FARM AND ORCHARD.

The Dyspeptic Farmer---Some Logical Reasons for It.

The World's Largest Apple Orchard—How to Select a Good Layer—Feeding Fowls—Value of the Range—Time as a Factor—Miscellaneous Items.

One of the surest crops in the country, on the farm, is dyspepsia. It crops out among the hard workers, but has not so great an affinity for those who "take things easy." The daily life of the typical New England farmer is suggestive of indigestion and dyspepsia. When the farmer is in a hurry—and the farmer who hurries at all hurries all the time—the question of meals is secondary. "I must finish plowing this lot first," cries the farmer, in response to the summons to dinner; "'twon't take long—only a few furrows more." And he finishes. In his hurry he breaks a trace or snaps a plow-point, and tired and hungry, frets the more. It is nearly two o'clock before he gets to dinner. He eats in unusual haste to make up for lost time, really bolts his food, and hurries away to his work. Moreover, he has upset the household arrangement. His wife and daughters were to make calls in the afternoon, but now one must stay at home to clear the table and wash the dishes, or all wait, and flushed and heated, find less, perhaps no enjoyment in doing what they had planned.

The farmer drives on almost as long as he can see, and then he has the chores to do. It may be 8 o'clock, perhaps later, before he finds the supper-table, for he does not believe in going to supper until the day's work be done. After, there is an attempt to read the paper, but the farmer falls asleep over it, and at 9 is in bed. No wonder dyspepsia waits on this man; the wonder is that he lives out half of his days.

The practice of this farmer is similar to that of thousands in New England, from plowing to harvest time—an early breakfast, a snatch of dinner in twenty minutes, and the supper at the end, wherever it may come. If breakfast was at 7, dinner at 12, and supper at 6, and this regularity was observed strictly, even if the hurried manner of taking meals was not changed, there would be an improvement—an improvement that would add years to his life.

A well-to-do farmer, in the busiest time of the year, after dinner every day lies down on the lounge for a few minutes—five or twenty, as the time will allow. Why? Simply to relax the muscles of the body and give a few minutes of absolute rest. The benefit of this complete surrender for even five minutes is incalculable.

Some of our farm workmen, especially the imported kind, light their pipes and stand or sit in restful attitudes, but the man who wants to get the most out of his hour or half hour at noon lies flat on his back. He is nerved to greater effort in his work, and does the work with greater ease.

Another factor contributing to dyspepsia is found in the two-meal system that rules on Sunday. Breakfast a little later than usual, and then dinner—the only other meal of the day—at 3 or 4 o'clock, or after the family come from church or Sunday-school, held after the morning service, and have time to prepare the meal. Irregularity is the disturbing factor here. Three meals on week days and two on Sundays, with long waits between, especially for the younger members, interferes with digestion and frets the mind. If not so much be required on Sundays, when no work is done, then whatever is eaten should be taken at the same hour. The farmer who wishes to get the most out of his horses or oxen, feeds regularly. Why should he not treat himself as well as his animals? The two-meal system on Sunday makes Monday as well as Sunday an uncomfortable day to many sufferers.—George Appleton, in Farm and Fireside.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST APPLE ORCHARD.

A reliable authority at Honolulu thus describes the famous wild apple groves on one of the Sandwich Islands: "In the wild district between Hana and Haiku, in the Sandwich Islands, during July and August, the most beautiful and largest apple orchards in the world can be seen. The Wilderness of Koonan, as the district is called, contains a forest of native wild apple trees, countless in number, stretching from the sea far up the mountain sides. The trees vary from forty to fifty feet in hight, and in the harvest season, from July to September, are loaded down with fruit, some white, but mostly red. A person standing in the midst of this orchard can look around him for miles, up the mountains and toward the road, and the only thing in view will be one vast grove of apple trees, bending to the ground with the bounteous harvest. The crop of this extensive apple orchard, which nature planted in the solitary waste, would fill a fleet of 100 steamers. The orchard stretches over a country from five to ten miles wide by twenty miles long, and many of the larger trees bear at least fifty barrels apiece. The fruit is delicious for table use, and will appease both thirst and hunger; but as yet no one has taken the trouble to make any commercial use of the apples. When ripe they will not keep more than a week, but they make excellent jelly and jam; and simply for the lack of a little American enterprise millions of barrels of apples are permitted annually to fall to the ground and rot."

HOW TO SELECT A GOOD LAYER.

How many poultrymen can pick out a good laying hen from a strange flock? Not many can do it; yet it can easily be accomplished after a short study of the make-up and characteristics, says the *O. C. Farmer*. There goes a hen with a thick neck, long head, ill-shaped, walks listlessly about, seemingly with no purpose or intention in view. She doesn't care to scratch, but hangs around the henhouse, evidently waiting for her next feed. She gets up late in the morning, and goes to bed early in the evening. That hen may be put down as a very poor layer. The eggs of some of the other hens go to help pay her keep. Here comes another hen. She walks briskly, and there is elasticity in her movements that denotes she has something in view. She is neat and natty in appearance, small head, with slim neck, nicely arched or curved. She forages and scratches all day long, and may be too busy to come for her evening feed. She is at the door in the morning waiting to be let out. She snatches a few mouthfuls of food, and is off to the meadow, looking for insects. Before she gets out in the morning, she generally deposits her daily egg in the nest, or returns after a short forage. She is neat, clean and tidy, with a brightness and a freshness pleasing to the eye. That is the hen that pays for her food and gives a good profit all the year round. The writer has noticed these traits since boyhood, and knows that they are infallible. By studying these traits, any man may in a few years, by selection, have a fine laying flock of hens. Fanciers perforce must have good and bad layers, as they breed for feathers in the main, and the poor layer may be the bird with the fine plumage and markings. This is not wholly the case, of course, but it is partially so.—Farmers' Review.

FEEDING FOWLS.

Well-fed fowls are given their rations at stated periods, not once, but twice, and are never neglected. This is quite a point where eggs are required, or when the health of the fowl is taken into consideration. An overgorged fowl, during the cold weather, will most surely show symptoms of disease when warm weather sets in. Then commences a course of doctoring, which in almost every instance is in vain. For a steady feed, whole corn is not always suitable. Neither is an old, tumble-down building, full of cracks that admits drafts of air and drifts of snow, suitable for their confinement. Where there are no combs to freeze, a free outside run is to be preferred. It is a direct draft on the bird at night that produces the roup and frosts the comb. When fowls have fasted for any length of time soft, warm feed should be given first, and stinted rations given at frequent intervals. An overloading of the crop is always dangerous.

When poultry is to be fattened for market, they should be shut up in dark apartments by themselves for about ten days before killing. The object in keeping them in dark coops is to keep them quiet, as they fatten much quicker. Feed soft feed twice a day and give screenings at night. Give them pure, fresh water every day, as this is a very important item in fattening poultry. Do not feed them anything for at least twenty-four hours before you kill them.—Farm and Fireside.

VALUE OF THE RANGE.

A hen on the range keeps herself in condition for laying by being continually at work. If she is allowed too much grain she will become lazy, refrain from foraging, fattens and soon ceases to lay. This is a matter that deserves attention. Keep the hens at work. When they seek insects, scratch and travel over a wide area of ground, in order to secure a variety, they are not only lessening expenses, but also keeping themselves in the best order for laying. It is due more to the exercise than to the food which hens receive, to which may be ascribed the greatest value of a range. When hens are in confinement they are liable to be overfed, and it requires extra care on the part of those who manage flocks in summer to avoid overfeeding. We have found that when there is ample forage for hens they need no food at all in summer, as they will easily find all the worms, seeds and grass required. A good range in summer will provide eggs with little or no cost to the farmer.

LIME AS A FACTOR.

It has been found that air-slaked lime exerts a marked effect on the soil when used in connection with a green manurial crop. The action of the lime as a chemical agent is hastened and intensified, while the decomposition of the green manure is more complete from the action of the lime. A green crop may be plowed under at any of its stages of growth, but such a crop should not mature to seed bearing. When the buckwheat of millet is turned under, lime should be broadcasted over the surface and rye seeded on the land. The rye may be used as late fall and early spring pasturage, and turned under also in the spring in time to allow of a crop of corn. There is but little cost for labor and seed, and the benefits derived will be much more than when the land is left idle, or in fallow, as it is styled, while the growing of the crops, as well as the several plowings of the land, will reduce the crops of weeds to an extent that will well be a reward for the expense incurred.—Philadelphia Record.

FARM NOTES.

Never send out a package of butter you are not proud to have your name and address on in plain letters.

One hundred bushels of corn to the acre means 7,000 pounds ear corn and 8,000 pounds of fodder, or 15,000 pounds dry, or between 20 and 30 tons green.

The crops are more valuable to the country than the gold in the mines. Even California's gold output is not equal to one-half of the value of her fruit crop every year.

It is observed that the farmers who are successful are those who never lose sight of the fact that the farm is a home; that everything done toward beautifying and improving the place is enhancing its value.

A gentlemen who has seventy cows and four hundred hens finds that his hens pay him the geatest profit. He feeds them properly and has a stream of eggs going to the market all the winter when the demand is great and the prices high.—Farm Journal.

Success generally attends well tended crops, in spite of insect depredations. I certainly have noticed that crops, feeble because of poor seed, poor soil and poor management, are the ones that the insects harm the most.—T. H. Hoskins.

Many years ago it was the belief of gardeners that to take hold of a cabbage and pull it hard enough to break a few of its roots aided it to form a larger head. This accords with recent experiments in a United States station, which resulted in showing that cabbages slightly tilted over with the plow in the fall produced large heads.

Peas are rapidly coming into favor as a food for milch cows, especially in the winter production of milk, as they are easily grown and worth twice and a half their weight in bran. Use the Canadian field pea. Sow two and a quarter bushels per acre.

It is not generally known by growers of the mountain ash that it is liable to the attacks of the apple tree borer. It is, in fact, often a breeding place for these pests, which afterward destroy the orchard. To exterminate the borer he should be looked for and destroyed wherever he is likely to appear.

It is the opinion of the *Texas Live Stock Journal* that so far as fleece and mutton are concerned the sheep industry is on a better footing to-day in the United States than it has ever been before. This is because farmers have been trying to improve both the breeds and methods of taking care of sheep.

Is there money in poultry? Let Holland answer. In that country there are many farms of not more than twenty or twenty-five acres on which not only livings are made, but on which the owners have got rich. Truck farming and breeding of poultry and egg production seem to be the chief sources of money-making.

The value of the skim milk and whey should always be considered when milk is supplied to a creamery. As the patrons of the creamery can feed the skim milk and whey to pigs, it is plain that a portion of the profit derived from the whole milk must be taken from the pork, which is, to a certain extent, a by-product of the creamery.

Experiments made in fertilizing currants and raspberries show that ordinary land plaster matured twice the amount of fruit on the canes compared with canes not so treated. As plaster is perhaps the cheapest of all fertilizers, fruit-growers should give it a trial next season, or may even use it now, in order to promote growth of new canes.

The amount of milk and butter that may be obtained from a cow is shown by the performance of the Holsteins, which yield not only large quantities of milk, but stand high as butter producers. A yield of 26,021 pounds of milk (about 13,000 quarts) in one year has been the result. The same cow also produced twenty-eight pounds of butter in one week. Some of them have produced thirty pounds of butter in one week, and at the same time yielded large quantities of milk.

If a farmer has more land than he can cultivate, or sell, he will put it to good use by growing timber on it. It is not wise to allow the land to grow up in any kind of timber that makes its appearance, but young trees should be set out, or the seed planted, at regular distances, so as to receive cultivation for a year or two. Nut trees will pay something in their crops, and a field of black walnuts will be worth a small fortune by the time a young farmer becomes middle-aged.

What is now wanted is a dairy school to which pupils may be sent from different sections. They are being established in Europe and are as much a necessity here as there. A dairy school should be so conducted as to teach not only the chemistry relating to the foods and composition of milk, the making of butter and cheese, and the care and management of cows, but also all the points and characteristics of the breeds of cattle. It is a fact that farmers are not as familiar with the characteristics and merits of dairy breeds as they should be, and for that reason they are unable to derive as large profit as is possible.

WHAT stronger proof is needed of the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla than the hundreds of letters continually coming in telling of marvelous cures it has effected after all other remedies had failed?

A LADY whose hair came out with every combing was induced to give Ayer's Hair Vigor a faithful trial. She did so, and not only was the loss of hair checked, but a new and vigorous growth soon succeeded that which was gone.

MEADOWS IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Chapin Writes About Those in Plumas County.

Delightful Places for Summer Outings—A Section of the State That is Looking Up.

[Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.]

SUSANVILLE, July 23.—As farmers in this county depend entirely upon the mines for a market, it has done well to hold its own for the past three years of depression in hydraulic mines. American Valley is several hundred feet lower than Sierra, and the people give more attention to fruit and vegetables. These show remarkable growth, and some yields are so phenomenal as to seem apocryphal.

The advent of the expected railroad will bring a fine body of pine timber into market, and will probably result in making potatoes and cabbages leading products of American Valley.

A. W. Keddie, who has made a more thorough study of the topography of this portion of the Sierras than any other, is very enthusiastic over the advantages of the Beckwith route. Although it will be twenty-five miles greater distance by the North than by the Middle Fork of the Yuba, the construction will be less expensive, the grade easier, and it will make a larger body of fine timber accessible and reach valuable quarries of marble and granite suitable for building purposes.

Indian Valley is still lower than American, and is the main source from which the valleys about Quincy and Prattville draw their supplies of grain. The principal crop is hay, which is fed to the dairy cows. These are generally driven to the higher pastures found in Genesee, Clover and Last Chance Valleys.

All kinds of berries do remarkably well in Indian Valley and apples are generally a good crop. This year has been so late and cold that there will be very little fruit to spare, except berries. The hay crop all through the mountains is from 25 to 50 per cent. short.

At Crescent Mills the old mine is working as usual and there is quite a revival in the Green Mountain.

Greenville has been very dull for many years, but recent developments lead citizens to hope for a marked revival in mining very soon. A drive of twelve miles over an easy grade through excellent sawing timber takes one to

THE BIG MEADOWS.

At Bidwell's Bridge the severe winter of 1890-91 proved disastrous to a large bulkhead that was the main feature of an extensive reclamation project. After the bulkhead went out the current made a very heavy cut that mars the attractions of the place and prevents the control of the waters, upon which depend the productiveness of a large body of meadow land through which runs the streams that form the headwaters of the Feather and irrigate these beautiful meadows that are surrounded by pine-clad mountains. Here is a very interesting problem for hydraulic engineers.

There are more than ten thousand acres of very rich land, of which only a small portion is productive. Where there is too little water there is no grass, and where there is too much there are tules. The problem is to provide drainage that will reclaim the tules, and canals or ditches that will irrigate the higher lands.

Appearances show that the meadows are capable of rich development, and are so well adapted to the growth of clover and timothy that an average hay crop of two tons per acre might reasonably be expected. Dairying is the leading industry of the meadows, and at the north end Mr. A. P. Martin has a cream separator and improved dairy plant which he rents to a dairyman who buys milk and returns the skimmed milk to the patrons. This is much more satisfactory than to make the butter at home.

There are many very fine large barns, as the experience of the heavy winters has led farmers to house all their stock. There are a great many campers in the valley and among them Sacramento is well represented.

The attractions are good hotels, many objects of interest within easy drive, a cool climate, pure, cold water, fine horseback riding and driving and some of the best trout fishing in America.

At the Meadow View Mr. Hudson is about changing his business. At Prattville the manager of the hotel lately died, and the lease will be transferred before another season. Bunnell is still increasing his accommodations and improvements, and is so crowded that he can hardly find room for his guests. I noticed that several of the best-known families in the State were represented and that ladies were in a large majority.

From Prattville to Susanville is a very easy day's drive over a good grade and through a fine body of timber. Half-way are Mountain Meadows, consisting of fifteen or twenty thousand acres of rich land, well watered and nearly level, at an elevation of nearly six thousand feet. Stock looks well, but hay is light, owing to the backward season.

There are three stopping places in the meadows, and a brook where I saw a boy haul out four fine trout in about five minutes.

Settlers are locating many timber claims near Susanville.

FRANK S. CHAPIN.

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.]

Who Is to Blame?

EDS. RECORD-UNION: W. A. Sanders, in your issue of July 15th, announces a discovery which is of the first importance, if true. It is that "the Alliance leaders" are to blame for the great disparity in prices of farm, orchard and vineyard products between the producer and the consumer. If we can only find the right party to assess our troubles to, that party or person will smoke for it. Our Democratic friends down this way credit everything in that line to the McKinley bill; our Republican friends set it down to the "cowardly Democratic majority"; the cold-water party says liquor is the prime agent of the devil in the business; and the mystical brethren of the Alliance have pitch on heating for Senator Sherman and the railroads; and here comes Mr. Sanders and heaps the whole load on the Alliance leaders. It is enough to make a man adopt the motto suggested some time ago by Ambrose Bierce: "To hell with everything!" Still they cannot all be responsible. Suppose all the Alliance leaders were hung, would that adjust the price of that smoked beef and those raisins? Is it not just possible that Mr. Sanders himself could help matters out a little instead of kicking because others have not done their duty?

Reform is a splendid institution, and like charity, it should begin at home; and energy wasted in misdirected kicking does no one any good. What we need is to find out where the wrongs are and apply the remedy, if within our power; or if the wrong is without remedy, pass it by and waste no nerve force on it. MELVIN SNOW.

Summerland, Cal.

Opposed to Band Contests.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: Permit me through Everybody's Column to protest, as one of the subscribers, to the Sunday evening concerts—to these double concerts. It looks to me more like a band contest. I am satisfied that most of those that subscribed to the fund had much rather the committee would save the money in the treasury and turn it over to the next treasurer, for we are bound to have Sunday concerts next summer, despite all opposition.

A SUNDAY CONCERT CRANK.

The Redding Lynching.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: In your paper yesterday you had a good deal to say about the lynching of the Ruggles brothers. The fact is this county has stood this stage robbing and shooting business for the last forty years, and has involved this county in a debt of $100,000, and the better class of people and taxpayers thought it was time to put a stop to the business. It was no bloodthirsty mob that did the business, but cool, deliberate people, who are determined to crush out this stage robbing before it bankrupts the county, and the perpetrators of this job will never be known, and it would not be healthy for anyone to come here and try to hunt them out as you suggest, and in the future stage robbers had better give this county a wide berth. ONE OF THE BOYS.

Redding, July 27, 1892.

SCHOOL EXERCISES.

Those of the High School Only Remain to be Held.

Yesterday forenoon the closing exercises at the Sacramento and Capital Grammar Schools were largely attended and the programmes quite interesting, the pupils invariably acquitting themselves with credit. The programmes were published several days ago.

This evening the closing exercises of the High School will take place at the Metropolitan Theater, in the presence of members of the Board of Education, City Superintendent and others. An admission fee of 50 cents will be charged.

LINCOLN SCHOOL.

The following exercises took place at the Lincoln Primary School yesterday: Song, "Remember Thy Creator," Fifth and Sixth Grade; recitation, Nettie Pritchard; song, "There Are Friends That We Never Forget"; "Yankee Doodle" drill, Edith de Groft, Susie Gabrielle, Constance Lister, Grace Wilke, Delvina Cechettine, Bertha Schaden, Mabel Dent, Jessie Beaton, Laura Hubert, Laura Renschler, Flossie Wenzel, Edna Giamelli, Ethel McLaughlin, Kattie Gunn, Clara Feidler, Ethel Backrath, Estella Becker; recitation, "The Shy Lover," Bessie Suber; song, "Gypsy Girl," Gertie Dickerson; recitation, "The Telephone," Laura Renschler; vocal solo, "The Dude," Eddie Carragher. ring drill, Susie Gabrielli, Constance Lister, Edith de Groft, Clara Purdy, Grace Wilke, Leona Shaw, Hulda Neilson, Jessie Beaton, Helen Boyer, Delvina Cechettine, Flossie Wenzel, Bertha Schaden, Pearl Strader, Ethel McLaughlin; recitation, Gussie Kennedy; vocal duet, Nellie Carragher and Nellie Heinrich; "Marching Through Georgia" drill, Fritz Biewener, Gery Campbell, Vivian Hart, Thomas Wheeler, George McDonald, Jimmie Burke, Willie Ramsay, Thomas Filand, Russell Maginn, August Biewener, Clarence Ramsay, Henry Miller, Eddie Pearson, Fred Kunz, Raymond Harris, Emil Wilmunder; recitation, Arthur Fisher; dialogue, John Burke and August Biewener; tambourine drill, Virginia Silva, Blanche Guild, Mary Griffen, Elma Kelley, Rita McHale, Hazel Pritchard, Mabel Dent, Laura Renschler, Bessie Suber, Veda Robbins, Edna Giamelli, Madie Sexton, Mamie Sossi, Emily Pincombe, Hazel Turner, Clara Fiedler, Annie Wahl; song, "Red, White and Blue," Fifth and Sixth Grades; dumb-bell drill, Grace Lander, Guy Campbell, Fred Beaton, Carrie Pena, Jessie Beaton, Leona Shaw, George McKee, Nellie Carragher, Charles Cechettine, Laura Brown, John Campbell, August Biewener, Ethel Ryder, Carrie Peters, Frank Wilke; dialogue, Eddie Carragher, Frank Wilke and Robert Backrath; song, "America"; wand drill, Eddie Pearson, John Burke, George McKee, John Campbell, Robert Backrath, Frank Wilke, August Biewener; dumbbell drill, Nellie Heinrich, Ida Silva, Grace Renschler, Minnie Popert, George McKee, Willie Stoll, Frank Willie, Maggie McMorry, John Campbell, Hulda Neilson, Helen Boyer, Alice Quigley.

THE HOP CROP.

An Encouraging Outlook for California Growers.

William Darby, hop buyer for Bass & Co., Limited, of Burton-on-Trent, England, probably the largest brewers in the world, said to a San Francisco reporter on Wednesday:

"I don't know where we are to get our hops this year. For many years the County of Kent has been the chief point of hop production in England, but except last year, when the crop was very large, the yield has become steadily smaller, compelling us to use hops grown in Germany and other countries in Northern Europe. American hops contain a larger percentage of the extract than the European variety, but until quite recently they were carelessly cured and badly packed, and consequently sold for far less than they would had proper care been exercised.

"This year the English and German hop crops are a failure, owing to too much heat early in the growth of the plant and then wet weather just as the blossoms came. The hop louse, too, after an absence of a year or two, reappeared, so that the crop this year is the smallest for some years.

"In the Eastern States the intensely hot weather that has prevailed for weeks has done much damage, while in Eastern Oregon, where some of the best hops in the country are grown, the cold, dry weather of the last few weeks has greatly retarded the growth and development of the plant. I expect to see higher prices for hops than have ruled for some years."

Morton, Hayes and Burkhardt.

The cases of W. R. Morton, G. H. Hayes and E. Burkhardt, who are charged with assault with deadly weapons, in connection with the affray at Robert Hellman's place two weeks ago, were up for examination yesterday in the Police Court. They were, however, continued till Monday next.

Hayes is still in the hospital, and the doctors are not certain that his arm can be saved.

Wants a Divorce.

Mrs. Emma A. Dodge commenced proceedings for divorce in the Superior Court yesterday against her husband, P. H. Dodge.

Another New Citizen.

John Hogan, a native of Ireland, was admitted to citizenship by Superior Judge Van Fleet yesterday. John Noonan and Michael Tormey were his sponsors.

Opening the Canal.

The most acceptable proposition that can be made to persons troubled with chronic constipation, is to open that important canal—the bowels. That proposition can be carried out by the parties interested if they resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most effective, most genial alterative extant. It is the mistake of many otherwise sensible people, that they resort to drastic, or, in other words, violent purgatives. Without exaggeration, this is highly injurious, since such medicaments weaken the bowels besides convulsing both them and the stomach with pain. Relief sought from the bitters comes freely enough, but they never produce pain, excessive action or subsequent weakness of the bowels. Liver and kidney trouble, malaria, dyspepsia, lack of stamina and a tendency to rheumatism, are remedied by this pleasant substitute for drenching cathartics.

Mrs. Logan's "Home Magazine" and the "Weekly Union."

Both only $1 75 per year. The *Home Magazine* of Washington, D. C., conducted by Mrs. John A. Logan, is the best and most popular low-priced periodical ever printed. The publishers of the WEEKLY UNION will furnish the magazine to its subscribers for a mere nominal sum above the price of subscription to the weekly.

ALONG THE MOKELUMNE.

A Fruit-Growing Section That is Rapidly Developing.

Acampo, and Its Thriving Surroundings—A Village That Has Not Been Invaded by Rum.

[Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.]

EDS. RECORD-UNION: Acampo is a thriving little town situated on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, three and a half miles from the northern line of San Joaquin County, and has a population of 135. Its places of business consist of a first-class general merchandise country store, postoffice, good hotel, two blacksmith shops and a large, brick grain warehouse, the property of Smith & Wright of Stockton.

There is, however, one very noticeable feature in the make-up of this village, that is indeed worthy of mention—there is no place where intoxicating liquors are bought or sold. To this let me add, "No saloonist need apply," because the temperance sentiment is so strong throughout the precinct that repeated efforts to secure a license have proved of no avail. Surely this fact alone should make Acampo a desirable place in which to live, being in itself a great inducement to such as are seeking homes where law and order prevail and where peace reigns supreme.

Although several religious denominations are represented, we have but one church building and one church organization, that of the "Christian People." The schoolhouse is located some distance in the country. It is quite probable, however, that steps will soon be taken toward dividing the district and erecting a suitable school building within the limits of the town, there being a sufficient number of scholars to constitute a good school.

As to the origin of the name "Acampo," I have been informed that in early days a party encamped for a short time where the town now stands; afterwards the word "camp" was converted into "Acampo," being an old Indian or Mexican name, which name the place still bears. When the railroad was built from Lathrop to Sacramento, in 1869, the land for several miles around was heavily timbered. The company then built a long switch at this place from which to receive wood; and as good prices were offered for oak, settlers who had secured "claims" and purchased land began immediately to clear their places, so that at the present time, only scattering oaks remain.

Never having experienced one of those enlivening (but too often disastrous) influences known as "booms," the place has not made rapid growth or noticeable advancement. A partial explanation of this we find in its close proximity to the larger town of Lodi on the south, Galt on the north and Lockeford to the east, all of which lie within a radius of eight or nine miles. Even with these disadvantages, a more favorable location for a good lively business place cannot be found in this part of the country, it being the direct shipping point for the large orchards and nurseries in the vicinity north of the Mokelumne River, and being situated in the center of as fine a grain district as there is in the State.

It is a remarkable fact that an entire failure of crops is a thing unheard of and unexperienced in the history of this locality. There is less renting done, the "ranches" are as a rule better improved, and farmers more independent and prosperous than is generally the case. Another fact well worthy of mention is that the portion of Northern San Joaquin County lying between Dry Creek and Lodi, and in the vicinity of the latter, is the greatest melon country in the world. The "Lodi Watermelon" is known far and wide, but to Acampo rightfully belongs no inconsiderable degree of such honor, for many of the choicest melons are grown north of the river and shipped from this point. Each season a number of carloads are forwarded to Portland, Ogden, Virginia City and to other large northern cities where the watermelon is a luxury.

The soil, which is a rich, sandy loam, is finely adapted to the growth of fruit trees and vines of almost every description. There are no very old orchards or vineyards of any size in Northern San Joaquin, as it is only four or five years since attention was given to the development of the industry here. Since then, however, about 3,000 acres of the finest land in the county perhaps, has been converted into orchards, nurseries and vineyards. These are represented by some of the oldest and most reliable fruit companies in the State. Fully one-third of the orchard tract is under the management of the Hatch-Armstrong Fruit and Nut Company, of which P. B. Armstrong, a New York capitalist and ex-insurance man of note, is President. The remainder of the tract is divided up among the W. R. Strong Company, E. F. Smith, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, Buck, Allison & Company, Van Guelder & Wylie (formerly Reed & Van Guelder), and others. Had it not been for the grasshopper of last season—as a result of which the growth of trees was considerably retarded—a much larger crop would have been picked this summer, but as it is, a sufficient quantity has been produced to prove the superior excellence of its quality, and that with little, if any, irrigation.

Peaches, apricots and almonds do especially well. Of the last named, P. B. Armstrong claims to have the most extensive orchard in the world. In a word, climate, latitude and location being favorable, prominent fruit growers see no reason why this should not become one af the leading fruit sections in the State.

Labor is plentiful, wages very good, and living is as cheap as in most places in California.

Acampo, July 25th. C. S. N.

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

This great weekly and the WEEKLY UNION can be had for $2 a 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.

Bad Blood

Impure or vitiated blood is nine times out of ten caused by some form of constipation or indigestion that clogs up the system, when the blood naturally becomes impregnated with the effete matter. The old Sarsaparillas attempt to reach this condition by attacking the blood with the drastic mineral "potash." The potash theory is old and obsolete. Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla is modern. It goes to the seat of the trouble. It arouses the liver, kidneys and bowels to healthful action, and invigorates the circulation, and the impurities are quickly carried off through the natural channels. Chas. Lee, at Beamish's Third and Market streets, S. F., writes: "I took it for vitiated blood and while on the first bottle became convinced of its merits, for I could feel it was working a change. It cleansed, purified and braced me up generally, and everything is now working full and regular."

JOY'S Vegetable Sarsaparilla

Many druggists have a cheaper Sarsaparilla than Joy's. As they make more on it, they'll try to sell you it. Insist on Joy's.

If you wish MILLINERY GOODS at low prices now is the time to purchase. We are now having a general Clearing Sale of all lines in this department.

TO-DAY

We shall sell Ladies' Handsome Lace Toques, trimmed with flowers and ribbons, at $2 65.

Quills, in brown, gray, white, black and cardinal, at 1c each.

EXTRA VALUES

That will be on sale to-day in Fancy Goods Department:

48-inch Silk Gauze Flouncing, in cream or blue. Regular value, $2 25 per yard. Sale price, $1 25.

48-inch Silk Lace Flouncing, in cream. Regular price, $2 25. Sale price, $1 25.

48-inch Cream or Black Fisherman's Net Flouncing to close at 75c a yard. Polka dot or striped.

32-inch Swiss Zephyr, in polka dot design, 12½c a yard.

32-inch Zephyrine. Regular, 12½c. Closing at 8½c a yard. Checked and plaid designs.

Palmer's celebrated Dress Style Seersucker Ginghams at 12½c a yard.

One lot Ladies' $5 Blazer Jackets, in black or blue, to close at $3 95.

36-inch Striped Henriettas, in a variety of shades, at 25c a yard.

MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS.

We have a lot of Hats that the prices are so low that it cuts no figure with us. Our object is to close them out.

One lot of Men's Stiff Derby Hats, in brown, tan and nutria color, 25c. Sizes 6¾ to 7½.

One lot of Men's Black Straw Hats, square crown, medium brim, an extra good one, 40c. Sizes 6⅞ to 7½.

One lot of very Light-weight Men's White Mackinaw Hats, wide black bands, 25c.

One lot of Boys' Felt Hats, some 200 of them, in all colors and shapes. Regular value, 75c and $1. All go at 25c.

We have sizes 6⅞, 7⅛ and 7¼ of those Gents' Fine $5 Silk Dress Hats, good style. Closing at $1 50.

TO-MORROW

(Saturday) our regular sale of choice selections from all departments throughout the whole store: Shoes, Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Hats, Dry and Fancy Goods and Millinery.

C. H. GILMAN, RED HOUSE.

DRINK "Cazale" NATURAL SELTZER WATER

THE FELTER CO. SOLE AGENTS

1008-12 2ND STREET SACRAMENTO

—DEALERS IN—

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

NOT TOO LATE

You are fortunate, but we must advise you not to delay until you are too late.

BE ON TIME

In all your transactions, whether of business or pleasure, and it will always be to your advantage. Our prices are low. Our prices cannot be beaten. Our prices bear a close inspection. READ THEM:

SUITS.

Men's Worsted Suits	$3 45
Men's Cheviot Suits	4 45
Men's Cassimere Suits	5 25
Men's Black Broadwale Worsted Suits	7 00
Men's Fancy Summer Suits, all shades	9 00
Men's Fine Fancy Worsted Suits	10 50
Men's Black Imported Worsted Suits	13 50
Men's Black Broadwale Imported Suits	17 50

PANTS.

Men's Cotton Pants	$ 75
Men's Fancy-striped Pants	85
Nice Black Worsted Pants	1 25
Union Cassimere Pants	1 45
Men's All-wool Fancy-striped Pants	$1 75
Fancy Tailor-made Pants from $3 50 to	5 00

SUMMER COATS AND VESTS.

Fine line Summer Coats and Vests from 75c up to $4 50.

SHIRTS.

Also large line of Summer Shirts from 20c up to $4.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A large line of Canvas Shoes at 70c.

Lace and Congress from $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $1 85, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, $3 50 and $4.

STRAW AND FUR HATS.

At great cut, from 10 cents upward.

Mechanical Store, 414-416 K St., H. Marks, Prop.

IMPROVEMENTS! We are about to begin operations on our improvements, and the buyer will be the gainer. We must clear our stock to make the extra space. Inspect our prices and watch our advertising space, for we will have much to say to you. N. ZEMANSKY, 300 J street, corner Third.

C. H. KREBS & CO., ESTABLISHED 1854. F. H. KREBS, MANAGER. PAINTS, OILS, GLASS AND VARNISHES, WALL PAPER, BRUSHES, PICTURE MOLDINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC. Sole agents for Heath & Milligan Manufacturing Company's Best Prepared Paint and Myers' Liquid Putzpomade. 636 J street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, Sacramento. Telephone No. 267.

GRAIN BAGS.

New Standard Calcuttas, 22x36.
Also, No. 1 Second-hand Wheat Bags, in large and small quantities.

—INQUIRE OF—

PHŒNIX MILLING CO.,

Corner Thirteenth and J Sts., Sacramento.

JAS. G. DAVIS Furniture and Carpets.

Wall Paper of All Kinds. Send for Price List.

411-413 K Street, Sacramento.