FARM AND ORCHARD.

Birds Regulate the Equilibrium of the Insects.

Making the Farm Pay—How to Break Up a Setting Hen—Sell Only Good Fruit and Vegetables—The South American Tree Tomato — Farm Items.

Nature seems to have established an imperative law between birds, insects and grain, on the principles of more birds the less insects and more grain, or more insects less birds and grain; and on a rule that birds shall equal the supply of insects and grain; and, more insects less grain.

The insect creation feed on plant and plant products, and birds feed on insects mainly and plant products secondly.

When the natural supply of insects fails, birds must necessarily resort to grain to supply the deficiency of food. It has been a beautiful observation how the native pigeons used to fly over the entire continent, following after the tribes of insects. They have been seen flying over woodlands and alighting down on one side of the cleared region, walking breast to breast across the fields, and eating all insects as they marched to the next woods, and so clearing farms of grasshoppers and bugs as they proceeded.

Where there was grain above ground it, of course, was more or less consumed, but where that was left after harrowing or drilling it would do the farmer no good; hence he could not complain.

Birds regulate the equilibrium of insects. Most all insects do a large amount of good to plant production by mixing pollen in the flowers, making honey, and causing thinness where plants would otherwise overbear crops of small and worthless fruits and seeds. The Creator regulated insect, bird and grain products on earth that one should balance the other one. Men may destroy the birds because they are large, but, with all their poisons and insect-catching machinery, they will never destroy the little, pestiferous insects; therefore, let the birds live.

A farmer in this place had forty-five acres sowed in wheat, and it was coming up, and the grasshoppers were hatching, and eating it and that of the neighbors about as fast as it came up. All at once came along from the North a very large drove of blackbirds that alighted over the fields, and that farmer felt happy.

All other farmers about him shot and scared the birds away from their farms, and, as there was a prairie pond (swale) on the man's farm, where the birds would fly and alight as a place of protection, the farmer would let them stay on his farm, and the results were plainly seen next harvest. The results were that this farmer got a very full crop of wheat, and his neighbors got from a half crop to nothing. This farmer estimated that the drove of blackbirds saved $200 to him on his wheat crop.

Another year a farmer had forty-seven acres in corn, and a large drove of English sparrows was seen flying over and alighting on the corn about silking time. I went and diligently examined the situation, and found the early silked ears full of a black bug, eating off the silk, and many on the ground and crawling up on the stalks. These birds lived about the field until about all the bugs were eaten and then flew away, and there was an extra crop of corn. This same field was sown in wheat, and the grasshoppers ate one-half. It was then sown in clover, and it was cut early that it might seed well; but the grasshoppers hatched out by millions, ate off the leaves, and there was no seed produced: where, if they had been no grasshoppers, or, if there had been birds to have eaten the "'hoppers," there would haye been at least $400 worth of clover seed raised. Here are three instances that I have personally observed, and know to be facts, and they are conclusive evidence that birds do millions of dollars' worth of good to the American horticulturists and agriculturists.

Any observable person may learn the facts that the birds are the natural and best destroyers of pestiferous insects, and unless nature's birds are permitted to increase, the devouring insets will increase and destroy more of the vegetable and farm products.

If birds in some cases eat a small quantity of vegetables and grain and fruit, while they are in pursuit of worms and insects, they are more profitable for feathers and food than worms. When birds become too numerous (if ever it should be) they can be eaten for food to diminish the number.

A drove of pigeons have been known, like blackbirds, to clear a farm of grasshoppers and other farm pests. While birds are raising their young ones and remain in the Northern regions, they devour the largest portion of insects yearly. —Henry Hurd in Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

MAKING THE FARM PAY.

From the standing of an old farmer of many years' experience, it seems to me that the question of making the farm pay may be covered by a few terse rules carefully lived up to. Here are a few that have been evolved from my experience, says a correspondent of the Gettysburg *Compiler:*

1. A small farm well tilled is more remunerative than a larger one poorly tilled.

2. The increase in yield from crops well planted and tended more than repays the extra time spent in preparation. Crops make up in growth to a great extent for lost time if well fed and cared for.

3. No professional man can make his calling a success if but half-hearted, giving but a portion of his time and thought to it. A farmer is no exception to this rule.

4. This is an age of modern improvement and progress. New ideas and methods are coming to the front. Don't do as your grandfathers did, but learn that there is something new under the sun.

5. No cow should receive aught but the gentlest of care and usage. Any one of us will do more for a friend than for an enemy. So will a cow. She will give a larger quantity of milk to a kind and considerate milker than to a harsh and brutal one. Remember that every time you add to the comfort of the cow, you increase the flow of milk, not only theoretically but practically. The quality of the milk obtained, not only through judicious feeding, but through cleanly bedding, from first to last, is everything in the quality of the butter obtained.

6. In feeding keep three ends in view, viz.: To maintain the animal heat, to contribute to the growth of muscle and bone, and to increase the flow of milk. Foods containing carbon do the first, those containing albuminoids the second, and a properly balanced mixture of the two meet the requirements of the third.

7. Good tools, and plenty of them, are essential to profitable farming. Choice work can not be done with old, half-ruined tools. Keep them under cover when not in use, and give the woodwork a coat of paint every year.

8. Cut the trees that shade and prevent the growths of crops on tillable land. Draw off or bury the troublesome rocks, destroy the stumps, and do not leave ten feet on each side of a fence for weeds to gain a foothold.

9. Build fences that can be worked up to. If your land is not too stony, and you raise any amount of corn, use a smoothing-harrow in place of cultivators until the corn is about a foot high, then cultivate often and well.

HOW TO BREAK UP A SETTING HEN.

The Cape Cod man gives the Boston *Journal* some valuable hints on the care of poultry.

Roxanna and I keep a few hens on our little farm; we might keep more, but we have concluded that a few is better. A hen is, perhaps, as contrary a bird as ever was hatched from an egg. You get up in the morning when the thermometer goes on a visit to his Arctic cousins, and, shivering in great profusion, light the kitchen fire with a view of warming water to mix a warm dish for the hens; you put into the savory meal—and other condiments—red pepper, raw meat, having a faint hope all the time that this early rising, this mixing and warming of hen food will bring you in dozens of rich eggs at a time when eggs are 'way up in price. But, nine times out of ten, you meet with disappointment. Not an egg do you get; your hens look well, their combs are red, they are happy. About this time the hens manifest an intense desire to set, it makes no difference to her what she sets on.

I have just experimented with a setting hen and have found a way in breaking them of the habit, in winter, at least. I haven't patented my idea; those who wish to try it can do so, and welcome. I made half a dozen snowballs and soaked them in water. In the morning they were solid ice. I shaped them as near like an egg as possible and then placed them under the setting hen. She smiled. I stood by and watched her. She cuddled the ice eggs under her and clucked softly to them. In about ten minutes she appeared to get uneasy. She arose and scratched the dearlings together and shook herself; then, evidently satisfied, settled down again. Soon she got up once more, this time with evident concern—something was wrong, surely—perhaps the weather was getting cold. She felt wet and chilly, but with great perseverance she sat down again, and again got up—this time for good. She walked out of the box and then turned and looked in, but she had had enough.

I told a friend of mine this new idea. My friend, being a large poultry man, immediately set his four boys to work making snowballs. When I came away they had filled a bushel box with the new method.

SELL ONLY GOOD FRUIT.

We have preached the doctrine of shipping only good fruit to market often in the past, and shall continue to do so in the future. When fruit and vegetable-growers fully realize the fact that half the number of specimens of first-class fruit will always more money and satisfaction than a given lot of second-rate stuff, horticulture will have taken a long stride in advance. At a late meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, the question of marketing melons by first grading them carefully was considered by an able speaker, who said: "That is just it. 'Good melons, good sale; poor melons, poor sale.' And the same is true of all kinds of fruit as well. But some of our shippers said: 'Let us sort our melons and send the good by themselves, and the poor by themselves. The poor will sell for something and will not hurt the sale of the good, and we will be that much ahead. A majority thought that way and we tried it. Good melons were selling for a good price. We commenced grading and shipping both good and bad, but in separate packages. The prices went down every day, till in ten days good melons would not pay expenses. This year our society appointed an inspector with instructions not to let any poor melons be loaded in our association cars, and prices kept good, even when shipping four or five cars a day. We would sum up about this way: Get the best seed possible, plow deep, manure well, cultivate good, and ship only good melons, and fair profits may reasonably be expected.'"

THE SOUTH AMERICAN TREE TOMATO.

This plant is catalogued as Solanum erectum and S. betaceum by different growers. The latter name is presumably correct. It is variously credited as a native of Jamaica, the West Indies, Guatemala and South America. It is undoubtedly indigenous to Central America, but is cultivated as far south as Valparaiso and also in the Mediterranean region for its egg-shaped fruit. The mature fruit is of a saturn red, with a carmine blush and veining. It is almost the size of a hen's egg, the flesh being firm, with a fine tomato-like flavor. The firmness of the fruit permits transportation, and this, combined with good keeping qualities, should render it valuable for market. It can be served as a dessert fruit or used in any way that the tomato is used. It is also useful for jelly making, and when green it makes an excellent pickle. The plant is not hardy, is easily affected by frost or wind, but as a handsome evergreen shrub it will be useful for ornamental greenhouse growing in the East. It makes a bushy growth, with large foliage, attaining to a hight of fifteen feet or more at its best estate. Its delicious fruit ripens out of doors in Southern California from Christmas to the middle of February, and it is claimed that it can be made to bear the year around. In Ceylon and India this is said to be extensively grown for food, where it is known as the "poor man's fruit."

FARM ITEMS.

If the farmer pays for his place and has a surplus of a few thousand dollars—$5,000 for instance—he is a success.

Do all work according to its organic law. If you sow rye at the same season you plant corn you break the law of rye.

Man in other occupations is frequently subjected to extreme want, but out of 200,000,000 people engaged in farming who ever heard of one who went to bed hungry.

In the winter care of the stallion good health depends as much upon exercise as upon the proper food. Driving six or eight miles per day would give proper exercise.

For storing tools a long shed open to the south, and if possible beside the lane, is best. Let the ground be a little higher under the shed than outside, so no water will settle there.

The day of the whipping-post formerly used upon the stallion has passed away. A lump of sugar, a potato, apple or some other palatable article of food is by far more effective in securing submission.

More agricultural education should be taught in our district schools, and will be by and by, when teachers are employed who know a turnip from a thistle, or a cabbage from a crabapple — Professor Roberts.

The horse quickly learns to associate a sound with a certain action. If by accident you say whoa when you do not mean it do not let him know it. When he stops you should act as if it were all right, pretend you stopped for some purpose, and then go on.

The milk business gives an opportunity to keep up the fertility of the soil. Your bran bill is merely a renewing of your deposit of fertility in your soil, which is being drawn upon and sold in milk. The bran is usually worth its cost in the manure, and your extra milk from feeding it is almost clear profit.

To keep tools from rusting take half an ounce of camphor, dissolve in one pound melted lard; take off the scum, and mix in as much fine black lead (graphite) as will give it an iron color. Clean the tools and smear with this mixture. After twenty-four hours rub clean with a soft linen cloth. The tools will keep clean for months under ordinary circumstances.

IDLE BOYS.

They Amuse Themselves at the Expense of Citizens.

Complaints have been frequently made to the police of boys making disturbances in the vicinity of Eleventh, Twelfth and R streets. It seems they have been amusing themselves there by attacking and stoning pedestrians, breaking windows and otherwise preparing themselves for a reformatory or jail.

The patrol wagon was called to the vicinity yesterday afternoon, but when it got there the mob of youngsters had dispersed. A number of Chinese have been pelted with stones by hoodlums in the locality, and an old man named Tim Hodges was very badly hurt by being struck with stones thrown by them.

Bond Approved.

The City Trustees have accepted the bond given last week by the Sacramento Light and Power Company for the faithful carrying out of the conditions of its street railway franchises.

Auction Sale To-day.

At their salesrooms, Eleventh and J streets, D. J. Simmons & Co., will sell the furniture and carpets of seven rooms, also a piano and new range, at 10 A. M. to-day.

ALL ABOUT A WOMAN.

Chinatown Had Another Narrow Escape From a Riot.

This Time It Was the Chee Kong Tongs Against the Fong Oks—Spoiled by an Arrest.

There came very near being another bloody riot in Chinatown last night, and though temporarily nipped in the bud, as it were, the affair is liable to result in hostilities at any moment.

The trouble is all about a woman, a very homely specimen at that; but a Chinawoman is a Chinawoman these days, and the matter of good looks doesn't go for much with the average highbinder when the question of the possession of a female chattel is at stake.

It appears that the woman is the property of one Ah Jim, leader of the Fong Ok fraternity, whose headquarters are on the north side of I street, a few doors east of Second. Those who look with envious eyes across the muddy street on the fortunate possessor are members of the Chee Kong Tong outfit.

From all that could be learned, hostilities were expected to commence early last night, and when a RECORD-UNION reporter visited the prospective battleground the prospect of a lively bombardment of the Fong Ok quarters appeared to be quite favorable.

Mysterious-looking groups of highbinders passed and repassed the intersection of Second and I streets, each warrior having his gaze fixed on the closed doors of the Fong Ok Society, on the balcony of which were gathered about twenty men who seemed to be keeping a sharp watch of the groups of Chee Kong Tong fighters as they glided stealthily along the opposite side of the street.

Frank G. Swift had been employed by the Fong Ok leaders to shadow suspicious members of the Chee Fong Tong contingent, and about 10 o'clock he encountered one fellow on the corner of Second and I streets whose right hand was thrust suspiciously up the left sleeve of his blouse. Swift went up to him and grasped his arm, and sure enough he found that the highbinder had a pistol there ready for action the instant needed. He arrested him, and entered a charge against him of carrying a concealed weapon.

The prisoner gave the name of Ah Chung, and protested that he was a meek "Clischun" and an employe in a laundry. He did not, however, attempt to explain what he was doing with the pistol up his sleeve.

In company with Swift, the reporter visited the Fong Ok stronghold. The doors were closed, although the little front room was well lighted. There was one man and a woman therein, and all seemed quiet and peaceful until the Chinaman, who did not recognize either of the visitors, asked in a loud voice:

"Wha' for? What want?"

As if by magic a dozen doors in the rear were opened, curtains were thrust aside, and all at once the place seemed to be alive with Chinamen, who stuck out their heads to see what had caused the alarm. Indeed the place seemed to swarm with Chinamen where a moment before but one or two could be seen.

Evidently the men had collected there in anticipation of a battle, and were lying low to await possible developments. If a shot had been fired it is probable that the Fong Oks would have had half a hundred warriors on deck in an instant to meet their foes.

The news of Ah Chung's arrest had, however, been noised abroad, and the highbinders quickly vacated the street, evidently fearing a descent by the police.

Just about the time the battle was expected to break out George L. Littlefield, book-keeper for Lindley & Co., accompanied by Special Officer Fitzgerald, started out to show a party of New Orleans visitors through the Chinese quarter. They heard of the impending battle while up about Fourth street, and returned to Second to take in the fireworks.

The Crescent City visitors were greatly disappointed at the postponement of the show.

After the above was put in type Deputy Constable Swift arrested another highbinder who had on him a pistol of the usual mammoth dimensions.

AN HONORABLE CAREER ENDED.

Death of Judge C. W. C. Rowell in this City.

Judge C. W. C. Rowell, a prominent citizen of San Bernardino, who has been ill with pneumonia for the past week, at the Western Hotel, quietly passed away last night about half-past 9 o'clock. The deceased was well-known throughout the State, and the announcement of his death will be received with sorrow by all who knew him. Deceased came to California in 1850, and was in early days a resident of Michigan Bluff, Placer County, from which place he removed to Auburn, where he was practicing law when the war broke out. He tendered his services to the Government and became a Captain of volunteers.

In 1865 he removed to Arizona on account of his wife's health, her physician deciding that she must have a warm climate. He served in that territory as a United States District for several years and removed to San Bernardino County in 1875; was elected District Attorney of that county, and was appointed Superior Judge at a later date by Governor Waterman, filling that position with ability and integrity, and winning the respect and esteem of the people of his county.

The deceased leaves three grown children, Elmer Rowell, now an attorney in San Bernardino, a daughter, who is the wife of Warren Wilson, late of the San Diego *Sun*, and George W. Rowell, a young man living in San Bernardino.

Friends here yesterday morning telegraphed to Elmer Rowell his father's condition, and he took the first train for this city, arriving here at 7:10 last evening, about an hour before his father's death. His father was unconscious when his son arrived, and did not recover sufficiently to recognize him before his death.

Deceased was regarded as one of the best lawyers in the State. He came here to look after certain legislation affecting his county. A week ago last Friday he was taken down with pneumonia, which made rapid headway owing to his system having been greatly weakened by an attack of malarial fever from which he had suffered last summer. He was really ill when he came to the city.

Mrs. Rowell, who had been in constant attendance on her husband during his recent illness, is herself confined to her bed from illness brought on by overtaxing her strength.

Judge Rowell's remains will be shipped to San Bernardino for burial by the 10 o'clock train to-day, and it is now believed that Mrs. Rowell will be in condition to be taken home by the same train.

PURE WATER.

What an Eastern Man Who Pays Taxes Here Says of It.

F. E. Judson of Cambridgeport, Mass., who is a property-owner in this city and keeps himself posted on our local affairs by regularly reading the RECORD-UNION, writes as follows:

"In the RECORD-UNION received today I notice J. H. Henry's proposition to furnish water for Sacramento. It would make a vast difference with Eastern people if they could find good, pure water when they visit your city.

"I also notice recently your reference to the advisability of having all city garbage destroyed by cremation. I inclose a clipping from the Boston *Journal*, by which you will see that that city is now compelled to annihilate her garbage in some way.

"'No definite step has been taken as yet by the city, other than in a general way, in this direction. A committee of the City Council has been appointed to look into the whole question, but it has not yet reported. In the forthcoming annual report of Superintendent of Streets Carter this matter will be treated by him.'"

MORE LAWS.

Further Acts That Have Been Chaptered and Registered.

In addition to the two lists of Acts of the Legislature that have been chaptered and registered as laws by the Secretary of State, we present the following. The Act takes effect on date of approval if not otherwise specified below:

Chapter.
55. $20,000 for a sewer at the Agnew's Insane Asylum. Approved March 3d.
56. $100,000 for further buildings and supplies at the Mendocino State Asylum. March 3d.
57. Regulating the practice of pharmacy and sale of poisons. Amends Act of March 11, 1891. Approved March 3d. In effect in thirty days.
58. $15,750 for improvements at Southern California State Asylum. March 3d.
59. $117,500 for additonal buildings, etc., at Southern California State Asylum. March 3d.
60. Relative to education of practitioners of dental surgery. Amends Act of March 12, 1885. Fixes penalty for violation of the Act at fine or imprisonment in jail. The fines to go half to the informer and half to the school fund. March 3d.
61. Amends Section 1668, Code of Civil Procedure, relative to proceedings for distribution of estates of decedents. Thirty days from March 3d.
62. Amends Section 164 of the Civil Code, relative to community property, separate property and actions relative to conveyances of property by married women. Thirty days. March 3d.
63. Amends Sections 1577 and 1578 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relative to mortgages and leases for benefit of estates of decedents or incompetents. March 3d.
64. Changes title of Mendocino State Asylum for Insane to read "Mendocino Asylum." Thirty days. March 3d.
65. Providing for payment of interest on State bonds held in trust for the University fund, and repeals Act of March 4, 1881, concerning reimbursement of the University for money by mistake misappropriated, etc. March 3d.
66. $1,600 out of State school book fund for deficiency for compilation of text books in the forty-fourth fiscal year. March 3d.
67. $189,426 58 transferred from the State school fund to the State school land fund to meet deficiency caused by purchase of bonds from 1883 to 1890, inclusive, under Section 680 of the Political Code, etc. March 3d.
68. $12,000 to Senate contingent fund. March 4th.
69. Amends Act of March 14, 1889, relative to selection of Commissioners for parks and reports of such boards and duties of same. March 4th.
70. $1,350 for deficiency in pay of officers and clerks of the Assembly for the thirtieth session. March 4th.
71. $835 for deficiency in per diem and mileage appropriation for the Assembly at the thirtieth session. March 4th.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Chapter.
22. Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 12, to amend Section 17, Article I, relative to alien owners of real estate and inhibiting alien ownership of realty. Adopted March 4th.

RESOLUTIONS.

Chapter.
14. Assembly concurrent, relative to action pending in Supreme Court involving taxation of railroads. Adopted March 1st.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

W. W. Foote came up from Oakland last night.

John Miller of Walnut Grove came up to the city yesterday.

L. H. Wright, a prominent San Diego lawyer, is in the city.

Thomas R. Muir, a prominent citizen of Ione, is in the city.

Thomas H. Thompson of Tulare came up to the city last evening.

A. L. Shinn of Susanville, Lassen County, is visiting the city.

Frank J. Moffitt of the Oakland *Times* is at the Golden Eagle Hotel.

State Mineralogist Crawford came up from San Francisco yesterday.

Railroad Commissioner Beckman returned from San Francisco last night.

J. R. Hebbron of Salinas, member of the State Board of Equalization, is here.

John S. Miller, the well-known revenue ganger, is down from Vina for a few weeks' stay.

Hon. A. H. Rose of Colusa came down to the city yesterday and is at the Golden Eagle Hotel.

Major E. R. Merriman, Commandant of the Veterans' Home at Santa Monica, is in the city.

The Military Social Club will give its fourth select party at Armory Hall on Friday evening next, the 10th inst.

Mrs. C. H. Huber of Clarksburg left yesterday for an extended visit to San Francisco. She will also visit Santa Cruz and other coast cities.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: C. F. Armington, W. C. Kohl, Boston; B. Hirchfield, Cincinnati; T. P. Sereuson, New York; J. H. Payr, Jr., St. Louis; H. K. Freeman, A. Bauer and wife, Chicago; A. H. Rose, Colusa; J. W. Ahern and wife, Bakersfield; E. S. Denison, S. T. Gage, W. B. English, J. G. Edwards, W. W. Foote, Oakland; J. B. O'Brien, Santa Clara, Thomas Bodley, San Jose; Thomas R. Muir, Ione; A. C. Swain, Merced; T. Phillips, Stockton; H. J. Maxwell and wife, San Rafael; J. R. Hebbron, Salinas; William Beckman, city; Dr. McNutt, J. M. Pattee, Idaho; William M. Lawlor, A. T. Spotts, J. T. Fassett, I. R. D. Grubb, Osgood Putnam, H. Krusi, P. Goldstone, M. B. Gardener, A. Becker; W. B. Bancroft, E. A. Phillips, L. Jacobs, J. McDonough, San Francisco; Thomas H. Thompson, Tulare; F. J. Moffitt, Oakland.

Annual Meeting.

The seventh annual meeting of the California Museum Association will be held at the Art Gallery, at 7:30 this evening, to receive reports and elect directors. There is expressed a desire that the members will all attend or send proxies to a committee consisting of Dr. G. L. Simmons, J. W. Armstrong and H. Weinstock.

Anti-Tobacco.

The enemies of tobacco have not yet died out. An Anti-Tobacco Association still continues to exist, we believe, but its outlook cannot be very cheerful. Smokers are still liable to be told that Balzac wrote: "Le tabac detruit le corps attaque l'intelligence et hebete une nation"; and the opinions of certain doctors are often quoted with great unction; but lovers of tobacco console themselves with the trite reflection that doctors disagree, and with the thought that if tobacco is a poison, it must be, as Fontenelle said of coffee, a very slow poison. Most of us will continue to applaud Lord Lytton's summing up: "A pipe! It is a great soother, a pleasant comforter. Blue devils fly before its honest breath. It ripens the brain, it opens the heart; and the man who smokes thinks like a sage and acts like a Samaritan."—All the Year Round.

Some of the flower badges of nations are as follows: Athens, violet; Canada, sugar maple; Egypt, lotus; England, rose; France, fleur-de-lis; Florence, giglio (lily); Germany, cornflower; Ireland, shamrock leaf; Italy, lily; Prussia, linden; Saxony, mignonette; Scotland, thistle; Spain, pomegranate; Wales, leek leaf.

It is probably not known to the general public that all the names placed before Chinese shops and laundries are false. Every Chinaman in business has a "shop name" and a "private name," and by the latter he is known only to his family and intimate acquaintances.

FOR allaying hoarseness and irritation of the throat, it is daily proved that "Brown Bronchial Troches" are a mild remedy, yet very efficacious.

COMMON SENSE GAME LAWS.

When Shall California be Blessed Therewith?

Birds That Should be Protected, and Others That Are Capable of Protecting Themselves.

Should the ghost of the Emeric game law, in its present disfigured condition, be in danger of passing, the Legislature should see that the word "snipe" is stricken out. Snipe have never been protected by law, because they are migratory birds and do not breed here.

The only snipe shooting to be had north of San Francisco Bay is in the month of March, as the birds pass up on their way to the breeding grounds in the far north. To say that English snipe shall not be shot in March, is equivalent to saying that no one in the northern half of the State shall be allowed to have any snipe shooting.

During the winter months these birds are plentiful on the marshes about San Francisco, and it is a great injustice to sportsmen north of the bay for the law to step in and declare that none but those of San Francisco and vicinity shall enjoy the sport of snipe shooting.

The entire bill now before the Legislature appears to have been gotten up in the interest of a few San Francisco shooting clubs whose members do not care whether or not the interior sportsmen have any shooting at all.

For similar reasons the law should permit ducks to be shot two weeks later than the present one provides, or until the middle of March. Early in the season the migratory ducks nearly all go to the bays, where they stay until about the 1st of March. There has been very little duck-shooting in this part of the State during the past winter, but just now the birds are working up this way, and a couple of weeks' of fair sport could be had did the law permit.

The old game law that made the closed season begin on the 15th of March was the best the State ever had. The truth is, the law should apply differently in the various sections of the State. Provisions which would suit the condition of things in San Diego are not such as should apply to Siskiyou, nor even to Sacramento.

Take the case of Sierra and other northern counties. By the time the open season (October 1st) commences there the game—ducks and quail—is all gone; it has gone south to the warm valleys, and the people up there get no shooting. In the far northern counties it should be lawful to shoot ducks and quail in September, while in the central and southern parts of the State the season need not open until October 15th.

The Constitution, of course, prohibits special or local legislation by the Legislature, but in framing a game law the open season should be made to extend late enough to give all sections of the State as nearly an equal chance as possible.

The best remedy, however, under existing circumstances is to allow the Supervisors of the various counties to regulate the season for protecting game; and all interior members of the Legislature should see to it that this provision is retained in the County Government Act.

Two years ago the general game law was passed a day or two after the County Government Act, and was generally accepted as rendering nugatory the provision giving Supervisors the authority to regulate the game seasons in their respective counties. If possible this should not be allowed to happen at this session.

The great trouble is that the sportsmen of the interior are widely scattered and not organized, as are those in San Francisco, and their rights are not usually presented to the Legislature. But their representatives should see to it that they are not longer deprived of those rights and privileges.

There is neither sense nor reason in prescribing for ducks and snipe the same regulations that are necessary for the protection of quail. The latter birds are not migratory, and therefore require more stringent regulations for their protection than the others. So, too, in regard to grouse. These birds inhabit the high mountain sections of the Sierra Nevada, where nobody remains after about the 1st of October. They are fully matured by the 15th of August, and persons who visit the mountains as late as that, or in September, should be allowed to shoot grouse (when they find them, which is no easy matter).

And there is no necessity for allowing the open season for grouse shooting to run until March 1st just because that date applies to other game. It could just as well be shut off on the 1st of November.

There should be allowed two or three months for deer shooting—say July, August and September—or from August 1st to October 1st. Winter shooting in the snow should not be allowed.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department One—Catlin, Judge.
MONDAY, March 6th.

W. F. Warburton vs. James Graham—Continued till to-morrow.

Department Two—Johnson Judge.
MONDAY, March 6th.

Prouty vs. Adams et al.—Continued till March 11th at cost of defendant.

For Seasickness

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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

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We have placed in stock three new lines in Gent's Footwear. For style, quality and finish we think they surpass anything we have ever kept before.

Lot 1.—THE SUNSET.

Gents' Best Quality French Calf Shoe, styles Congress and Hook and Lace, plain New York and St. Louis toe and tip, low heels; a Shoe adapted for either dress or walking; guaranteed in every respect. Price, $3.

Lot 2.—THE SEAMLESS.

Gents' Seamless Kangaroo Calf Shoe, style hook and lace, medium round toe, low heel. This Shoe is adapted for a walking or working Shoe; whole stock throughout; a strong and comfortable Shoe, the uppers of which never get hard. Price, $2 50.

Lot 3.—THE RAILROAD SAFETY.

Gents' Extra Heavy Milwaukee Grain Shoe, style Congress gaiters. This Shoe is adapted for heavy work, and especially for railroad men, being so constructed with rubber goring in front that the foot can be extricated when caught fast; good heavy sole, low heel, medium round toe. Price, $3.

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We have a lot of Men's Fine Calf Button and Hook and Lace Shoes, in sizes 9, 9½, 10, 10½ and 11, that formerly sold for $2 50 and $3. We are now closing at $1 75.

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Men's Calf Box Toe Shoe, crimped vamp, buckle Alexis style; a soft, easy Shoe. Price, $2.

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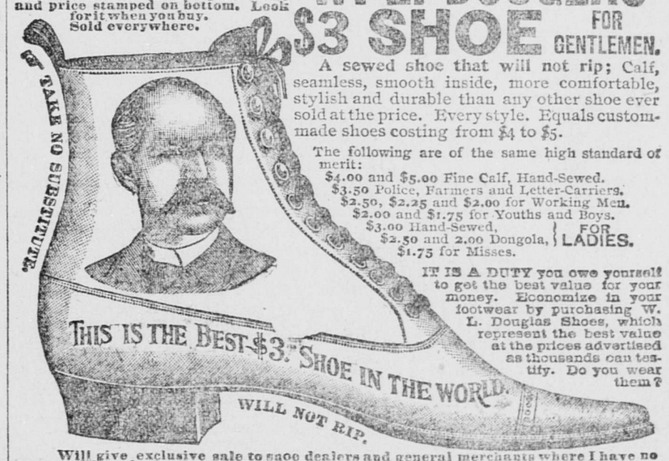

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