GRAIN AND FRUIT.

The Crop Bulletins Indicate General Prosperity.

Last Week's Hot Spell Did Some Sligh Damage in Spots, But Good in Others.

The hot spell of the past week seems to have been very general throughout the State, though causing no serious injury to crops of any kind, except in a few cases slight damage to growing corn and beans and to overripe fruit. There has been no rainfall reported from any part of the State, and there has been practically uninterrupted sunshine.

In fact all the climatic conditions seem to have averaged about the normal, and have been attended with favorable effects on crops; and, with few exceptions, the very encouraging prospects indicated in the bulletins of the last few weeks seem to be in process of full realization.

With hardly an exception farmers and orchardists express themselves as being satisfied with both yield and prices. As will be seen by the reports of correspondents, the activity in disposing of the enormous fruit crop is only limited by the capacity of the railroads to carry it to the Eastern markets, and of the local establishments to pack and dry it.

The hop crop seems assured; all reports on the subject are very satisfactory. Picking has begun in some sections, and will shortly be in full progress throughout the hop-growing districts.

The temperature has been abnormally high here, the average daily departure being four degrees above the normal.

The highest temperature for the week was 106° on the 18th; the lowest was 52° on the 22d. The highest and lowest temperatures for the corresponding period one year ago were 106° and 60°. Light to gentle southerly winds have prevailed. The hot spell was, however, limited to a few days, the maximum temperature having again fallen to below 80°.

HUMBOLDT.

We are having very warm days for this section and rather cool nights—90° in the shade, and on one day the thermometer showed 96°, being the warmest of the season. Fruit is ripening fast. Potatoes are smaller than usual, and vegetables generally of a poorer quality, on account of the drought.

Eureka—The past week has been very favorable for harvesting and for ripening fruit. Oats, wheat and barley are looking well and will yield more than an average crop. The outlook is more favorable for a good potato crop. The fruit crop is not worth mentioning.

Upper Mattole—The temperature for the past seven days was apparently above the normal, with an average amount of sunshine, benefiting the corn crop.

Threshing is in progress, with about or nearly an average yield. The hot weather is bringing the corn crop on fast, and with a late fall corn and potatoes will be fair. Highest temperature, 90°; lowest, 48°; mean for the week, 66°.

SHASTA.

The past week has been very warm, the temperature rising above 100°. Fruit is ripening very fast; four carloads left for Chicago this week. A great deal of the fruit will have to be dryed for want of cars to ship in. Prune drying will commence in ten days, with a fair crop, both in quality and quantity. Very little wind this week, and mostly from the north. Highest temperature, 106°; lowest, 67°.

YUBA.

Wheatland — Harvest is about completed. The yield is above the average and of fine quality. Hop picking has commenced in earnest, and the yield will be large and a valuable crop. No damage resulted from excessive hot weather the past week.

LAKE.

Upper Lake—Cold, cloudy weather, with indications of rain the first part of the week retarded the ripening of fruit. It is now hot, but this is reasonable. Threshing is nearly over, and the crop is up to expectations, but prices are low. Hops will soon be ripe enough to pick. Highest temperature 101°, lowest 48°.

SONOMA.

Santa Rosa—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were extremely hot, the highest temperature for the week being 102°. Hops are coming on rapidly, but no picking will be done before the 20th of August or September 1st. Growers report at least two-thirds of a crop, and some say they will have an average crop. Fruit is coming in by the ton, and the canneries are running night and day to pack it.

Forestville—On the 17th, 18th and 19th the maximum was 103°, minimum 49°. Conditions are the same as in former reports. Hops will be ready for picking about September 5th. The crop is generally late this season.

NAPA.

Napa—The excessive heat during the week did a good deal of damage to the grape crops; other fruits are doing well, and the weather is now quite cool. More and better fruit is going from Napa to Eastern markets than in any preceding year. One carload to Kansas City and two to Minneapolis, mostly plums and pears, were shipped by the Napa Valley Fruit Company during the week.

SACRAMENTO.

Franklin—The weather for the past week was extremely hot, reaching 105°. The crop has turned out very fair. Farmers are needing more sacks than they expected. The barley is very light, and the wheat in spots is shrunken. Everything is going on about the same as last week.

PLACER.

Newcastle—Highest temperature 105°, lowest 66°. From the beginning of July to the end of October there can scarcely be any other report than favorable to the fruit crops in this and other portions of California. If the weather be cool for a few days or at 100° or more for a short time, all the same fruit comes along in all its perfection and loveliness and in either case the weather is favorable.

AMADOR.

Oleta—The whistle of the thresher is fading in the distance and the song of the hay-baler is heard in the early morn.

STANISLAUS.

Oakdale—The hot wave experienced the last week has been what farmers call good for getting out early to work and enabling them to get through a good day's work. At the same time it has been hard on man and beast. The wind is getting very light and steady.

SANTA CLARA.

Gilroy—The warm wave prevailing the past few days has tended to make grapes drop and has been rather damaging to very mature fruit, but on the whole it is beneficial.

TULARE.

Visalia—The past few days have been hot and dry. Fruit is ripening fast and in large quantities. The hot days are just what we want.

TEHAMA.

Red Bluff—Temperature above the normal; harvesting nearly completed. Grapes doing well. Early ones in market. Fine for fruit drying. Peaches ripening well.

FRESNO.

Sky cloudless; temperature above normal. Grapes are ripening slowly. Many vines are dying and the cause is being investigated by an expert of the Agricultural Department.

LOS ANGELES.

The past week was warm and favorable for fruit ripening and drying. Pears are a good crop. Prunes are generally light and walnuts large. Honey is about an average crop. Carloads of fresh fruit going East weekly.

SAN LUIS OBISPO.

Santa Maria—For the week ending at date we have just passed through a hot spell detrimental to beans and corn. Fog is again slightly improving the conditions. Beans, corn and potatoes will be light. General fruit harvest also. New cannery is working on pears and peaches. Maximum temperature, 90°; minimum, 53°. It is now too late in the season for any great change in crop prospects.

ORDINARY OFFENDERS.

About the Average Number in the Police Court Yesterday.

In the Police Court yesterday Mike Sullivan was sentenced to a fine of $5 or two and a half days in jail for being drunk.

John Bismarck, a typical tramp in appearance, was given five days for the same offense.

Frank Lambert, also arraigned for being drunk, was discharged on showing it to be his first appearance in the role.

Dan Cullen pleaded guilty to a disturbance of the peace in the Steamboat Saloon, on Front street. When he was told he would receive judgment to-morrow he asked the leniency of the court. He said he was working for the Transportation Company, and had never got into difficulty before. Judge Cravens told him the Steamboat Saloon was a bad place to go, as they seemed to have fighting beer there, and thought he deserved a memento of the occasion, which was reserved for him until to-day.

William Neil, a dissipated and wretched young man, pleaded guilty to vagrancy, and asked to be sentenced at once. The Judge, in pronouncing sentence, said he had been up so frequently that he deserved punishment, but he wished he had some other guardian beside the county. He then gave him ninety days in the County Jail.

Jack Brown was arraigned on two charges, one for battery committed on one Jessie Green, and the other for carrying a pistol. He pleaded guilty to the latter charge and asked a continuance of the battery case, which was granted until to-day.

Pat Frenoge, found guilty of disturbing the peace, was sentenced to sixty days in the County Jail.

Mrs. Johnson, the "Denver Terror," withdrew her former plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty to vagrancy. She was sentenced to six months in the County Jail, with the commitment suspended for six hours to give her a chance to leave town. Bailiff Clark was delegated to see that the celebrated female reached an outward bound train with safety and dispatch.

FISHING TACKLE FOUND.

A Deserted Outfit Which No One Seems to Claim.

Richard May yesterday found a fishing outfit on the river bank, consisting of four new poles and silk lines attached without any one in charge. The lines were set and baited and seemed to have been abruptly left by someone, and some of the boys thought the owner of them might have been drowned. As there were four of the poles it is more probable that they belonged to a fishing party who perhaps went boating or elsewhere and left the outfit expecting to return.

May reported the matter to the police station and took charge of the poles and lines awaiting an owner's appearance.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers have been recorded since our last report:

H. M. Herrington to James E. Mills—East half of lot 3, W and X, Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.

S. P. Smith to J. H. Henry, J. B. Edson, L. L. Lewis—Seven-tenths to Henry, two-tenths to Edson, one-tenth to Lewis, 16 13-100 acres in South Sacramento.

Clara O. Bailey and Celia M. Denison to Eli S. Denison—West half of lot 6, H and I, Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

Eli S. Denison et ux. to Flora S. Hammer—West half of lot 6, block above.

Mrs. E. Rey to E. J. Carlow—North half of lot 1, I and J, Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

Guiseppa Bettine to G. B. Canessa—Thirteen and 33-100 acres in Sacramento County.

Articles of Incorporation.

The following articles of incorporation was filed in the Secretary of State's office yesterday:

Capital Soap Company, Sacramento. Capital stock, $50,000. Directors—Sparrow Smith, John Blair, D. A. Lindley, M. C. Withington, A. G. Marshall and H. A. Williams.

The Giant Powder Company, Consolidated, San Francisco. Capital stock, $5,000,000. Directors—Albert Diblee, E. M. Root, Jas. B. Stetson, Henry Epstein, L. P. Drexler, E. B. Pond and Gustav Sutro.

Frightful and Nothing Less

Are the ravages in physical stamina caused by diseases of the kidneys and bladder. Oftentimes, moreover, they are swifttly progressive to a fatal termination. Beginning with simple inactivity of the organs, renal disease, if unchecked by intermediate death or relief, winds up in destruction of the kidneys. This is terrible to contemplate, dreadful to undergo. Anticipate the danger by arousing and regulating the kidneys, when inactive, with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a most efficient diuretic as well as a general alterative and tonic of unexampled excellence. It performs a further good office for the system in promoting activity of the kidneys, in that it more effectually expels through these channels impurities which produce rheumatism and dropsy. Malaria constipation, biliousness, liver trouble, nervousness, dyspepsia, all succumb to its beneficent action.

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.

Phœnix Market.

Platt Brothers, Thirteenth and J streets, produce, poultry and groceries. *

DON'T let opposition agents deceive you. Try the New Domestic before you buy a sewing machine. Its attachments are superior. Office, Ninth and J. *

WRITE to Cooper for everything in the musical line. 631 J street. *

SICK Head-Aches.

Sick-headaches are the outward indications of derangements of the stomach and bowels. As Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, is the only bowel regulating preparation of Sarsaparilla, it is seen why it is the only appropriate Sarsaparilla in sick-headaches. It is not only appropriate; it is an absolute cure. After a course of it an occasional dose at intervals will forever after prevent return.

Jno. M. Cox, of 735 Turk Street, San Francisco, writes: "I have been troubled with attacks of sick-headache for the last three years from one to three times a week. Some time ago I bought two bottles of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla and have only had one attack since and that was on the second day after I began using it."

JOY'S Vegetable Sarsaparilla

Most modern, most effective. 6 for $5.

STACKING HAY.

A Modoc County Farmer's Novel Way of Doing It.

With Only Six Men He Is Able to Stack Neatly Some Forty Tons Per Day.

Frank S. Chapin, the RECORD-UNION'S traveling correspondent, writes the following description of a cheap plan adopted by a Modoc County farmer for stacking hay:

Where stock-raising is the leading industry winter feeding is necessary, and as stock must be sold at a price that those are willing to pay who drive them hundreds of miles and then fatten them before marketing, it becomes necessary to put up most hay at the least expense.

Acting under this stimulus, the farmers of Modoc County have shown much ingenuity. Peter Peterson of Fort Bidwell was putting up his hay from bunched winrows in this way: He hitches a horse to each end of a big rake, or "buck," and draws about 1,000 pounds at once to the stack. The horses are then detached and a wire rope, running over the stack, is attached and another team hauls the load, "buck" and all, up a slide and over the top of the stack. All the handling that is necessary is to keep the stack nearly level, and this system packs the hay so solid in the center that it does not wet down.

The "buck" is made by taking a 4x6 scantling, twelve feet long, and inserting six two-inch teeth four feet long horizontally and four vertically. An iron hook on the upper side of the scantling, at each end, and six feet of chain dragging, forms the center and completes the rig. A horse is hitched to each end by a twelve-foot rope, and the cross-lines are lengthened to keep the horses about that distance apart. The driver and horses soon acquire the tact necessary to gather up a thousand pounds easily and bring it to the stack.

For two teams they use four bucks, so that an empty one is always ready to start out with. The slide is like a section of a roof mounted on wheels, cut from the end of a log, and covered with eighteen-foot fencing. It is thirteen feet high on the side next the stack. At the top is an eight-inch log, rolling on gudgeons, for the rope to run over.

If it is necessary to make the stack more than twenty feet high, there is an apron twelve feet long that is hinged at the top and drops down against the stack until it is too high for the main slide. Then the slide is drawn a few feet away and the apron rested upon the stack.

When the buck has been left at the foot of the slide one of the men comes down the slide from the stack with the wire rope. This is 100 feet of ⅜-inch steel rope, with two ½-inch ropes at the end, each 30 feet long. A loop on each of the short ropes is dropped over hooks on the slide and the team at the other end of the stack hauls the hay, buck, man and all up the slide and along the stack until he gets ready to push forward on the vertical teeth and dump the load. As the buck turns, the hooks loosen, and when freed from the load it is easily thrown from the stack.

With two white men to run the bucks, three Indians on the stack, and himself to drive the stacking team, Mr. Peterson said they easily put up forty tons per day in a way that was almost perfect, so far as settling or injury from weather was concerned.

On rough ground hay is liable to be wasted, and where it is of alfalfa or any kind of clover, or extremely dry, there is liable to be loss from grinding it up or rubbing off the leaves.

Mr. Peterson was building his stacks 22 feet wide on a frame set on posts 8 feet long, sunk 2 feet in the ground and covered with rails. The object was to shelter the cattle. He only counted the labor of getting out the posts and cross-beams, and said it cost him about $7 per stack. It would be a good plan on land subject to overflow. FRANK S. CHAPIN.

"MORNING STAR" DEADFALL.

The Place Where Mrs. Larcener Was Piled With Beer.

Mrs. Larcener was found guilty by Justice Henry yesterday of the charge of being a common drunkard and sentenced to thirty-five days imprisonment. The commitment was withheld, however, on her promise to avoid hereafter the tempting nectar distilled at the breweries.

One of the witnesses for the prosecution boldly testified that he keeps a wayside saloon on the lower Stockton road, near Thirty-first and Y streets, known as the "Morning Star," and that the woman was in the habit of buying there the beer that bereft her of her senses. He said, and repeated it, that he sold her beer whenever she had the money to pay for it.

"And when you get her drunk then you throw her out?" asked Lawyer Downard.

"Yaas," replied the witness, "ven she gets too droonk I puts mit ter street ouid."

This same witness made quite a display of indignation when asked if he considered that he kept a respectable place. He said of course his place was respectable—he sold beer and liquor to whoever had the money to pay for it—that was what he was in the business for.

It is all right to have laws to punish persons who allow themselves to get drunk and scandalize their neighborhoods, but there should be another law providing far severer penalties for those who sell liquor to persons already intoxicated, and these penalties should be doubled in cases where women are the unfortunate victims.

Mrs. Larcener is a weak-minded person who is hardly responsible for her acts. Probably one-fifth of the quantity of beer that some women could drink without being affected would completely upset her, and any man—knowing her weakness—who would sell her intoxicants is not a fit person to be intrusted with a liquor license.

COUNTY EXHIBIT.

The Executive and Sub-Committees All Hard at Work.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the County World's Fair Association was held yesterday at the State Exposition building, Chairman Bates presiding. There was quite a good attendance of members, and much interest in the proposed exhibit was manifested.

Mrs. C. A. Hull was elected Chairman of the Committee on Decorations, and Miss Della Hull, Secretary. This committee decided that the prevailing colors to be used in decorating the county exhibit at the State Fair should be orange, gold and black.

All the committees reported satisfactory progress, and it is evident from the statements made that the people in the country are becoming enthusiastic over the matter. The members of the Executive Committee are all sanguine of success and predict that Sacramento County will have an exhibit at the fair of which all her people will be proud.

The committee selected the location for the display to be made in the Pavilion next month and which will also be sent to the World's Fair at Chicago.

Many new features and designs were suggested and discussed, and some of them adopted, after which the Executive Committee adjourned to meet at the Supervisor's room next Tuesday.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Girls May Be None the Worse for Greater Liberty.

At Vassar College the system of self-government, introduced three years ago, seems to have solved a great difficulty. In a building where 300 or 400 students are living together a certain amount of law and order must be enforced. If this be done through faculty and teachers, it is impossible to avoid a certain boarding-school element, utterly out of place in a college, and characterized by midnight spreads, darkened transoms, and rules broken for the mere fun of breaking them. At Vassar a committee of six students, chosen by the students themselves, keep general order and enforce the three great and only rules of the college, i. e., that every student shall take a certain amount of daily exercise, attend chapel and be in bed by 10 o'clock. The Chairman of the committee is elected every year from the senior class, and on her rests the main responsibility; her tact and resoluteness largely determine the success or failure of the system for that year. She must rigidly keep the rules herself. She must have the courage to talk to individual transgressors, and even to address the whole body of students on the subject of their shortcomings. Above all, she must speak as one of them, not as one over them. That a girl can do all this and yet be as truly popular as any girl in college has been well proved during the last few years.

This system of self-government has made a decided change in the atmosphere of the college. The students are put upon their honor to keep the laws. Nobody watches them to see if they do or not, for the committee interferes only when the breach is quite apparent. A feeling has grown up that it is bad form, if not rather "fresh," to be disorderly. Midnight seances exist only in dim memory and newspaper paragraphs. In fact, the college is "growing up." Of course there are and always will be certain girls to whom being put on their honor means nothing, girls who abuse their freedom, and, at times, make the system seem almost a failure. On the whole, however, no one can doubt that self-government has been a success, and has proved that girls may be none the worse for greater liberty.

SOME QUEER OLD LAWS.

Many Strict Colonial Laws Yet Stand Unrepealed in the East.

"Uncle Joe" Brown, of the County Clerk's office in Indianapolis, is one of the quietest men in the Courthouse and also one of the best informed. Whenever any question of an especially puzzling nature comes up for settlement and no one else can answer it the seekers for information go back to the room where "Uncle Joe" works and he explains it to their satisfaction. This sort of procedure is a matter of daily occurrence, and the old gentleman's encyclopedial fund of knowledge is proverbial. The other day, after a delegation of information seekers, including an Indianapolis *News* reporter, had learned what they were in search of, they hung around "Uncle Joe's" desk to hear some of his reminiscences which their questions called up fresh to his memory.

"It is strange how the old laws cling to the statute books," he said, meditatively. "In the Eastern States many of the strict colonial laws stand unrepealed on the books. Of course, where they conflict with the more advanced ideas of to-day they become dead letters. I was the victim of an attempt to revive one of the old statutes myself when I lived in Washington City a good many years ago. I was the manager of the Washington Gas Works, and some religious enthusiasts brought a prosecution against me for violating the Sabbath by operating the works on Sunday. I knew that unless the works run on Sunday there would be no gas on Monday night, and, on the ground of public necessity, felt sure that I would be sustained in the suit. To my surprise I found the law not only exactly against me, but learned that it was supplemented with severe penalties. For the first offense the penalty was a heavy fine, and for each succeeding offense a term of imprisonment. I finally had to settle the case out of court by the payment of a considerable sum of money and the granting of some concessions. That law still stands on the books, but I have heard of no attempt to enforce it since my unhappy experience.

"Tobacco is a legal tender in Washington at the present time, thanks to another of the old colonial laws. In the days when Virginia had plenty of tobacco and very little money, a law was passed which made the weed a legal tender for debt. If I were in Washington to-day and had a debt to pay, I could trundle a load of tobacco down to my creditor's place of business and pay the debt, and he would have no right to refuse the offer. It would be a surprise to the members of Congress some fine day if they should find their salaries paid in 'long green.' When this law was made, what is now the District of Columbia was part of Virginia, and when it was ceded to the General Government it retained the old statutes. The queerest of ancient law, which has been allowed to remain unrepealed in the District of Columbia, is one which makes it a crime to deny belief in the Holy Trinity, and fixes the punishment at imprisonment. If that law were suddenly put into force to-day it would cause a lively agitation. It was on the books when John Quincy Adams was President of the United States, and he was a pronounced Unitarian. Every Sunday he would go to the little Unitarian Church down on Sixth street and lead in the singing. There was a strange spectacle during all that administration of the President of the United States living in open violation of the law."

Liquefied Air and Oxygen.

Prof. Dewar gave a very interesting lecture at the Royal Institution a few days ago on liquified oxygen and liquefied air. He produced both liquefied oxygen and liquified air, the oxygen in pints; and even the liquefied air was handed round in claret-glasses. Liquid oxygen boils in the air at—182° Centigrade—that is 182° of the Centigrade scale below zero. The liquid oxygen placed between the poles of Faraday's great magnet behaved like a metal, leaping up to the poles and clinging to them till it disappeared as gas. But liquid oxygen, though so strongly magnetic, is a very bad conductor of electricity. It is a non-conducting magnet. He showed, too, that so far as chemists can judge, there is probably no oxygen in the sun—the oxygen of the earth's atmosphere accounting for all the oxygen lines in the solar spectrum. The boiling point of liquid air is—192° Centigrade, or 10° lower than that of oxygen. It is not true, as has been supposed, that the oxygen in the air liquefies before the other elements in air; on the contrary, the air liquefies as air, and is not resolved into its elements before liquefying. If this globe were cooled down to 200° below the zero of Centigrade, it would be covered with a sea of liquefied gas thirty-five feet deep, of which about seven feet would be liquid oxygen.—London Spectator, June 18th.

O Tempora!

In olden time the lovesick swain
His surcharged heart eased with the lute.
Under her balcony for hours he'd stand
On one foot at a time and toot.
The answering flutter of a bit of lace
Was all in all to this medieval youth,
While now he simply sits inside and yawns—
She bangs the keyboard and she sings, forsooth.

Birth of a Child's Dimple.

I spoke of the rose leaf within her chin,
And she said with a little nod,
As she touched a dimple as sweet as love,
"Oh, that was a kiss from God."
—Eli Higginson, in Detroit Free Press.

The difference between a wise man and a fool is that a fool's mistake never teaches him anything.—Ram's Horn.

OUR FRUIT IN LONDON.

It is Becoming Better Appreciated and is Selling Higher.

The English Press Expresses the Opinion That the Enterprise Will be a Great Success.

Last night the California Fruit Transportation Company dispatched the sixth special fruit train for London. The five cars were all filled by A. T. Hatch, the fruit-grower of Suisun, who has been shipping fruit steadily to London. He says prices have been getting better and better, and he hopes to get such returns from London for the next lot or two as will fully demonstrate that the project is a success. Mr. Hatch has received a number of Liverpool and London dailies, all of which have devoted considerable space to the receipt and sale of the California fruit.

The articles uniformly speak of the splendid condition in which the fruit arrived, and of its excellent quality. The Liverpool *Echo* in a long article gives the whole story of the introduction of the fruit, together with a good part of a speech delivered by E. R. Hutchins, Vice-President of the California Fruit Transportation Company, at the auction conducted by James Adam, Son & Co., the consignees.

A neat stroke was accomplished when fruit of various kinds was forwarded to the Queen. Many of the English papers have given space to the fact, which is worth tens of thousands of dollars as an advertisement. All of the papers speak of the excellence of the California fruit. Peaches, pears plums, nectarines and prunes were forwarded to the Queen.

The English agents have written to Mr. Hatch as follows: "There is no doubt that the fruit has attracted a considerable amount of attention, and we believe that once the buyers obtain confidence in its keeping quality remunerative rates will be realized. Your pears were in better condition than others, and we forwarded most of them to London."

The train leaving last night took pears, peaches and plums. Since Adam, Son & Co. wrote to Mr. Hatch prices have increased steadily, and the fact has been demonstrated, apparently very fully, that the fruit will keep for a surprisingly long time after being taken from the refrigerators. This is a fact that has been very surprising to the English people, and it is now becoming generally known.

INDEPENDENCE OF CHARACTER.

How Few Men Are Possessed of This Virtue.

True independence of character is a virtue possessed by but few men. Some mistake stubborness for independence. Others go further, and attempt to call prejudice by the noble name. To be truly independent in personal and political affairs calls for the constant exercise of patience and thoughtful research. No man who cannot dispassionately view a question from at least two sides can never hope to secure independence of character. Emerson, in one of his happiest works, gives expression to the following trite sentiment: "It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he who, in the midst of a crowd, keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude."

The study of history demonstrates that the few really great men of all ages were capable of listening with dignity to the ideas advanced by their opponents and of considering the doctrines formulated by representatives of other nations. Frequently they found it advisable and, in the highest sense, profitable to modify their own views. They were not ashamed to confess that the moral and intellectual condition of humanity had advanced more rapidly than their own conscience. Their ability to recognize this defect in themselves made them greater and their fame more enduring than did their victories on battle-fields and in the political arena. The famous literary men of all ages gathered knowledge from every conceivable source, and the wise men who formulated our systems of philosophy were not above seeking grains of wisdom among the untutored and semi-savage of every clime. They had the gift of listening with kindness to the learned and ignorant, and upon the information thus gained based thoughts which will live while mankind exists.

As a people we are inclined to jump at conclusions. Instead of seeking for light, we set up an intellectual, religious or political standard of our own creation or, worse yet, accept one made for us by others. The struggle for existence is so intense that but few take the time to do their own thinking. Of course, it is easier to accept ready-made ideas, but if all of us would follow blind leadership so blindly we should soon be a nation of intellectual slaves. It is the solemn duty of every citizen to analyze the peculiar measures and doctrines which may from time to time agitate the country. He should give a dispassionate hearing to the advocates of both sides, read the evidence in a judicial spirit, and consider the probable effects of the rejection or adoption of the policy or law under discussion. After arriving at a conclusion he should have the courage to maintain his position under any and all circumstances, and the good taste of listening with deference to the opinions of his antagonists. In no other way can true independence of character be developed. By no other method can free institutions be preserved. A nation whose citizens have learned to think for themselves cannot be conquered in war nor excelled in peace.—Chicago Graphic.

Benefits of Eating Ice-Cream.

The value of ice-cream as a remedy for certain intestinal troubles is being considerably advanced. Some, indeed most, physicians permit it through typhoid fever, always insisting that it shall be of the purest make. To the story recently going the rounds in print of the entire cure of a case of ulcer of the stomach by the sole and persistent use of ice-cream may be added that of a woman known to the writer. She suffered from a serious affection of the eyes, directly traceable to digestive disturbance, and her physician finally put her upon ice-cream as a sole diet. For eleven months she literally lived upon ice-cream, with the result of effecting a complete and apparently permanent cure. The theory is that the cream furnishes ample nourishment, while the diseased intestines, chilled from the low temperature of the food, are prevented from getting up inflammation during the process of digestion carried on by the healthy parts.—Jenness Miller Magazine.

There is a sign on the entrance to a cemetery in North Wales, Montgomery County, which reads, "No admittance except on business."—Philadelphia Record.

The Verdict of Mankind

Claims confidence. It crowns Apollinaris "Queen of Table Waters," proclaims it ubiquitous, and, as the *London Times* says, "Familiar in millions of mouths as any household word."

"Its long-continued and world-wide use attests its merit."—NEW YORK MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Sterling Good Values From the Clothing Department.

☞ We have cut the prices on a large lot of Gents' Medium and Heavy-weight Pants, in plain and fancy patterns. Our customers will find good bargains in all of the following lines:

LOT 1.

Gents' Dark Gray All-wool Medium-weight Maysville Cassimere Pants, regular sizes. Prices cut from $4 to $3 per pair.

LOT 2.

Men's Heavy Dark Union Cassimere Pants, in small check patterns. Prices cut from $2 50 to $1 95.

LOT 3.

Men's Dark Silk-mixed Cassimere pants, medium-weight, neatly made and cut. Prices cut from $4 50 to $3 25.

LOT 4.

Men's Heavy Dark Hair-line Striped All-wool Cassimere Pants, seams and buttons sewed with linen thread. Prices cut from $5 to $3 75.

LOT 5.

Men's Dark Hair-line Striped Worsted Dress Pants, good weight, extra well made, regular sizes. Prices cut from $6 to $4 50.

LOT 6.

Men's Extra-fine Dark Silk-mixed Pants, medium heavy-weight, superior finish and make. Prices cut from $6 to $4 50.

LOT 7.

Men's All-wool Good-weight Cassimere Pants, dark ground, plaid pattern. Prices cut from $4 50 to $3 25.

LOT 8.

Men's Extra Sizes All-wool Dark Cassimere Pants, waist measure, 42 to 48; leg measure, 29 to 32; good weight. Prices cut from $4 to $3 15.

LOT 9.

A mixed lot of Men's Fancy Worsted and Cassimere Pants, medium light-weight. Many of these are odd pants from suits. The regular values are from $3 to $4 50. All will be closed at $2 45.

LOT 10.

Youth's Fancy Satinet Pants, dark patterns; waist measure, 30 to 34; leg measure, 30 to 33. Closing price, $1 25.

LOT 11.

A mixed lot of Men's Fancy $1 and $1 25 Cottonade Pants, all large sizes, 36 to 40 waist measure. All to be closed at 75c per pair.

LOT 12.

Men's Extra-heavy 75c Brown Duck Overalls; sizes, 40 to 46, waist measure. Closing at 50c.

C. H. GILMAN, RED HOUSE.

DRINK "Carle" NATURAL SELTZER WATER

THE FELTER CO. SOLE AGENTS

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—DEALERS IN—

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

EARTH VS. MARS.

The nearness of the planet Mars to the earth has been attracting much attention in scientific circles. The latest report is that Mars (our neighbor) is inhabited and composed of land and water; that it has four seasons—spring, summer, autumn and winter—as with the earth. One item that is of consequence to Sacramentans that was noticed by the scientists is that the sale of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, etc., now in full blast at the MECHANICAL STORE, 414 and 416 K street, leads all on the face of the earth or Mars for low prices. Read:

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.

The Inter-Ocean and Weekly Union.

THE WORLD'S FAIR!

The Chicago Inter-Ocean

—AND—

The Weekly Union!

BOTH ONLY $2 A YEAR.

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.