquent taxes	266 08
J. D. Young, sale of coupons	14,124 00
Total receipts	$37,281 16
Total disbursements	$15,996 99
Amount in City Treasury	$133,871 39
APPORTIONED AS FOLLOWS:	
Sinking and Interest Fund	$33,542 60
General Fund	6,556 87
Water Works Fund	1,759 29
Fire Department Fund	6,289 89
School Fund	22,756 27
Levee Fund	2,006 60
Cemetery Fund	2,167 03
Street Repair Fund	3,184 71
Police Fund	23,883 32
Bond Redemption Fund	27,217 66
Library Fund	924 13
Exhumation Fund	1,590 00
Sewer Fund	866 64
Dog Fund	7 91
Special Street Improvement Fund	3 37
Street Bond Fund	1,115 10
Total	$133,871 39

A Guide for the Afflicted.

The following letter will show the way to health to many a down-hearted man and woman.

H. S. R. Mather, Moravia, Cayuga County, N. Y., writes:

"I have been afflicted for some years with liver complaint, accompanied with dyspepsia and prolonged constipation. I was almost in despair when I commenced using BRANDRETH'S PILLS. I took a course of them for a week—five or six pills every night. I found myself very much better, but to make everything all sure, continued to take one pill a night for over a month. I am now in a very fair state of health, and I know I shall continue so as long as I take one BRANDRETH'S PILL a night.

BUY "The Seco," devoted to vineyardists. For sale by American News Company's agents.

BEECHAM'S pills curebilious, nervous ills.

Take Courage

And take Hood's Sarsaparilla, is what I say to all sufferers from general debility and dyspepsia. For over two years I suffered greatly from these complaints. I was urged to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking three bottles I am greatly relieved." MRS. L. N. PETERSON, 6 Oak Grove Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

To overcome That Tired Feeling, Create an Appetite and Give you Strength, there is nothing equal to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Changed Daily for the Red House.

TO-DAY

(MONDAY),

WE SHALL OFFER FOR SALE AN ELEGANT VARIETY OF NEW NOVELTIES IN

WARM WEATHER DRESS SUITINGS,

The most varied and attractive assortment of Summer Fabrics that we have ever carried before. The values are extra good and prices low.

Plain Seersuckers, Tourist Cloth in stripes and plaids, Colored Buntings, Lace Buntings, Polka Lace Stripes, Black and White Serge, Zephyr Percales, Figured and Flowered Challi, Figured and Flowered Sateens, Plain Black Sateen, Figured Pongees, Henrietta Cloth, Wide Challies in light and dark grounds, Evergreen Cloth in polka dot patterns, light and dark grounds; Spring Tide Buntings in evening shades, Oriental Challies in large figures, Double-faced Plush Drepey in handsome shades, Gossamer Cloth in delicate shades of pink, heliotrope and cream.

TWO CASES OF

New Alpine Flannel and Flannelettes in Stripes and Checks.

WEDNESDAY NEXT

We will have a special sale of GENTS' PANTS, light, medium and heavy-weight, in Working and Dress Pants, Cheviots, Cassimeres and Fine Worsteds, plain and fancy patterns, light, medium and dark shades. A full description of the different kinds and prices will be given in Tuesday's ad.

C. H. GILMAN,

RED HOUSE, Sacramento, Cal.

Fashionable Tailoring.

GRAND OPENING

OF THE

Finest Line AND Latest Styles

OF

SPRING and SUMMER WOOLENS

MY OWN IMPORTATION.

DIRECT FROM THE EUROPEAN MILLS.

ENGLISH GOODS at Prices never before offered on the Pacific Coast.

Elegant Business Suits Perfect Fit Guaranteed $20 to $35

Fine Dress Suits Perfect Fit Guaranteed $35 to $55

All other garments in like proportion.

Suits made to order, with the best of Trimmings and Workmanship, at moderate prices.

THIS IS THE ONLY FIRM,

JOE POHEIM

THE TAILOR,

that has the facility of importing his Goods Direct for his eleven Stores, on the Pacific Coast.

203 Montgomery Street,

724 Market and 1110 and 1112 Market St.

1132 Market St., San Francisco.

BRANCH STORES:

No. 141 South Spring St. . . Los Angeles.
No. 916 Fifth St., bet. D & E Sts. . San Diego.
Nos. 105, 107 & 109 Santa Clara St., Cor. Market . . . . . San Jose.
No. 600 J St., cor. Sixth . . . Sacramento.
No. 1328 Mariposa St. . . . . Fresno, Cal.
No. 228 Main St. . . . . Stockton, Cal.
No. 73 Morrison St. . . Portland, Oregon.

Rules for Self-measurement and Samples sent free to any address, on application to

JOE POHEIM, "The Tailor."

BEFORE ORDERING YOUR SPRING SUIT, Call on

GABEL the TAILOR

426 J STREET,

SACRAMENTO.

1000 PATTERNS to SELECT from.

SUITS TO ORDER from $15.00 Up.

PANTS TO ORDER from $3.50 Up.

SPECIAL TO-DAY:

Fresh Ranch Butter	30 cents
Coffee	25 cents per pound
Mackerel	5 cents
5 gallons Gasoline	$1 per can
5 gallons Coal Oil	$1 per can

Choice Teas and Coffees.

PLAZA CASH GROCERY,

HOECKEL & CO., Proprietors,

Northwest Corner Tenth and J Streets.

UNION ICE COMPANY

Are now prepared to furnish

PURE MOUNTAIN ICE.

New Quarters, 521 and 523 I Street.

CHAS. SELLINGER, Agent. my1-1m

Banking Houses.

SACRAMENTO BANK.

THE OLDEST SAVINGS BANK IN THE city, corner Fifth and J streets, Sacramento. Guaranteed capital, $500,000; paid up capital, gold coin, $300,000; loans on real estate in California, July 1, 1890, $2,898,442; term and ordinary deposits, July 1, 1890, $2,709,394. Term and ordinary deposits received. Dividends paid in January and July. Money loaned upon real estate only. The bank does exclusively a savings bank business. Information furnished upon application to W. P. COLEMAN, President.

ED. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF D. O. MILLS & CO.,

Sacramento, Cal.—Founded 1850.

Saturday Hours.....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Directors and Shareholders:

D. O. MILLS	1,538 Shares
EDGAR MILLS, President	1,538 Shares
S. PRENTISS SMITH, Vice-Pres.	250 Shares
FRANK MILLER, Cashier	351 Shares
C. F. DILLMAN, Asst. Cashier	125 Shares
Other persons own	1,198 Shares

Capital and Surplus, $600,000.

☞ Chrome Steel Safe Deposit Vault and Time Lock.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS OF ONE DOLLAR AND UPwards received and interest paid thereon.

WM. BECKMAN, President.

GEO. W. LORENZ, Secretary.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK

Southwest corner Fourth and J streets, Sacramento, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital.....$500,000

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE. INterest paid semi-annually on Term and Ordinary Deposits.

B. U. STEINMAN.....President
EDWIN K. ALSIP.....Vice-President
D. D. WHITBECK.....Cashier
C. H. CUMMINGS.....Secretary
JAMES M. STEVENSON.....Surveyor

DIRECTORS:

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CALIFORNIA STATE BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

Sacramento, Cal.

Draws Drafts on Principal Cities of the World.

SATURDAY HOURS, 10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

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President.....N. D. RIDEOUT
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Cashier.....A. ABBOTT
Assistant Cashier.....W. E. GERBER

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CROCKER-WOOLWORTH NATIONAL BANK,

322 Pine Street, San Francisco.

PAID UP CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $250,000.

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R. C. WOOLWORTH.....President
W. H. BROWN.....Vice-President
W. E. CROCKER.....Cashier

SACRAMENTO CITY BONDS.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE FUNDED Debt Sinking Fund of the City of Sacramento will have on hand by the 25th day of May about Forty Thousand Dollars for the purchase of Sacramento City Bonds, which they will pay to the lowest and best bidders for the respective classes of bonds due in 1888, 1893, 1898 and 1903. They invite sealed proposals for the sale of these bonds, and will consider all bids placed with the Commissioners on or before 10 o'clock A. M. on the 25th day of MAY, 1891. The different series of bonds must be offered separately, as they are of different values, according to the period at which they fall due. All bids should be directed to the "Commissioners of the Funded Debt of Sacramento," and marked on the outside, "Bids for Bonds." The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

M. O. BEATTY, President,
NEWTON BOOTH,
SPARROW SMITH,
Commissioners.

ap21-tillmy23

SEND THE WEEKLY UNION TO YOUR friends in the East.

Capay Valley Lands.

A CAPAY COLONY.

Busy Fruit-Growers in a Pretty Yolo Valley—Tancred and Its Adjoining Farms.

IN THE SPRING OF LAST YEAR Robert A. and Neal D. Barker associated themselves with William McKay, all of Oakland, with a view of searching out a suitable location in which to engage in the profitable occupation of fruit-growing. After visiting many localities, they decided on the Capay Valley, Yolo County, and the Rhodes tract at Tancred.

Negotiations were opened with the Capay Valley Land Company, owning the tract in question. With W. H. Mills, the General Agent of that company, they arranged for the purchase of about 220 acres of foothill land. This being more than they had thought of taking for their own use, they spoke to a number of friends about it, with the result that the tract was divided among the following people: B. L. Hickok, 40 acres; W. T. Barnett, 20 acres; N. T. Greathead, 20 acres; Mrs. L. Greathead, 20 acres; W. McKay, 20 acres; N. D. Barker, 20 acres; R. A. Barker, 20 acres; J. P. Brownlee, 20 acres; E. H. Haslett, 10 acres; Joseph Barker, 10 acres; A. W. Kelly, 10 acres, and Frederick Kelly, 10 acres.

So far this had been merely a private venture of the gentlemen above named, but in talking up the question of dividing the land already purchased, it was found that so many more would like to join it than the area of the purchase would admit of, that it was suggested on all hands, "Why not get some more land and divide it up in the same way?" Then followed the idea of a stock company to take hold of a larger tract and arrange for the cultivation of the whole of it, after subdividing it according to the requirements of the subscribers. A provisional board was formed, a prospectus issued, and finally, on the 5th of June, 1890, the Western Co-operative Colonization and Improvement Company was duly registered and proceeded to business, with the following officers: President, William McKay; Vice-President, M. P. Brown; Directors—H. C. Ellis, Charles Brooke and R. A. Barker; Secretary and General Manager, Neal D. Barker; Solicitor, C. E. Snook; Treasurer, First National Bank of Oakland.

The balance of the tract, 373 acres, was purchased. A contract was entered into for the purchase of a large number of fruit trees, vines, etc. This early purchase of trees was the means of saving between $3,000 and $4,000 to the company, the prices in some cases having more than doubled since then.

The ideas which the prospectus set forth have been but slightly modified and the progress of the company has been uninterrupted. Those who went into it doubtinlyg have become enthusiastic, and almost all the members arranged to set out all their lands in fruit trees, etc., the first year. Consequently in this, the first season, some 40,000 trees and between 20,000 and 30,000 vines will be planted.

The satisfactory working of this scheme has had the effect of attracting considerable attention to the work of the Colony Company, and a number of people are now desirous of joining in with them. An additional 200 acres have been added to the sixty acres originally purchased.

For the company is predicted a very bright future, as well as for the beautiful valley in which their operations are conducted. How this marvelous little garden has come to be so long neglected is a puzzle to every one who has visited it, but one thing is very sure, and that is that this neglect will never again be felt in the valley.

The fruits set out are mostly of the standard varieties—peaches, apricots, Bartlett pears, prunes, figs, raisin grapes, etc., while along both sides of the avenues, throughout the tract, walnuts will throw their grateful shade. A considerable number of citrus trees are also being set out; quite a sufficient number to demonstrate that these fruits can be successfully grown in the valley, about which the colonists appear to have no doubt, provided proper care is given to the young trees. Neal D. Barker, General Manager of the company, resides on the tract, and to his care is to be ascribed much of the success of the venture.

Mention should be made of the town-site, about which there is a pleasant innovation which might with profit be followed by more ambitious places. A small park of some three acres has been laid out right in the center of the town. This park it is proposed to beautify by planting in it from time to time as many of the beauties and curiosities of tree and shrub life as may be obtained by diligent search and a wise expenditure of money. It is not expected that Tancred will ever be a large and busy city, but it is thought that it can be made a very pleasant little place to dwell in.

A petition has been circulated recently and very largely signed, asking the county to accept Island avenue, on the colony tract, as a county road, and to build a bridge across Cache Creek at this point, in order to give the settlers on the east side of the creek access to Tancred Station. The Tancred colonists are quite willing to give the necessary right of way, and are very desirous of having a bridge there, as the colony lands extend along both sides of the stream. It is thought that it would be a very wise expenditure of public money to grant them this very necessary improvement, as the operations of such companies are of widespread benefit to the whole county and State. The attractions and comforts of the cities are well known, but to those who are willing to settle on the land and show that the country also affords attractions and comforts, and ways of making money pleasantly, every inducement should be held forth.

The following is a list of the principal members of the Tancred Colony, with the number of acres owned by each, and a fact worthy of mention is that in each contract or deed issued by the Colony Company there is a provision that no intoxicating liquor shall ever be manufactured or sold on the land. The apparent success of the enterprise shows that the ideas and plans of the colony, as set forth in the prospectus some time ago, are not impracticable: C. T. Hull, Berkeley, 5 acres; W. P. Hammond, Oakland, 14 acres; C. S. Kasson, San Francisco, 11 acres; Jos. Barker, 10 acres; A. W. Kelly, Kincardine, Ont., 5 acres; N. T. Greathead, 5 acres; R. G. Greathead, Oakland, 10 acres; R. A. Barker, San Francisco, 10 acres; N. D. Barker, Tancred, 10 acres; Dr. K. Favor, San Francisco, 27 acres; J. P. Brownlee, Kincardine, Ont., 9 acres; W. T. Barnett, Berkeley, 5 acres; M. P. Brown, 10 acres; Chas. Brook, Sr., Oakland, 10 acres; W. C. Boutelle, Berkeley, 20 acres; Mrs. T. A. Crellin, Oakland, 5 acres; C. H. Peach, Tancred, 5 acres; H. C. Ellis, Oakland, 10 acres; J. Vanstone, Winnipeg, 10 acres; E. A. Vanstone, Tancred, 5 acres; E. Wadsworth, Sacramento, 5 acres; M. A. Thomas, Oakland, 6 acres; James Graham, San Francisco, 11 acres; A. Stark, 12 acres; J. Stark, 10 acres; Mrs. M. Vrooman, 5 acres; C. E. Snook, 10 acres; C. T. Greathead, 12 acres; Wm. McKay, 5 acres; Mrs. Wm. McKay, Oakland, 5 acres; Mrs. E. C. Wooley, Brooklyn, N. Y., 10 acres; Mrs. H. Beckley, Oakland, 5 acres; T. A. Marriett, 5 acres; J. C. Harrison, Tancred, 5 acres. The land reserved by the Colony Company, including townsite, consists of 61 acres.

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