TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Answer to "What Shall We Do With Our Boys?"

A School for Farmers' Boys That Shall Train Toward the Farm—Its Endowment, Character and Needs—Probable Effect Upon the Prosperity of the State.

With half her population dwelling in cities, millions of her acres capable of highest production, now comparatively barren, and people jostling and competing in the marts of trade until we can easily foresee the survival of only a few of the fittest, it is plainly a consummation to be sought that a part of our people should be attracted to the ranks of producers. Among those accustomed to city life we have seen a disposition that would lead many to starve in the city rather than thrive in the country.

Of the sixty thousand young people of our metropolis, between the ages of 15 and 21, we may safely estimate that one-third are not likely to find profitable and congenial work in the city, and are not being educated in a way to make life a success. A visit to our penal institutions will convince one that we are graduating all too many from the high-school of idleness to the universities of San Quentin and Folsom. Any institution which can train a part of this industrial overflow from the city to such a standard of skill as can make country life successful, and therefore attractive, deserves the study of statesmen and the bounty of philanthropists. We may justly claim a very high place in education for the system that makes the individual most capable of adding to human happiness. To that end we would combine the skillful hand, the thoughtful mind and the loving motive.

REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS SUCCESSFULLY ESTABLISHED.

For our *bad* boys and girls we have societies that take young offenders, give them a short course in civilization and find homes for them in country families. Other institutions aim to take young convicts from the slums and train them amid the surroundings of gentlemen. The State aids sectarian institutions in the care of nearly five thousand abandoned and orphaned children. The problem remains, How shall we make productive factors in the economy of the State of the worthy young people of moderate circumstances? In other words, the old, old question, "*What shall we do with our boys?*"

Let us consider an outline of a school designed to admit pupils of good habits and common school training, whose parents can afford no expensive education and graduate them with the skill and acquirements necessary for successful farmers and useful citizens.

LAND CAPABLE OF HIGH DEVELOPMENT A WISE INVESTMENT OF ENDOWMENT.

As an institution of this kind is somewhat of an experiment, and such conditions now exist that land can be selected likely to advance largely in value it might be well to place the capital of the institution principally in land to be improved by its own products and the labor of the students. It would be an advantage to control a tract large enough to keep objectionable enterprises at a distance, as well as to have a safe investment that could be made largely profitable while furnishing the employment for instruction, and income for support of the students. As the location of such an institution would have, in certain sections, a very strong tendency to advance values of adjacent holdings, large owners might be expected to compete, as they would, for a railroad or a factory. Thus, property might be bought cheaper than an individual could purchase the same tract.

To make instruction and revenue practical for a wide range of farm specialties land should be chosen with those ends in view, and transportation facilities, as well as soil and climate, would help to determine the choice. Developments in the direction of orchards, vineyards, nursery, garden and dairy could be commenced near the few and plain buildings needed to accommodate the limited number of students and employes with which the enterprise should begin. The balance could be devoted to stock and grain, gradually bringing more land under extensive cultivation and high improvement as means and number of students warranted.

When home improvements had reached the demands of the school, operations could begin looking to the development of small home farms around the outside of the tract with a view to renting them to graduates.

PROBABLE CAREERS OF STUDENTS.

The school would be called upon for foremen, teachers and superintendents. Some would go back to the old home. Many would drop out as they do in all schools. Some would start business on their own account, but others would make good tenants for the outside school farms until they had accumulated the capital warranting them in starting on their own account.

PRUDENT BEGINNING SUGGESTED.

As all educational institutions are largely the growth of time, even one destined to act a part in supplying so great a want as this might start on a comparatively modest scale. In the pioneer work of erecting buildings and fences and bringing the land into cultivation the most that the boys could do would be to help the skilled laborers who must do the main part of the work. While neither entirely omitting study, work or recreation at any time, let work occupy the main part of the busiest season on the farm and study most of the time when work does not crowd. For instance, it might average through the year five hours for study and recitation, as many more for work, and two hours for recreation.

PROPER ASSIGNMENT OF WORK AND STUDY.

For the first year studies might be of about high-school grade, but selected as the foundation of an education thoroughly practical. During the first four years let the work be arranged to give a general knowledge of farm labor, and the studies in the direction of sciences, of general application and rules of business. Perhaps the last two might well be devoted to some chosen specialty. The course might be arranged something after the plan of certain universities where the student chooses the head of some department as his intellectual adviser. A six years' course is suggested, with the idea that students shall be admitted sooner than at the ordinary college; that enough time be allowed for work to permit the pupil to earn most of his expenses, and while dispensing with the classics and substituting sciences and a business education he shall receive substantially the equivalent, and, for his purposes, a far better than the ordinary college course.

HELP THE BOYS TO EARN AN EDUCATION.

We suggest that the boys be given a chance to partly earn an education, because the boys who must get it thus, if at all, are poorly provided for, and such as are willing to exert energy and practice self-denial to prepare themselves for a successful life-work, are those who will make an education most useful to themselves and their community, and bring most honor to their Alma Mater. Let us place the students' relation to the institution upon the basis of business by paying him by the hour from the very start a fair market value for his labor, and charging him cost of board, books and uniform.

WHY HAVE NOT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES PROVEN MORE POPULAR?

In seeking for the lack of expected results that has attended some efforts in this direction we may discover a lack of "esprit du corps," and in some places where they have been an annex of a classical institution there has been apparent a feeling on the part of influential members of the governing body that a college for farmers is little more practical than a school for hod-carriers. A successful school must be controlled by a faculty who believe the work necessary and practical, attended by students whose self-respect is increased by the faithful effort to prepare themselves for high usefulness and honored by an alumni fully qualified to take an honorable place in life's battles.

HOW SHALL LOVE FOR THE SCHOOL BE CULTIVATED?

To foster this spirit it might be well to have suitable uniforms for work, study and dress arranged to designate efficiency as workers, as students and rank in discipline, respectively; to have the faculty accompany the older classes to the State Fair to take part in exhibiting stock and products from the farm; to compete for prizes in military drill and athletic games; to act as reporters and editors of a State Fair daily; to take part in meetings of associations designed to foster special industries; and in a general way to become well acquainted and heartily identified with the agricultural interests of the State. Let the diplomas be written in plain English, giving exact standing in each department, that the student might feel that every day's work went to make up his record.

WHAT SHOULD BE EXPECTED FROM ALUMNI?

While the usual share might be expected to fall by the wayside, every graduate should be able to perform and direct the work usually done on the farm; to keep a set of books showing condition of the business and results of each department. He should know enough of law to keep out of law, and enough of the science of government to consider public questions from a standpoint of broad intelligence. He should be able to write a good letter or newspaper article; to preside acceptably at a public meeting; to think and express his thoughts on his feet in a way to impress others with his ideas; to draw up an intelligent programme of farm management adapted to the locality under consideration; to survey a farm or engineer a grade, ditch or bridge; the nature and requirement of animal and plant life, pedigree, selection, heredity and hybridization should be familiar subjects. Principles of mechanics, use and care of machinery, division of labor, co-operation, transportation, etc., should be understood in their general principles.

Among those whose study had been directed to specialties we should hope to find men competent to begin work as agricultural engineers, instructors in similar schools, editors of agricultural papers, superintendents for nurseries, creameries, market-gardens, orchard and stock farms.

Wherever located we should expect them to display skill, thrift and broad intelligence. Nothing promotes such qualities in a community more effectually than example, and nothing so greatly increases prosperity and the value of property as the general possession of these qualities.

PRACTICAL SKILL THE CONTROLING ELEMENT OF VALUES.

The same soil and climate that gives to California its charm and value, notwithstanding its distance from centers of population, existed fifty years ago. The main difference in values has been caused by the settlement of people who build lines of transportation, develop industries and seek markets. A similar advance along these lines is possible for the next half century, and such institutions as I am considering may prove no insignificant factors in the result.

SUCH A SCHOOL WOULD ATTRACT DESIRABLE IMMIGRATION.

Especially in England, where wealth has accumulated, primogeniture prevails and population crowds, they seek honorable careers for younger sons. No investment is so attractive as landed estates, and no part of America has charms equal to those of California. Wherever they hear of a farmer skilled in his calling, who is prepared to care for and instruct their sons properly, they are beginning to send them for instruction. They are quite willing to pay liberally for such care and teaching, and to equip their sons suitably when qualified to manage for themselves. Such an institution as we have under discussion, if properly advertised abroad, especially in England and Holland, would attract the very most desirable class of immigration—young people in position to command means, and who might be so educated before investing their means as to avoid the percentage of failures incident to average immigration.

DEMAND FROM FARMERS.

Farmers have long felt the want of an institution of high aims that should educate toward the farm. They want to see those fair acres that have grown dear to them as the scenes of life's struggles and triumphs, descend to those whose skill shall give to them an added value. Away down in their hearts is awakened a ground-swell of feeling by the sentiment, "The farm for the children, and the children for the farm." In the literary and social societies of students, where they learn so much of practical value in life from one another, the association of the classes we have just named should impart to the main body some of the refinement our people seek in foreign travel, and some of the love of country life which is the legacy of those who have lived near to nature.

SCOPE OF THE SCHOOL.

In scope our school should embrace the farm, orchard, vineyard, dairy and garden, with the trades usual in an agricultural village. In discipline, drill and manly bearing it should be the school of the soldier.

In work it should be the school of the apprentice; in study the school of the scientist. Its foremen should be thoroughly practical specialists, each in his own department, well qualified to instruct in the best methods of securing desired results, and to render labor attractive and efficient.

Its teachers should be of that noble mold who forget self in their devotion to science, and whose delight is to lead young thinkers along the highways of accumulated wisdom and the flowery hillsides of original investigation.

ADMINISTRATION.

Its executive department should be skilled in selecting those whose capacity, training and motives qualify them for the work assigned and equally skilled in directing production along the lines best fitted for instruction and profit, and in placing products upon the market in a way to command best returns and establish the good name of the school in the marts of trade. He should be able to impress his faculty with the conviction that the true teacher's reward rests, not in dollars or distinction, but that the tottering steps of his old age shall be made light by the consciousness that many lives have been trained to high usefulness, and that his snowy hairs may be crowned, as with a wreath of unfading flowers, by the gratitude of those who have been taught to forget self in their devotion to some great life-work. Their accumulated treasures shall entitle them to a letter of credit to be honored as they journey in the land beyond the vale, and they may draw upon it for perennial happiness as they "dwell alone with their conscience in a place where time has ceased."

In stately pulpit or crowded hospital; in classic hall or cloister cell, there can be no grander work for country, for humanity and God than to equip our youth with that training of hand and head and heart required to prepare them to raise our beloved California from the conditions of the present to the possibilities of the future.

FRANK S. CHAPIN.

"TIRED ALL THE TIME."—Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses just those elements of strength which you so earnestly crave, it will build you up, give you an appetite, strengthen your stomach and nerves. Try it.

Hood's Pills invigorate the liver.

FOR coughs, sore throat, asthma, catarrh, and other diseases of the bronchial tubes, no more useful article can be found than Brown's Bronchial Troches.

An inch of rain means that the quantity which falls upon an acre of ground weighs 100 tons.

DON'T fool with indigestion. Take Beecham's Pills.

FARM AND ORCHARD.

Our Country and State Road System a Failure.

Preserving Eggs—Old-Fashioned Hominy—Cane and Beet Sugars—Diversified Farming—Sheep Manure—Brahmas and Bantams—Miscellaneous Items.

About the only road of consequence the Government has to its credit is a portion of the old National Road from Cumberland, Md., to Wheeling, a distance of about two hundred miles, built at a cost of about $1,700,000. Yet this is a splendid example to show the fruitfulness of the judicious placing of a good road, giving rise to a splendid system of pikes by the Government, States and corporations, stretching from Baltimore to St. Louis and Jefferson City. This is particularly so in the States of Maryland and West Virginia. One of the best systems of artificial roads in our country is situated in the limestone region of Frederick and Hagerstown, Md. Good roads have brought prosperity to the farmers there. Fences are in good repair, land well cultivated, barns and houses large, comfortable and well painted. But this is only a Tibesti in our great Sahara of mud roads.

It surely requires no argument to convince an American of the need of better accommodation and improved methods governing the common roads of the country. Our Government has felt the need of good roads as much and more than any farmer. Of what surprising value would have been good wagon roads from Washington in the direction of Antietam and Gettysburg. Look at the millions of dollars in horses, mules, wagons and cannon, to say nothing of men, lost in the mud of Virginia! Those roads are no better at the present day. How fortunate that Sheridan had a good pike on which to make his famous ride!

Our county and State road-tax system of improvement is a hideous failure—such roads never have the services of a skilled engineer, but are invariably in the care of laymen, unschooled as well as unskilled. It is an apparent fact that we shall never have roads in keeping with our civilization until their management is centered in the Government, as were all the roads of history and the splendid modern highways of Europe. Every year rivers and harbors swallow our money by the millions, yet the common roads to feed this commerce get not a cent. The roads are public property, and why should not the Government improve them by the same legislative care that is bestowed upon our rivers and harbors? What is the value of vessels compared to the value of wheeled vehicles? What is the proportion of traffic on roads to that on rivers and harbors? How much more enduring is the work on a good road than that in a river or harbor? Here is an opportunity to increase our army in a way that will not be a burden to the people; enlist laborers and place them on the highways. Who mined the coal you have in that comfortable fire? Were those shoes of yours made in a penitentiary? We have our criminals competing with industrious classes; why are not they on the public roads for the public good?

As long as time lasts man will erect costly unproductive piles to perpetuate his memory in the cemeteries; would it not be more appropriate to build a pretty memorial stone bridge and present it to a public road? Do the riders and drivers of the country ever stop to figure the extravagance of poor roads, the wear, tear, (swear?) and loss of time, not to mention comfort and pleasure? How far around a man will go to get to drive a short distance on a good road! With a farmer going to town should not be a question of weather any more than it is on a railroad. He should be in a position to take advantage of any shade of the market, and not require a day to go and one to return when living but a few miles from town.

The system in general use in our country of temporary road-making—piling up dirt to be washed down by the first rain—is no more than that of the Hebrews and Greeks. If it is impossible for us to approach the Romans or Incas, can we not do as much as Carthage?—William A. Miller in Good Roads.

PRESERVING EGGS.

With the opening of spring and summer the price of eggs always falls, and the hens begin to lay more abundantly. The question of preserving eggs artificially then becomes more important, for very often the summer prices are too small to allow much profit for the poultryman. There are many ways of preserving which are commonly known, but all of them are based upon the principle of the exclusion of air from the contents inside. The egg shell is not air tight, and consequently its porosity allows the air to get inside and spoil the egg.

In preserving the egg by any of the methods commonly resorted to they are often kept a long time, until, in fact, their contents are stale, and almost ready to spoil. Such preserved eggs will be tainted when they are finally eaten. This loose method of preserving them has given the business a bad name, and many are prejudiced against using preserved hens' eggs under any circumstances.

The egg should be put into the preserving material immediately after gathering, the sooner the better. Then they are fresh and good, and if the air is kept out of them completely they will keep this fresh condition for a very long space of time. When decay is once started inside of the egg it is difficult to check it by the best methods ever invented, but when the egg is preserved before the least signs of this have been developed, a very different story is told.

Spring and fall are the proper seasons to pack and preserve the eggs. Summer preserved eggs are always at a discount. The heat of the weather frequently contaminates the eggs before they are put away, and they cannot be preserved nearly so well as in cool weather. Yet with summer packing, if done in a cellar, and immediately after the egg is laid, the chances of success are good. But one day's delay in the heated term may be sufficient to ruin all prospects.

The old way of preserving eggs was by dry methods, but these are not much in vogue now. They were packed away carefully in sand, charcoal and sawdust, and then kept in some cool place in the cellar. They could be kept this way for a reasonable length of time, but upon exposure to light and air they are quickly tainted.

The liming method is now the most common. Freshly gathered eggs that are limed immediately will keep generally about ninety days without showing any material change in their contents, but after this period it is unsafe to keep them. An egg that has been kept several days or a week in warm weather will, upon being put in a solution of lime, almost immediately decay. The lime, instead of preserving the egg, hastens its destruction. An improved method upon this is to place the eggs in an air-tight barrel and to pump out the air; then charge it with carbonic-acid gas, and the next day paraffine oil is poured over them. The paraffine is a common preservative used, but the other process of deoxygenating them is new.—American Cultivator.

OLD-FASHIONED HOMINY.

This dish was formerly much used, and we think it very wholesome. Our mothers and grandmothers used always to prepare it in early spring, after soap-making, and some of us have kept up the practice, writes a correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker*.

To prepare it we take a couple of quarts of good, bright-looking corn, carefully look it over, blow out all the dust, put it in an iron kettle with a quart of lye, fill up with water, and let it stand till morning; then put it on to boil, and cook four or five hours, or until the corn is twice its natural size, and the hulls seem loose. At this point take it out near the well, where you can have plenty of water without taking too many steps. Pour it into a colander, and put on water until it is cool; then put it into a pail or dishpan and wash it in several waters, rubbing with the hands. Pour off the water and add more until the hulls are washed out and the lye taste has disappeared. It is then ready to be put on to boil in clear water, with salt to season. Boil until tender.

It is good eaten as taken from the kettle, or fried in butter for breakfast, and we think it delicious eaten cold in milk.

We keep one leach standing all summer, covered, so that we can throw on a pail or two of water at any time, and obtain the lye so good for cleansing purposes also. But no one need go without the dish of hulled corn because of the absence of the leach, for it is very easy to put a couple of quarts of ashes into a cloth bag and strain until the strength is out. If the lye should be too strong it will eat the skin off the corn, and should be weakened.

CANE AND BEET SUGAR.

That the manufacture of sugar from beets is no untried experiment, is evident from the fact, which may be a surprise to many people, that throughout the world there is more sugar made from beets than from cane.

Messrs. Willet & Gray of New Orleans published the following estimate of the sugar crop of the world, in tons:

	Beets.	Cane.
1889-90	3,550,000	2,228,000
1888-89	2,753,844	2,254,000
1887-88	2,451,950	2,465,000
1886-87	2,730,206	2,345,550

The cane sugar was the product of the tropical portion of the earth in 1889-90, as follows:

	Tons.
Cuba	600,000
Java	310,000
Manila, etc	180,000
Brazil	150,000
Demarara	125,000
Louisiana	125,000
Sandwich Islands	120,000
Other countries	618,000
Total	2,228,000

The beet sugar was produced in a portion of Europe as follows:

	Tons.
Germany	1,220,000
France	750,000
Austria	730,000
Russia	445,000
Belgium	172,000
Holland	55,000
Denmark	20,000
Other countries	158,000
Total	3,550,000

FARM NOTES.

Sorghum syrup and Louisiana molasses are being used for fattening cattle in the South. It is mixed with cottonseed meal and hulls, and is said to make a superior ration.

When you have picked off your old bed of strawberries, plow the plot and grow upon it a crop of potatoes or cabbages. By so doing the ground will be cultivated and the weeds destroyed.

Hogs require a good deal of water, and it would be wiser to give them good, pure, cool water than to stuff them with foul swill as so many farmers do. Pure water, clean quarters and food make the best pork.

Nothing is more disagreeable on a farm than to have the hog-pens near the house. The odor is disagreeable. A pen and sty out in the field is better, even if the location renders the management a little more laborious.

Charcoal is a valuable feed for hens, having a cleansing influence on the system. It is good at all seasons of the year. If placed where they can get at it and have what they want, they will eat it in large quantities. The results will more than pay for all the trouble and cost.

Keep an eye on the manure pile or it will become overheated. If you are too busy to turn the heap over make holes in it with a pole or crowbar and deluge it with water. Do not fail to work the heap over as soon as it can be done, and when so doing add more absorbing material.

One of the best things in the world to give a horse after he has been driven is a quart of oatmeal stirred in a pail of water. It refreshes and strengthens him, relieves his immediate thirst and prepares his stomach for more solid food. So says Joseph Harris, after twenty years' trial of it.

Small farms make near neighbors; they make good roads; they make plenty of good schools and churches; there is more money in proportion to the labor; less labor is wanted; more is raised to the acre, beside it is tilled better; there is no watching of hired help; the mind is not kept in a worry, stew and fret all the time.

A Del Norte, Colorado, chicken fancier was troubled exceedingly by the propensity of his brood to scratch up his garden, so he set to work to solve the problem of prevention. After elaborate experiments he succeeded in crossing a breed of long-legged Brahmas with short-legged Bantams in such a way that the chickens had one long and one short one. When they attempted to scratch they lost their balance and fell over, which, after a few trials, was sufficient to show that scratching was impossible and they gave it up.

It is possible that farmers have been led into error in being taught that to be successful with sheep a farmer must have a wide range and cheap land. Sheep will give a profit on land that can be devoted to any kind of stock, as is demonstrated on the high-priced farms of England. If American farmers depend wholly on wool, they will find that they are limiting their opportunities. If mutton is made a specialty, there is a large profit to him who will keep the improved breeds and give them rich pasturage with high feeding at the barn.

Fanny Field says: Corn will cause diseases in poultry. I once killed a fine flock of chickens with it, and can repeat the disaster any day. Probably nine out of ten persons who feed corn to fowls shell it; corn fed thus is not eaten but simply swallowed. Each fowl then goes about looking like a small boy with a peck of green apples in his midst. The crop is packed solid and very often fermentation sets in long before the grain is digested, and the result is what might have been expected. When fed on the ear it takes a full hour to satisfy her appetite.

A man has appeared in Washington and taken out a patent on an artificial egg. The inventor says that his eggs are, chemically speaking, a precise reproduction of nature. Cornmeal is the basis of their material. The white is pure albumen, of course, while the yelk is a more complicated mixture of albumen and several other elements. Inside the shell is a lining of what looks somewhat like the delicate, filmy membrane formed by the hen, while the egg itself is stated to be made in two halves, stuck together so artfully that no one can discover the joining. The very germ of the chicken, with unnecessary faithfulness of imitation, as one might think, is counterfeited.

It has been shown by analysis and proved by experiment that sheep manure is one of the most valuable of fertilizers. It contains 1 per cent. of nitrogen, which is double the amount contained in horse or cow manure. It is very soluble and, therefore, readily absorbed by plants. It may be applied to the land at any time, but most profitably in the fall and winter. Unlike all other animal manures it does not carry noxious seeds, they being ground up by the masticating machinery of the animal. The superior fertilizing properties in sheep manure arise from the varied forms of vegetation on which the animals live. Sheep will seldom eat grass when a supply of tender weeds or tender shrub leaves are in reach.

Diversified farming is the surest, even if it is not the most rapid, road to independence. It is pretty comprehensive, and if followed out to the fullest extent and to the full meaning of the term it will demand a man who has the ability to both plan and execute. It is rarely indeed that one who follows this method will fail to be self-sustaining, even the poorest years, and he will not be apt to be heavily burdened with debts, contracted to carry him through a year of crop failure. His effort will be directed toward the production of everything needed for the sustenance of himself, his family and his working stock, so far as his soil and location will permit. Such a man will fatten his own beef, pork and mutton upon his own home-grown hay and corn, and you can rely upon his table being supplied the whole year round with beautiful and nutritious food.

OPINIONS OF CALIFORNIA.

Drawing the Review of Visitors' Views of Us to a Close.

Grouping the Expressions—Nearly All Favorable—A Few Adverse—Some Are Non-Committal.

The RECORD-UNION has now presented sufficient of the editorial expressions of the members of the late National Editorial Association excursion to clearly indicate the general opinion of the visitors of California, its resources and claims.

It is apparent from what has been published that fully seven-tenths of these opinions were from flattering to favorable, and that a fine proportion of them were very full statistically and otherwise, and expository of the climatic conditions, soil production, needs of the State, character of society.

About three-tenths of the expressions thus far received range from mere social chat and grateful expression for hospitality to indifferent glances, and to a very few adverse to California. The latter are based on pro-Chinese views; the idea that the climate is enervating and destructive of the spirit of enterprise; that our habits are uneconomic, and that while our scenery is marvelously beautiful and our production wonderful, California cannot outdo the settled East in attractiveness as a place for a home. These adverse criticisms are probably not more than one in ten of the three-tenths that are merely gossipy.

In every instance, however, of the whole number, full and cordial appreciation is expressed of generous receptions, and California hospitality is warmly, sometimes extravagantly praised, and the beauty, luxuriance and magnificence of California productions confessed.

The following papers (exclusive of all from which extracts have been published) in criticism range from limited statistical expository review to passing glances and social recital of events of the excursion and include the very few adverse:

Virginia (Ill.) *Gazette*, Middleburg (Pa.) *Post*, Marshalltown (Iowa) *Statesman*, Chicago (Ill.) *Record*, *Republican* (Salem, Ind.) *Leader*, Waterloo (Ind.) *Press*, Westerly (R. I.) *Daily Tribune*, Nashville (Ill.) *Democrat*, Troy (Mo.) *Free Press*, Mexico (Mo.) *Ledger*, Coldwater (Mich.) *Sun*, McMinnville (Or.) *Telephone-Register*, Providence (R. I.) *Critic*, Port Huron (Mich.) *Daily Times*, Muskegee (Ind. Ter.) *Phœnix*, Iowa State (Waterloo) *Reporter*, Decatur (Ala.) *News*, Ceredo (W. Va.) *Advance*; the Colorado City *Iris*.

The following journals, of those received to date (exclusive of those from which extracts have been published), warmly praise California, elaborately present statistics of its climate, soil, production, industries, capacity, State needs, social conditions, etc., and, at length, some of them to the extent of six to nine columns in a single issue. All of them confess to surprise and say that the excursion must result in a far better understanding of this State and its resources by the people of the East. Some of the comments upon California exceed in warmth and adjectival and emphatic expression anything Californians have themselves said of the State: Republic City (Kan.) *News*, Seymour (Conn.) *Record*, Hancock (Ohio) *Courier*, Decatur (Ala.) *News*, Huntsville (Tex.) *Item*, Xenia (Ohio) *Daily Gazette*, Greencastle (Ind.) *Star-Press*, Pine Grove (Pa.) *Herald*, Abingdon (Va.) *Virginian*, *Iowa State* (Waterloo) *Reporter*, Indian (Ind. Territory) *Chieftain*, *Morning* (Findlay, O.) *Republican*, *Rooks County* (Kan.) *Record*, Canton (Mass.) *Journal*, Richland (Minn.) *North Star*, *Wood County* (Wis.) *Reporter*, Winchester (Ind.) *Journal*, *Sunday* (Dennison, Tex.) *Gazetteer*, Findlay (Ohio) *Courier*, Meade (Kan.) *Republican*, *Colorado* (Highlands) *Graphic*, Pine Bluff (Ark.) *Press-Eagle*, Fairbault (Minn.) *Republican*, Clermont (Ohio) *Sun*, Lafayette (Ind.) *Call*, *Colorado* (Denver) *Field and Farm*.

We present still further, but far more briefly than heretofore, remarks by other journals than those listed above, that reflect the verdict arrived at. There is still a very large number of newspapers to hear from.

A WONDERFUL LAND.

The Montecello (Ia.) *Express*, after many columns of descriptive accounts of this State that appear to be just, in the main, says:

"At Colfax ended a pleasant and-never-to-be-forgotten tour of two weeks through the pleasant places and among the generous-hearted people of California. California! A wonderful land where nature has withheld nothing from man. Where sunshine and sea breeze, the mountain stream and the pregnant soil have made the land a flower garden. No traveler will ever forget its beauty, its contrariety and its seeming paradoxes, nor will he ever cease to marvel at the possible greatness it has in store."

AN INSTRUCTIVE ITINERARY.

The Lafayette (Ind.) *Evening Call* concludes its series of letters thus: "We cannot dismiss the excursion without expressing an appreciative commendation of its breadth and intelligence. Entering the State at the southern end, we were shown successively all the great industries of the State—and a vast empire it is, measuring a thousand miles diagonally across it, and averaging perhaps three hundred in width. The exhibit thus brought under our eyes was so wonderful, the industries and resources of the State so vast and diversified, that it was impossible for any one traveling over it thus hastily to fully take it in; but the itinerary was wisely planned, and with a broad and comprehensive purpose; and at the end, as we look back and begin to see what an admirable and instructive plan it was, we cannot do less than applaud the work so well done."

TWO THOROUGH CRITICS.

The Pawtucket (R. I.) *Gazette and Chronicle* at great length describes California and gives statistics of capacity, and expresses surprise and satisfaction with the State. The South Bend (Ind.) *Daily Times* devoted more space to California than any paper. Its accounts were remarkable for detail, statistics and intelligent comprehension of the resources and needs of the State.

A DREAMED-OF CLIME.

The *Farmer's Friend*, Mechanicsburg, Pa., apostrophizes California as a lovely clime of which mortals may dream—a clime of wonderfully varied conditions. Then follows a three-column description of various parts of Southern California, well sprinkled with facts in figures, and columns of expository truth about Central and Northern California.

TWO FAIR CRITICISMS.

The Xenia (O.) *Gazette* gives a lucid and very accurate account of the State as visited. Referring to Sacramento, it says that on a previous visit the editor described the city and county, and that this visit confirms his good opinion of both. The *Statesman*, Marshalltown, Ia., is fair, full and just in its recital of what the editor saw and the information he gleaned. He commends California and disabuses his readers of the idea that the stories they have heard were half untrue.

THE HALF NEVER TOLD.

The Kendallville (Ind.) *Standard* is full, and correct in its statements on the whole, and warmly praises California and gives statistics in support of commendation: "Were we not certain that everything we describe and every word we say will be taken for solid truth, because of our well-known reputation for truth, etc., we would doubt whether we had better tell just as it is, for it does seem incredible, but the truth is good enough for the vegetation in some parts of the State, and the half of that has never been told."

ALL LIKE A FAIRY TALE.

The Curtis (Neb.) *Courier* says: "It is almost beyond the power of pen to describe what we have seen; it is all like a fairy tale—simply grand, beautiful, immense, all combined. Have just been to a picnic here, or back at Chico. Took a drive with General Bidwell, the local magnate of the manor or farm. I call it a farm, but it contains 25,000 acres, nearly all in fruit and grain. The cherry orchard contains over 2,000 acres, just being picked. They are just melting. Then come grapes, apricots, prunes, apples, pears and plums without limit or end; then small fruits, and, last, nuts of all sorts, while a few orange and lemon trees point to the fact that near by are multiplied acres of both. Figs and dates also grace every nook and corner, while acres upon acres are planted solid. The boss fig tree of the world is here. A thousand people can easily stand under its cool, shady boughs and leave room for more. Here cherry trees spread their lofty branches and tower aloft from fifty to seventy-five feet from immense trunks about three feet or even more in diameter."

A GLORIOUS LAND OF SUNSHINE.

The Findley (O.) *Daily Courier* gives very detailed accounts of the visitation, capacity of the soil, products, scenery, towns, industries, etc., commends Sacramento as "a handsome city, apparently prosperous in this glorious land of sunshine."

"Back of Santa Rosa is a small mountain, with a delightful drive to the summit, from which can be obtained a grand view for many miles up and down the valley. Had Satan made his real estate offer from the top of this mountain it is a question whether the result might not have been different.

* * * * * * *

"But in trying to do justice to one particular city or section of the country we are, perhaps, doing an injustice to other places. Where all is so beautiful it is difficult to decide where the proper honor belongs, and the mind growing confused and satiated is liable to award the credit to the last in view. As regards flowers and fruits California is Paradise regained."

THE HALF HAS NOT BEEN TOLD.

The Will County (Ill.) *Advertiser* concludes: "Of the Golden State so much has been written and said that its leading characteristics have, to a great extent, become well-known to a majority of the intelligent people of the United States. Yet, what a vague expression do these descriptions convey of the wonderfu reality? It is no wonder that our people at home regard the description of California and its products given by returned travelers as "fish stories." And yet the half has not been told."

MORE ELEMENTS OF WEALTH.

The Sandwich (Ill.) *Argus* concludes: "California is a wonderful State. We find places we would not care to inhabit, and others we could not if we would, but it has more elements of wealth than any State of the Union, and in any line of labor or business. It is less than fifty years old, but has the richest men of the nation, and is now making more rapid progress in wealth and development than any section of our country."

The *Weekly Truth* (Baton Rouge, La.) says: "Should any of our readers anticipate leaving Louisiana, I say come to California, for in all the land there is no more glorious country to live in.

* * * California has captured the hearts of the editors, and how many will long to return to this land of happiness and contentment. Here you see no evidence of poverty or decay. All seem happy and an air of prosperity lies over the land. There are people here from north, east, west, and all over our sunny Southland; the country is made up of the combined intelligence of every State in the Union, and as a Californian remarked to me yesterday, 'If we had ten million more people here, we would own the earth.'"

[For the RECORD-UNION.]

BUTTERCUPS AND DAISIES.

I remember well the time,
When a child I wandered;
Through the fields and meadows where
Buttercups and daisies grew.

Buttercups and daisies bloomed,
There in wild profusion;
Nodding gaily to the breeze,
While the bees were humming.

Sing to me your sweetest songs,
Play your grandest music;
Yet I love the sounds I hear,
In the fields and meadows.

Would I were a boy again,
Free from care and sorrow;
Just as happy, just as gay,
As the birds and flowers.

Lovingly they bid me come,
Through the fields to wander;
From the city's dust and roar,
From the wild confusion.

E. G. JONES, M. D.

Paterson, N. J.

INTERIOR TRADE.

The Truth Set Forth by a San Jose Paper.

[San Jose Mercury, June 20th.]

The RECORD-UNION in discussing the decline of trade in San Francisco publishes the statements of a number of gentlemen, showing that the fault lies not with the freight rates, but with the greed of the merchants in demanding excessive profits. Many instances are cited showing the high rates of profits made in that city on all lines of goods. It would be easy for us to furnish other instances to those given by our contemporary. In point of fact, the interior terminal points of the State now undersell San Francisco, and our people can do much better by trading with San Jose merchants than they can by hunting San Francisco all over from one end to the other.

The World's Fair—The Chicago "Inter-Ocean."

This great weekly and the WEEKLY UNION can be had for $2 per year, or the DAILY RECORD-UNION and the *Inter-Ocean* for $6 50 per year. All about the great World's Fair will be elaborately treated in the *Inter-Ocean*. Can be had for this price only by subscribers to the RECORD-UNION and WEEKLY UNION.

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during the past 50 years, truthfully applies to-day. It is, in every sense, The Superior Medicine. Its curative properties, strength, effect, and flavor are always the same; and for whatever blood diseases AYER'S Sarsaparilla is taken, they yield to this treatment. When you ask for

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