CALIFORNIA HORTICULTURE.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES SET FORTH BY PROF. WICKSON.

Difficult for People From Other Climes to Understand the Conditions here.

Among the many valuable articles in the souvenir book of the State Board of Trade is the following from the pen of E. J. Wickson, Professor of Agricultureal Practice in the University of California:

The unfqueness of California is striking from every point of view of history, geography, climatography, sociology and industry. In all these phases of nature and development there are peculiar local requirements, conditions, and adaptations, which affect the thought, behavior, and industrial methods of the people.

It is not strange that persons who are literally dropped from the clouds into this peculiar country for the first time should find it difficult to understand and to appreciate the significance of all the unaccustomed things they see in the life and activities of Californians. It is hard for them to realize that things so unusual should be true and consistent. If they reflect, however, that what they see of mental attitude and manual method, in industrial affairs at least, is the accomplishment of the American mind, with all its resources of insight, acumen, and ingenuity brought to bear upon new materials and under novel natural conditions, they should at least have respect for results, though they may not at first understand them.

It is an interesting fact, that it was in California first of all that the American mind came into contact with arid, semi-tropical conditions. It is surprising with what rapidity American insight reversed the Spanish conception of the value and adaptations of the country, and American energy and ingenuity made practical and profitable use of them. It is interesting, also, that the results thus accomplished are so widely significant that all the civilized, semi-tropical countries of the world are seeking to sit at the feet of Californian demonstrators of principle and method to catch hints for the higher development of their own lands.

Although these reflections are true of all our agricultural achievements to an extent not generally known, it is especially the horticultural resources and practices of California that attract world-wide attention. They afford the sharpest contrasts when compared with the natural endowments and traditional methods of northern countries, and they furnish the most direct and practical suggestions for successful operation in all countries of similar climates in all parts of the world. For these reasons, during the last decade, California has been officially inspected by expert commissioners accredited from all the Governments having possessions in arid, semi-tropical climates on all the continents of the Eastern Hemisphere, while the pomological and horticultural societies of the States east of the Rocky Mountains have brought their membership en masse to inspect and investigate Californian conditions and procedure. The result is, that California is at the present time the most eminent fruit region of the world. Californian methods are imitated everywhere ,to a greater or less degree, as local conditions admit them, and fruit varieties of Californian origin have been disseminated to the uttermost parts of the earth.

It is hopeless to expect to satisfactorily dismiss in a few paragraphs a subject of such breadth and with such a wealth of interesting details. The discussion must be resolutely restricted to a few of the most conspicuous phases, selected because they embody striking differences between Californian adaptations and methods, and those of nearly the whole country outside of our own State lines; for though the more northerly portions of our own coast have some characters resembling ours, the points of difference are greater than the resemblances, and there are unavoidable limitations to their enjoyment of our breadth of resources, and adaptations, and prohibitions, to the use of much of our most valuable material. Nor will it be possible to mention the converse of the propositions which will be made. The reader must be trusted to know the conditions of his own locality, and to measure them for himself by means of the Californian standards which will be set up.

In climatic conditions affecting horticulture, California is almost an epitome of the whole United States. We have high mountain valleys with wintry temperature-conditions, where only hardy northern fruits can be grown; but even there we have no need of "ironclad" varieties, because the temperature never falls to the point of tree-killing. On the other hand, we have hot valleys where the date palm confidently lifts its head to the fiery sunshine, while its feet are deeply plantd in moist substrata beneath the sandy surface; but we cannot claim tropical conditions, because our dry air denies us many strictly tropical growths.

Intermediate between the cold and snow of the mountains and the heat and sand of the desert, we have every describable modification and gradation, and, naturally, it is between these extremes that our richest inheritance of horticultural adaptation lies. It is this infinite variety which gives us true title to the term semi-tropical.

When this breadth and scope of our horticultural adaptations is realized, it becomes apparent that any enumeration of the fruits we can grow successfully would fill pages, and be, in fact, a catalogue of the known fruits of the world, except those whoch are strictly tropical. Wherever there is a northern or southern departure from the equator sufficient to bring energy to mankind, or where the same is accomplished by elevation upon tropical mountain side or plateau, there also are fruits which find a welcoming home in California, and are improved by the intelligent cultivation and selection which here prevail. On the other hand, it has been abundantly demonstrated, during recent years, by official awards at great exhibitions and by the sharp criteria of the markets as well, that the fruits of wintry regions are quite as much benefited by transfer to proper locations in California as are the people who come here to grow them. From north and south alike, then, California makes grand acquisitions, and includes within her area the adaptations of the whole country, with some which no other State possesses.

But while this horticultural scope is claimed for the State as a whole, it is necessary to add that local adaptations within the State must be very narrowly drawn. Our greatest failures have followed ill choice of location for the purpose intended. Whenever certain Californian fruits have been ill spoken of, they have been produced in the wrong places, or by ill-advised methods. It is possible, then, to produce both poor and perfect fruit of a given kind. It may be said this can be done anywhere by the extremes of culture and neglect, but to this proposition it must be added that in California equally excellent methods and care will produce perfection in one place and the opposite in another. One who seeks to know California well must undertake to master both its horticultural greatness and littleness; and so closely are these associated, and so narrow the belts of special adaptations, that there are many counties which have a range of products nearly as great as the State itself.

It is hard for the stranger to realize this. It is difficult for him to believe that the terms "northern" and "southern" have almost no horticultural significance in California; that northern fruits reach perfection, under proper conditions, at the south, and vice versa; that some regions of greatest rainfall have to irrigate most frequently; that some of greatest heat have sharpest valley frosts; that some fruits can be successfully grown through a north and south distance of 500 miles, but cannot be successfully carried a few hundred feet of either less or greater elevation; that on the same parallel of latitude within a hundred miles of distance from coast to mountain side, one can continuously gather marketable Bartlett pears for three months—not to mention the second crop, which is often of account on the same trees in the same season.

Through the multitude of local observations, which seem perplexing and almost contradictory, it is possible to clearly discern certain general conditions of both nature and culture, which may be briefly advanced as characteristically and distinctively Californian. Of these, perhaps the most striking is the length of the growing season.

Take, for instance, the peach in a good peach region. The bloom appears in February, followed by the grand foliage expanding to a leaf-size, marvelous to one unused to such peach leaves. The shoots of new growth rush out with vigor, promised by such a leaf, and yet the fruit below expands as though it would burst its skin in rapid enlargement—and still it grows. The new shoot, apparently weary of its several feet of extension, stops for a rest, and then, reviving, starts out its laterals—while still below the peach is growing. The laterals push out a foot or more—all carrying large, fresh leaves. While these are in full vigor the fruit ripens, after having a full half-year's joint work of root and foliage, if it is a late variety. Is it any wonder it weighs a pound? But still the tree is active. It forms its terminal buds, and then all along the new main shoots and their laterals are formed the leaf and blossom buds for the following year. Still the foliage holds green and active, if the moisture below be adequate, and the leaves seem loath to fall in the ninth month from the time of blooming. Is it any wonder Californian peaches are large and the trees require pruning and trimming to enable them to carry the weight produced in such a season of growth? And what has been said of the peach is true of other trees, according to their nature and habits. The trees themselves are more eloquent of California's conditions for growth than descriptions or statistical tables can be made.

But the quality of the light and heat, if the term is admissible, is a factor as well as their duration. The air, free, not alone from clouds, but from the insensible aqueous vapor which weakens sunshine in its effort to serve vegetation in a humid climate, has a clearness and brilliance from its aridity which makes each day of the long, growing season more than a day in other climates, and thus adds to the calendar length of the growing season. The surplus light and heat also act directly in the chemistry which proceeds in the tissues of the plant, and we have not only size, but quality, color, aroma—everything which makes the perfect fruit precious and beautiful beyond words.

It is true that for commercial purposes it is not possible to allow this process to go too far, for its later effects are higher sweetness, accompanied by such juiciness that the fruit cannot endure transportation. But go to the tree to apply the only test which can be fairly put to a juicy fruit, and the demonstration of the service of clear, unobstructed sunshine through an adequate period is complete. But if this cannot be done, place the judgment upon the mature peach carefully sun-dried and intelligently cooked, or upon the ripe peach skillfully canned, and the distinctive adaptations of California for fruit production will display themselves.

But there are other agencies involved in the perfection of fruit than intensity and duration of heat and light. Without adequate moisture in the soil, the air which we have credited with such benign power in carrying heat and light for perfection of fruit would transmit the same as agencies for the destruction of the tree which bears it. If this moisture come from rainfall, it descends at the time of year when the tree is least active, consequently is least retarded by a clouded sky and moisture-laden air, and least affected by atmospheric disturbances. Strong storm winds find the tree with reefed sails, and able to endure pressure which would tear it to pieces if they came upon its grand spread of foliage on branches heavy with fruit. It is a priceless horticultural endowment that no tornado can pierce our protecting mountain barriers, and that it is exceedingly rare that our local winds disturb the confident swaying of the branch and leaf movement beyond the activity which ministers to the sap flow. And if the adequate moisture is not from rainstorm, but by irrigation, the same facts remain, for the water reaches the tree without interrupting its aerial activity. Temperature is maintained, light is unobstructed and the tree is refreshed with moisture without the chill and darkness which favor fungoid parasites. Of all the ways by which moisture could come to soils supporting fruit tree or vine, the natural by its time and the artificial by its method, endow California with the best.

At this point the skill of man enters as the ruling factor. The Creator planted no fruit trees upon the valleys where now the greatest crops are borne. If they should be planted, trusting to the winter rains or to the summer overflow of the rivers, these supplies would avail them nothing. Adam is as necessary to California as he was to that older Eden in that other arid, semi-tropical country in Asia Minor. In nearly all valley and foothill situations diligent cultivation is the price of life and productiveness in the tree, and pruning is the secret of its strength and symmetry. Hence has arisen the reputation of California in these important lines of orchard and vineyard work, and within the last few years the example of California has led the older States to the beginning of a new era in their own horticulture and in their treatment of so-called "hoed crops" as well. The basic principle is the stirred surface, to check evaporation, to promote retention of moisture in the lower strata, and the deeper rooting of plants to enjoy it. California did not discover the principle. It was inscribed in books before California was thought of, but California found, first, that the survival of the plant depended upon it; and second, that survival on that basis meant the highest excellence. In humid climates the question of survival is not involved, but the superior excellence of the cultivated orchard is becoming so clear that the old cow pasture orchard is being remanded to its proper place among the picturesque ruins of a former time. California, in achieving her own success, has brought the older States up to date in rational horticultural practice.

There remains still another distinctive character among California's horticultural adaptations. Equable temperatures, unequaled light and heat, adequate and timely moisture, the highest human insight in location and skill in maintenance—all these would fail of success were not the ultimate foundation of horticulture, the soil itself, of commensurate excellence. Thus, indeed, it is. Our fruit soils in all parts of the State are characteristically deep, rich and mellow. Systematic examination and comparison with the soils of humid climates have shown exactly and indisputably that an arid climate favors retention of plant food in the soil, and that we have in our deep surface strata a wealth of fertility which the rains of a humid climate would have been for centuries carrying to the ocean.

Both the depth and the richness are cofactors. In our best valley situations the soil is practically the same at a depth of many feet as it is at the surface. The roots of fruit trees and vines proceed almost indefinitely downward, finding moisture and food all along their course. Even light sandy soils, which in humid climates would be almost barren, may be found in California obounding in fertility, and the finer loams are proportionally better. Of course, the almost infinite diversity of Californian conditions extends to soils as to other natural materials, and there is not depth nor richness everywhere, nor can the new-comer always judge of their presence by the criteria he has applied in other lands, but the trees and their fruits will give him unmistakable evidence.

The standing horticultural injunction of other lands, to put your trees on the best soils you have, and then tuck them in closely beneath blankets of the best prepared fertilizers, is not good general rule in California. It would be mistaken kindness in many places. We really have soils too rich for fruit trees and vines, unless one is content to wait for years later than the usual early-bearing time, until the tree has passed its youth, in riotous living and astounding wood growth. There are wide seas of land which is in midsummer brown and bare, but conceals beneath its forbidding surface such depths and richness that a quarter of a century of constant fruit cropping would not perceptibly sap its strength. Possibly within gunshot, however, are other lands which could hardly bring trees to satisfactory bearing age. Here, too, California has rewards for the highest human skill and knowledge, and disappointment for ignorance and carelessness.

In these few paragraphs it has been freely intimated, and the widest observation among our people will confirm the declaration, that the swift advance and unparalleled achievements of California horticulture are due not more to the characteristic fitness of her natural resources of climate and soil than to her endowment of human skill, growers of California as a class are knowledge and enterprise. The fruit the most intelligent and most highly educated group of agricultural producers in the world. They have come from all civilized lands to take up residence and investment here, and the ability to come so far on such intent is prima facie evidence of the possession of personal quality and resources of distinguishing character. They have come bearing the fruits of successful enlistment in all the professions and callings of mankind, and their trained minds and quickened powers of observation have constituted the impelling force of California's wonderful progress during the last two decades. They have pushed our fruit colony hamlets into cities; they have extended and enriched our school system; they are the most earnest promoters and patrons of higher education; they have no fear that their sons and daughters will be too highly educated for the intelligent pursuit of horticulture; they are developing the commercial features of our fruit industries; they are constantly improving our culture methods; they are actively appreciative of the application of the sciences to their pursuit, and they are quick to detect pretension and fallacy.

The gift of the fruit interest, then, to California is not alone the wealth which can be calculated as the value of outward shipments; not the wonderful accretions on the county assessment rolls of improved property. The greatest gain to the State is in the line of higher citizenship, and, in fact, it is this acquisition which has rendered all the other gains possible.

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO.

FRIDAY, 9:30.

SPECIAL SALE

Organdies, Lawns and Dimities.

LOT 1—About 3,000 yards of Fancy Scotch Dress Lawns in pink, blue, red, black, yellow and white figures. It is needless to comment on these goods at such a price. We shall offer 33 1-3 yards for $1 or

Sale Price, 3c Yard.

LOT 2—Wide Rosemary Organdie Lawns in navy blue and white scroll patterns. Very effective new designs. These are attractive novelties.

Sale Price, 6c Yard.

LOT 3—Novelty Organdie Lawns and Grenadine Stripes in pink, blue and green figures on white ground; choice, desirable styles. A rare opportunity.

Sale Price, 7c.

LOT 4—Tinted Ground Dimity Lawns, spiral cord stripe, sheer summer fabric in delicate colorings such as pink, blue, maize, green and navy, the regular 15c quality.

Sale Price, 10c Yard.

LOT 5—Another purchase of beautiful American Organdies in pretty floral designs. The demand still continues and we shall place in this sale new colors and new patterns in white and tinted grounds. About 31 inches wide.

Sale Price, 12c Yard.

LOT 6—Fine imported German Organdies, rich floral designs. Rosebud and vine effects in new colors, including lavender and green. These are sheer, crisp finished Organdies. Just what you want. **Sale Price, 15c Yard.**

LOT 7—Swiss finished Organdie. Supreme in striping new patterns and late colorings. All copies of the Finest French designs. These Organdies are of rare beauty and delicacy of color. Mostly pinks, blues, lilac, green and maize. Also the new ox blood red and new blue in plain colors.

Sale Price, 25c Yard.

We Offer To-day:

We shall offer three specials in Crash Suitings, which everyone knows are in much demand.

ITEM 1—Plain Linen Crash for skirts, etc., about 27 inches wide. Sale price 9c.

ITEM 2—Crash Suitings with fancy narrow colored corded stripes. For underskirts, suits, etc. **TO-DAY'S PRICE, 11c.**

ITEM 3—Fine quality Linen Crash Suiting for dresses, skirts and seashore use.

TO-DAY'S PRICE, 15c.

Glass Water Pitchers.

Plain Glass Water Pitchers, very clear and brilliant, lead blown, and in most graceful shapes. Will stand hot or cold water. Price 75c to $1 15.

Berry Bowls.

Perfectly plain Berry Bowls, with cut star bottoms and cut tops. 7 inch, 75c; 10 inch, $1 10. These bowls must be seen to be appreciated.

Haviland & Co.'s Latest White and Gold Sets.

We have received from the pottery in France the new 1897 "Trianan" shape Dinner Sets, white and gold. We will sell the sets complete or by the separate pieces.

Bar Glassware.

All sorts of glass ware for bars, from low price to finest grades. Also bar sundries such as spoons, strainers, corks, etc. We have the only complete line of these goods in Sacramento.

Borax.

Pure Borax in pound packages at 12 1-2c pound.

Bedroom Sets, $14 50.

Three-piece Bedroom Sets of hardwood, antique finish. Large Cheval dresser, with bevel plate mirror 18x36 inches.

High Chairs.

Children's High Chairs in oak, neatly carved and finished, with swinging table. The legs of these chairs are bent outward so that they will not tip over. Price $1 75.

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO.

4th OF JULY.

Souvenirs.

A neat emblem for coat lapel or dress waist. A small national flag knotted about a gilt top stick pin. Exceedingly neat and attractive. Price 5c. Ask for them at Embroidery Counters.

Muslin Flags on Sticks, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12c per dozen.

Larger sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5 to 10c each.

Larger sizes in Muslin Flags, 15c to 35c each.

Silk Flags.

Printed Silk Flags on sticks with gilt spear heads. Price 50c each.

U. S. Army Bunting Flags.

Regulation Bunting Flags, 4 feet long, at $1 10. Six feet, $2 15. Eight feet, $3. Ten feet, $4 15. Twelve feet long, $4 85. Fifteen feet, $7 85. Twenty feet long, $10 50.

Festooning.

Red, white and blue Tissue Paper Festooning, 30 feet long, 25c.

Shields.

United States Shields for decorating, 18c each.

Lanterns.

Japanese Paper Lanterns, 4, 6 and 8c each.

Ribbon.

Red, white and blue Ribbon at 4, 8 1-3, 10 12 1-2 and 15c yard, according to width. Plain Ribbons in the National Colors, 5 to 20c yard.

Flag Bunting.

Red, White and Blue Calico, in three styles, 22 inches wide, at 4c yard.

Women's Kid Shoes.

Fine black kid Button Shoes for women's wear. Black cloth tops, patent leather tips and new coin toe last. These shoes are up to date in style, fit and wear. To sell such Shoes for $1 50 is an achievement in merchandising of which we are proud.

Separate Skirts.

Women's Separate Skirts in pretty college checks. These garments are all tailor made, rustle lined and perfect hanging.

Why bother to make such garments when you can buy them at $1 57, $2 75 and $3 39.

Little Things of Everyday Use.

Kirby Beard's Hairpins, large boxes, assorted sizes, 10c box.

Same as above in packages of one size, 4c.

Aluminum Hairpins, 10c dozen.

Silk Hair Nets, all colors, 5c.

Kirby Beard's Pins (English) 9c paper.

Eagle Pins, 3c paper.

Corset Steels, covered ready for use, 5c pair.

Hose Supporters, gored belts, 10c pair.

Hose Supporters, 2 straps, for children, 6c and 7c pair.

Dress Shields (stockinet), 6c pair.

Hair Ornaments, imitation shell, 5c.

Hat Pins, jet tops, 5c dozen.

Black Satin Duchesse.

This handsome satin is a greater favorite than ever for separate skirts. It is rich in appearance and gives the very best of wear. We show two superior qualities at $1 25 and $1 50 per yard. Both silks are 27 inches wide, which makes a great saving in the cutting of skirts.

White Duck Trousers.

Men's good quality White Duck Trousers, side pockets and belt loops. Special value at $1.

Tan Leather Belts at 35c, 50c and 75c.

Men's Light Clothing, A Few Ounces Weight.

Crash Suits are all right for men's wear this weather. Coolest of the cool. A good quality, well made, $5. Some finer ones at $6 75 and $7 50 per suit.

Men's Gray Mohair Coats, $1 50. Coats and Vests, $2 50.

Fancy weave in tan cotton cloth Coats and Vests, washable and will give good wear, $1 25.

Black or blue Serge Coats and Vests, nice quality, $4. Some finer ones $5.

Paper Napkins.

Handsome Japanese Paper Napkins, with colored borders in lace effects, 4c dozen. Plainer ones in assorted colors and good quality, 4 dozen for 5c.

Colored Low Shoes.

A few days ago we placed in stock some swell Ties for women's wear, made of kid in various colors and are at $3 pair.

One style is of ox blood red, with long needle toes. Another is of rich dark green, with either sharp or narrow rounding toes. All of these shoes are from a first class New York maker and are good examples of perfect shoe making.

Folding Cots for Camping, Etc.

These are not the common pine frame cots, but are made of hard maple, neatly finished, and with woven wire. The wire is treated to a process which prevents rusting. Price $1 75.

Wool Filled Mattresses for above 85c and $1 25 each.

Silk Gloves.

Women's All Silk Gloves, tan, modes, browns and grays. A quality worth regularly 35c pair. Our special price 14c.

Misses' plain All Silk Gloves in black only, 12c.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co., 400-412 K Street, Sacramento.

ENTITLED TO SUPPORT.

Always Working for the Welfare of the Whole People.

The people do not half appreciate the press. Daily papers are more than a convenience, says the Knoxville "Journal." They constitute the very oxygen of city life. They educate and inform the masses, launch and boom public enterprises and devote endless space to the mutual interests of the whole people.

A thousand instances might be given. City papers are almost always agitating some scheme for the public welfare, and when, after ceaseiss toil, thir efforts are crowned with success, their columns are in most instances teeming with praise for the part played by others, while the credit due them for their splendid achievements is never accorded.

When a gala day of any sort is suggested, the papers advertise it as no other agency could, and the result is the day is a great success. People from all over the country flock to the city and leave their money with the city merchants.

Every business man is therefore individually profited by the enterprise of the papers. Besides this, he nearly always gets a personal puff on his float, his decorations or his particular part in the festivities of the occasion.

If a city wants to secure a manufacturing concern, the papers, as usual, are called upon to fight the battle of industry of the city. If the citizens pull with the papers, the enterprise is located and the city is immensely benefited. The factory gives people employment, they pay their bills for the matter they consume, and it starts the ball of prosperity rolling.

Such enterprise and public spirit ought to be appreciated. It costs a great deal to publish papers, and space is all they have to realize from. If, then, they devote so much of their space freely to the upbuilding of the country the people certainly ought to lend them all possible encouragement and support. The papers are the friends of the people.

They educate, agitate and advertise; they teach the people to appreciate enterprise and industry and to become public spirited and they are the constant guards and agents of prosperity. Surely, then, the support of the press seems a moral obligation, the negligence of which would be little short of a crime.

Business men owe it to the papers to advertise. Private citizens owe it to the papers to become subscribers. It pays to patronize the papers if it were not a duty. Money spent in advertising is judiciously spent, is always a paying investment.

The Wooing on the Hill.

Hand in hand they strolled through the fields toward the upland pasture, where he told her they would be able to see for miles and miles along the beautiful shore of the lake, with its villas here and there, its resorts along the beach, and the little white towns dotting the green stretches and helping to form a panorama whose equal was not be found upon the continent.

"And so you loved me from the very first moment that you ever saw me?" she said, with a radiant look upon her sweet, freshly calsomined countenance.

"From the very first moment," he fervently replied.

He was young and unused to that sort of thing.

Young, inexperienced fellows always become fervent when women who know things look into their eyes, and sigh:

"Ah, you trifler!" she said, with a pout.

"Darling," he cried, "do not say that! You know that I am fearfully in earnest. Ah, how terribly in earn——"

But he had been gazing so intently at her that he had not seen the ant hill in his path.

After she had helped to pick the burrs out of his hair he went on:

"Do not say that I trifle! No man was ever more in earnest than I am now. Do not judge me by others. Was your first husband cruel to you?"

Her gaze rested upon the turf, and she was silent for a moment. Then, with an effort she replied:

"Yes, he was very, very cruel!"

"Ah, the wretch," exclaimed the young man. "I cannot conceive of anyone being unkind to you. It seems to me as though even the birds of the air and the beasts of the field must worship you. In what way was he cruel?"

"Oh, in a hundred ways," she said, with another sigh; "but let us not talk of him. Let us only be happy with each other, and enjoy the beauties of nature that are spread out before us. Do you know that I think you are the most handsome man I have ever seen?"

No woman had ever before called him a man, and a thrill of ecstasy passed through him. He was ready to fall down at her feet and worship her, but he had already lost one suspender button, and therefore dared not assume the risk. At last he said:

"Darling, let us be married at once. Do not compel me to wait until fall."

"Ah, you foolish man!" she replied; "why are you in such a hurry?"

"I can't live without you," he answered. "Say that you will not compel me to wait."

"Well," she said, with great reluctance, "if you insist upon hurrying, I suppose I must humor you. How would a week from next Thursday suit?"

He was unable to catch his breath for a minute, but when he did so he said:

"Ah, you darling. You dear girl! How good of you!"

Then they stopped and hugged and kissed each other, and might be at it yet, but for the fact that his big, unsentimental father popped out of a fence corner and grabbed the boy by the nape of the neck and whisked him almost out of his knickerbockers.

When the "dear girl" recovered from her surprise she was alone, and the next time she met her "trifler" he had whiskers and three children. Also a pretty well-grounded idea that he had once come within an ace of making a blooming fool of himself.

Health means a perfect condition of the whole system. Pure blood is essential to perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood and thus gives health and happiness.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic and liver medicine. Price 25c.

When the eyes are weak sleep all that is possible.

GUESSING BY INFERENCE.

And the Kind-Hearted Congressman Smiled and Told a Lie.

One morning lately the Representative came to his office with a sniffling cold in his head, and the first letter he dictated was to his wife at home—a delight, by the way, he indulged in every day, whatever may be said of Congressmen in general—in which he told her that, owing to the fact that he had slept the night before in a draught and the wind had blown through his pajamas, he had caught a pretty severe cold. The word "pajamas" was a new one for the typewriter, and he stalled at it.

"How do you spell that word, sir?" he inquired.

"P-a-j-a-m-a-s," spelled the Representative slowly, and added: "Didn't you ever have to write it before?"

"No, sir."

"In that case, I'll bet you a dollar you don't know what it means."

"I don't bet, sir," he hesitated, "but I guess I know what it means."

"Well, what is it?"

"It's French for whiskers," and the Representative, in the kindness of his heart, smiled sweetly and told the young man he had guessed it the very first time.—Washington Star.

Financial Acumen.

"An allowance is something like a bicycle."

"How so?"

"A man can put his wife on it, but he can't make her stay on it."—Chicago Record.

Clearing Out Sale, July 3d, 9 O'Clock.

You know from our FIRE SALE we gave the best values, and did the business of the town. We are going to do even better this time. Don't contract for a dollar's worth of goods till you see the prices in the daily papers and in our windows.

July 3d, 9 O'Clock.

414=416 K St.

Under eminent scientific control.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

The most certain and comfortable cathartic in cases of constipation and sluggish liver or piles.