DAILY RECORD-UNION

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UPTOWN BRANCH OFFICES.

At Thomas W. McAuliffe & Co.'s Drug Store, southeast corner of Tenth and J streets.

OAK PARK AGENCY—Carter's Blacksmith shop, corner Thirty-fourth street and Sacramento avenue.

Weather Forecast.

Northern California: Fair Thursday; fresh west wind.

TREES AND RAINFALL.

An agriculturist, Peter Peterson, writes to the "Record-Union" as follows:

"I have noticed that writers in your valuable paper have taken the position that the natural growth of trees has a tendency to produce rain. I have been living here in Colusa County over thirty years. Since the beginning of 1878 I have kept a very careful account of the rainfall here. The average fall for twenty years up to 1898 was 25.31 inches. For the last ten years it was 28.34 inches, and for five years 32.19. Now does it not seem reasonable that with this knowledge, should we begin to figure how to take care of more rain? In 1898 we had 9.75 inches and in 1899 18.34. Can you give your readers some reason for this? I have often read that a country after being settled up for a number of years has more regular weather. I do not suppose that in any country have fruit trees been put out so plentifully, or as fast as here. Why should one then, when in these days we seek a cause for every thing, not come to the conclusion that the increase in these trees has increased the rainfall?"

Whether the conclusion of our correspondent is sound or not it has been settled by observation, which brooks no denial, that there is intimate relation between rainfall and tree growth. To what extent the increase of orchard tree growth augments rainfall it is difficult to say, but that forest growth promotes it and aids to its better distribution is undeniable. We do not need to seek for reasons since it is a demonstrated fact, and with that we may be content, though the reasons have been repeatedly set forth in these columns so frequently that it is unnecessary to repeat many of them.

But it is at all times useful to give the reasons why destruction of forest growth decreases the right distribution of rainfall, lessens the volume of the fall, and endangers the lands below the water sheds. In brief, tree growth conserves humidity of the atmosphere and the soil, equably and regularly by natural processes. One of these involves evaporation, another the checking of the currents of the atmosphere laden with moisture, and others induce wide and even distribution of deposition of moisture.

Vegetation in any form is the natural cover and protector of the soil. In forests its greatest energy is manifest. Remove these and we disturb the nice balance nature provides for the distribution of her beneficence. Hence in treeless regions the storm waters reach the earth unimpeded, wash off the soil, gully and scour it out, choke the rivulets and convert creeks into torrents, and rivers fed by these suddenly rise and flood the country they should drain.

But rainfall in a timbered country is most largely absorbed, not only by the foliage to a certain degree, but by the vegetation protected soil. But where the earth is bare and unprotected there is least absorption and greatest run off of the water, instead of a gradual and extended feeding of the streams and saturation of the earthy surface.

Again in a treeless land the layers of hot, cold, moist and dry atmosphere can superimpose themselves, as Dr. Manson showed recently in his paper on effects of deforestization. In such cases when condensation takes place—which means precipitation—the latter is sudden, violent and destructive.

Tree growth less induces rain than it serves to modify rainfall and adapt it to the needs of the soil. Thus in tropical regions the rainfall is very heavy and long continued. But such regions are richly covered with vegitation and the result is that the running off of the waters is checked by absorption. Thus retained the water is slowly fed to the natural channels for its departure to the sea, and a large quantity is again taken up by evaporation, not only from the soil but from the foliage which is fed through the tree trunks by methods familiar to every school boy.

Dr. Manson shows in his late monograph that in many forests in California it takes more than five inches of rainfall in the autumn to give an appreciable increase of run off, proving that the forest has checked the rate of run off, aided the soil storage of water, and preserved the springs, streams and artesian supply. In our northern counties, says the same scientist, where the timber is heavy and widespread the channels of the streams are far less in capacity than in the more southern counties, where there is much less timber. But in these northern counties where the rainfall is from 50 to 60 inches annually, the streams carry the waters, their flood capacity being equal to the demand upon them; while in the treeless regions the soil has small storage capacity and the waters exceed the flood ability of the natural drainways—the streams and rivers, and hence we have disastrous floods in one place and slow and harmless run offs in the other.

Recurring to the inducement of rain by forests, it is to be said that as forests affect temperature in any given section, and that has to do with the moisture bearing character of the atmosphere, it is reasonable to say that forests have a tendency to induce rainfall. But as a matter of fact we do know that there is exceeding close relation between the timbered and the rainfall conditions of a country. Where the native growth is ample, so too, generally is the precipitation from the rain clouds.

The extent to which orchard and shade tree planting affects rainfall conditions, may not be stated, but that the spread of orchards, and the much planting of shade trees do have beneficial effect upon temperature, and atmospheric humidity, and some effect upon precipitation and storage capacity of the soil, is not to be questioned. How far this may apply to the conditions set forth by our correspondent we cannot speak. Of course cultivation of the soil beneath orchard growth having a tendency to quicken the run off and lessen the storage capacity of the soil, in a measure counteracts the beneficial influence of the shelter the orchard growth affords the soil.

But as a rule tree growth has this effect upon atmosphere charged with water to nearly the point of saturation; when the tree growth interposes in the path of such a current of air moving swiftly the foliage takes up a part of the moisture and a part is turned aside, and when the higher portion of the current meets a stratum of cold air the vapor is precipitated as rain.

The foliage of trees augments evaporation from itself, and checks it from the soil by the shelter afforded with consequent conservation of humidity. Evaporation is a vapor, of course, and hence the action of the foliage is to increase the humidity of the atmosphere and this must have a tendency in some degrees to induce rain, therefore it is not unreasonable to suppose that orchard planting as extensively practiced as in California exerts influence upon rainfall.

Concerning the whole question, however, of the effect of orchard planting in California upon the climate and the rainfall, we should say that while it is beneficent, we cannot find reason to believe that it has had as yet measurable material influence upon the rainfall, comparable with that exerted by the vast forest areas, the destruction of which now so rapidly going on, threatens the State with disaster.

And now the news is that Dreyfus is very sick and that his physician says he cannot live at best more than a few months. The strain upon the nerves has produced an affection of the stomach which incapacitates it to care for food, and the man is slowly fading away. It will be unhappy for the French Government if Dreyfus dies in prison, since there will always be those, and they will be multitude, to insist upon it that he was put out of the way by poison. Notwithstanding that, the calm mind will find it impossible to contemplate such a crime on the part of President Loubet's administration, for Dreyfus upon conviction became, or will very soon become, a prisoner of the civil authorities, and will be removed from the custody of the military. The swiftly, safe and sure thing for the French President to do is to pardon Dreyfus out of hand and with no more ado.

BRYAN'S BRUTAL ASSAULT.

Mr. Bryan's brutal remark in his speech in this place last Thursday, will long plague him. He whisked into and whisked out of the State, but in the seven days he spent in it, most of the time in the Yosemite Valley and on board cars, he pretends to have observed that we feed stray hogs but let men starve; that we have more concern in this State for pork than for humanity; that we are so unkind and distressed and times are so hard that we feed stray hogs "but all over the State people are drifting from place to place, and many are unconscious of their sufferings and indifferent to their welfare." Then we were advised to give attention to our people as well as to hogs.

In saying this Bryan brutally, grossly and indecently insulted our people and flatly lied about conditions. He was not here long enough to know what local conditions are "all over this State," or in even a small portion of it. The charge he makes is not true as every one knows, for never before was there a time when there was such demand for labor and so few to fill it.

At no time, however, have Californians been indifferent to human sufferings. Bryan scandalously and coarsely slandered California and Californians will not forget it. But then, what else can be expected of a political demagogue who roves about from place to place, living on the fat of the land, and apparently his sole occupation being office seeking, and trouble promoting.

The English and German Governments have semi-officially given it to be understood that the Paris Exposition will not be boycotted by them because of the outcome of the Dreyfus case. Both nations resent the suggestion that they will lend themselves to such mean devices. On the contrary efforts will now be redoubled to make national endeavor for the Paris Exposition notable. What has the exposition matter to do with the politics of France anyhow? At least let it be asked what foreign States have to do with the court-martialing of a French officer, that they should insult and snub the French people at large? We repeat, that while the sympathetic manifestations for Dreyfus speak well for tenderness of heart and jealousy of liberty, and testify to our sensibility to defeat of justice, we will regret it very much if we permit our emotions to prompt us to any sort of boycotting of the exposition the French people are preparing for the world's good.

The telegraphic reports say that when Mr. Bryan was interviewed on his return home from his trip to California, he declared this State to be full of promise for him; that the "anti-imperialistic sentiment," as he terms it, is widespread, great in volume and rapidly growing in California. In the name of reason where did the man find anything upon which to base such an assertion?

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM EDITORIAL EXPRESSIONS.

State and Coast Opinions on Subjects of Living News Interest.

Ukiah Republican-Press: Colonel Barnett of the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers tells how the interviews censuring Otis were obtained from the returning soldiers at San Francisco. It shows how far the great moral engines will go in order to carry out a war against those whom they dislike. The Colonel says: "Before the transport Senator came to anchor a tug containing half a dozen local newspaper reporters came alongside and the first expression we heard was from one of them who yelled: 'To —— with Otis; isn't that right, boys?' There were several responses from the hundreds of men on our boat, and the next instant the reporters were swarming on the transport trying to get opinions adverse to General Otis. It was the most remarkable piece of work I ever saw. No opinion that was favorable to Otis was accepted and I was subsequently told that a number of our men interviewed were misrepresented in the subsequent publication." The "Examiner," it will be remembered, was full of these short interviews, and the action of that yellow journal and its staff of military editors was most atrocious. In contradistinction to this infamous proceeding read the manly statement made by Father McKinnon, Chaplain of the First California volunteers, who arrived home on the Sherman.

LATIN AMERICAN UNION.

Red Bluff News: A good deal is being said about a Latin American union, to be composed of all of the countries south of the United States, to protect themselves against your Uncle Samuel who they are afraid will gobble them up or do them great bodily harm, like he is doing to the Filipinos. Pen them up with a treaty and they would be like a lot of roosters, crowing, fighting and scratching and clawing one another. They would all be wanting to fly the fence before their treaty had been in existence a month and would be mighty glad to have Uncle Sam step in and save them from each other. Such a treaty is preposterous, and the talk of it sounds big among the interested parties no doubt, but will not frighten any one.

FOR TIMID AMERICANS.

San Diego Tribune: The anti-expansionists delight to quote George Washington on the desirability of this nation minding its own business. They try to spread the idea that Washington was a peace-at-any-price man. Let them read and ponder over the following statement by Washington: "The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion, that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms with which the history of every nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace—one of the most powerful instruments of our prosperity—it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

A SPECIMEN OF BRYANISM.

Stockton Independent: Bryan is reported to have used the following language in his speech in San Francisco, Wednesday night:

"I hear some people say we are going to hold the Philippine Islands to furnish homes for our surplus population. There are sixty people to the square mile in the Philippines at present and twenty to the square mile in the United States. When we unite the Philippines with the United States the movement will be from the islands to the United States and not from the States to the islands. We could not force 1,000 people from the United States to go to the islands to work and live there. Then, too, the white race will not work in the tropics. They are a different people after living three generations in a tropical climate. That country will never furnish homes for our people."

It would be interesting to know just what people Mr. Bryan has heard to suggest the holding of the Philippines to furnish homes for our surplus population. Certainly no intelligent man has made any such proposition. It has been suggested that the Philippines will afford a field for American enterprise and energy, a sub-center for American commerce, a training ground for the surplus activities of American industry and trade that are determined to spread over the Orient, but no one has publicly contended that the Philippines is a place for American homes any more than the ice fields of Alaska.

Mr. Bryan's remarks on this subject are eminently suited to incorporate in a primary geography. It is undisputed that the Philippines are more densely peopled than the United States, but the resources of the islands are not developed, the activities of the ten million people are not directed toward obtaining the greatest comfort and prosperity out of their advantages, and the condition under their management are not such as to invite progress.

CONGRESS MUST ACT.

Red Bluff Peoples' Cause: There is no question of the growth of sentiment in favor of action by the Federal Government to provide storage reservoirs for waste waters in the arid regions of the Western States. That is the only means to provide water for the reclamation of arid lands that will prevent the sources of supply falling into the hands of corporations and syndicates that will levy exorbitant charges on the land holder. Indeed, the national Government is the only agency capable of handling the enterprise in a way to protect the storage and to carry on the undertaking on a scale of sufficient magnitude to make it successful.

LOCAL PROSPERITY.

Weekly Calistogan: All reports from the summer resorts for the season just closed, show an unusually generous patronage. This is not so much evidence of an especially hot summer as it is a sign of general prosperity. The inclination to go to the resorts is always strong, but the ability of people to gratify it depends, in a large measure, upon the condition of business. The travel through this section has not been so heavy for years as it has been during this season.

HOW THEY ARE "CONSERVED."

Stockton Mail: A great forest fire is sweeping the Sierra Madre reserve. It is now feared that the fire will spread to Lytle Creek and Cajon Pass, in which case much damage would result to the Bear Valley irrigation plant and to the other sources which provide the towns to the southward with water. The fire is still burning in the reserve, but owing to the inaccessibility of the mountains nothing can be done, say the forest authorities, to stop the devastation. It is thought that the flames will eat their way through the forest and not die out until the edge of the desert is reached.

Are not the forest authorities unnecessarily discouraged? Why do they not meet and pass a series of resolutions to the effect that the forests should be preserved? Great faith has always been put in that line of procedure before. Why lose faith in it now? The fire was started by picnickers from Pomona, in Stoddard's Canyon. They made partial confession of their fault, and United States Ranger Babcock has their names, though what good that is going to do the "Mail" cannot say. It is more to the point what the "rangers" were doing while picnickers were working their own sweet will in the forest than what the names of the picnickers are. All the resolutions, pamphlets, pictures, lectures and conventions in the world will do no good unless the forests are guarded. Perhaps on the afternoon the fire started the rangers were having a picnic of their own somewhere. Rangers that don't range, but come on the ground just in time to take the names of people who have set the mountains ablaze, may be ornamental, and also deserving from a political standpoint; but they are not going to cut much of a figure in the "conservation of the forests."

THE TRUST PROBLEM.

Alameda Argus: There is no doubt but the trust problem will in a degree work itself out. In the first place, it was probably not as threatening as a good many people thought. For a time there was a riot of trust organization, the result of a period of feverish activity on the part of promoters. People read every day of enterprises that had been gathered in trust syndicates, and they saw the enormous capital that they represented—on paper. Many never materialized. Many others never got beyond the infant stage. Many toppled and fell and but few, very few, have been the success that was pictured for them in the prospectus. There is a limit to the possibilities of the trust. In a country so immense and of such varied interest as this, it is very difficult to keep any line of business corralled. The few notable instances when it has been accomplished are due more to the colossal and exceptional brain at the head than to the capital behind, or the conditions that govern commerce and not at all to the political complexion of the Government.

BLARE AND THUNDER.

Stockton Record: Mere oratorical blare and thunder against aggregations of capital, such as the Democrats are brewing in their "trust" propaganda, will come to nothing, nor will it greatly influence the people. The record of the Democratic party on the trust question and its utter failure to act when the opportunity has offered, nay, even its opposition to anti-trust measures, will be carefully weighed against its present loud denunciations and promises on this subject.

It Was Osborn's Treat.

The late Charles Osborn, the New York broker, and General Custer were intimate friends, and Osborn annually visited the General at his camp on the plains. During one of the Indian campaigns he invited Osborn and a party of friends out to Kansas, and after giving them a buffalo hunt arranged a novel experience in the way of an Indian scare. As Osborn was lying in his tent one night firing was heard at the outposts and the rapid riding of pickets. "Boots and saddles" was the order in the disturbed atmosphere of the night, and Custer appeared to Osborn loaded with rifle, two revolvers, a saber and a scalping-knife.

"Charley," he said, in his quick, nervous way, "you must defend yourself. Sitting Bull and Flea-in-Your-Boots, with Wiggle-Tail-Jim and Scalp-Lock Skowhegan are on us in force. I didn't want to alarm you before, but the safety of my command is my first duty. Things look serious. If we don't meet again, God bless you."

The broker fell on his knees. "My God, Custer," he cried, "only get me out of this! I'll carry 1,000,000 shares of Western Union for you into the firm to get me home. Only save me."

But Custer was gone, and the camp by shrewd arrangement burst into a blaze, and shots, oaths and warwhoops were intermixed, until suddenly a painted object loomed upon Osborn's sight, and something was flung into his face—a human scalp. He dropped to the ground, said the Lord's prayer backward, forward and sideways until the noise died away and there was exposed a lighted supper table with this explanation on a transparency:

"Osborn's treat!"—William E. Curtis, in Chicago Record.

A Saving That Is Loss.

Isn't it possible to have too much economy? If we scrimp and pinch every bit of sweetness out of life, what a heavy price we pay for economy! Often one may lose a friend, or catch a disastrous cold, or miss a train for some little miserable point of economy. A woman will press her way to a bargain counter at danger to life and limb and pickpockets, and go away radiant with a pair of fifty-nine-cent gloves which will last about three wearings. The same woman will go to an incompetent dressmaker and have her new gown ruined in the name of economy. "Economy is wealth," sayeth the wise saw, but the poor make-believe economy which overreaches itself defeats its own purpose and leads to nothing but the direst poverty of spirit and purse. Before rashly deciding on a point of economy it is fully worth while to sit down and figure out which is the more profitable, to leave the gas burning or waste matches. — Carrie E. Garrett in Woman's Home Companion.

Identified.

"Who is that young man over there talking to the room clerk, Miss Summergirl?"

"Which one?"

"The one with the brown mustache."

"Oh—ah—he was the second man I got engaged to last summer, but I—ah—don't recall his name."—Harper's Bazar.

Do not put off the duty that ought to be done to-day. If your blood is out of order take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once.

Whisky Hill Wells office, 631 K. *

Call for Glenbrook Whisky, Blauth. *

Arrived, Sorosis shoes. Welden, 527 K.*

THE EXCITEMENT NOT OVER.

The rush at the drug store still continues, and daily scores of people call for a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Kemp's Balsam, the standard family remedy, is sold on a guarantee and never fails to give entire satisfaction. Price, 25c and 50c.

OBJECT LESSON IN WEALTH.

An American Girl Is Teaching the Parisians Its Magic Power.

Parisians had heard of the late Jay Gould and his high-piled millions of money, but for the past two years they have been receiving a special object-lesson on the power of wealth in new-world hands, in the effort of his daughter, the Countess de Castellane, to reproduce in Paris the palace of the Grand Trianon, as built by the French Kings at Versailles more than two centuries ago. Three-quarters of an acre of land was bought at the intersection of the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne and the Avenue Malakoff, at an expense of close to a million of dollars, this being the most costly residential site in Paris. Public interest has been made keen by the announcement that while the exterior would hold true to the fourteenth century, the interior was to be a blending of the fourteenth and fifteenth periods, if the Gould millions and the cunning of the French architects could compass this unique desire. The revival of two historic periods in French architectural history was so remarkable an undertaking that from its beginning the progress of this house has been followed with such a wide interest as has been given to but few purely private building projects. In May the family was occupying the central portion, but the interior decoration of the two wings probably cannot be completed in less than two years more. When it became known such a maison was to be attempted many of the French said it would take twenty years to build and furnish with art treasures; but Western enterprise and local ingenuity promise its completion in a fifth of the time. The property will then have cost thirty millions of francs, or six millions of dollars. Both the Count and Countess are collectors of rare art works and bric-a-brac, and in a single year, it is said, they expend a million of dollars in purchases for their new residence. When the matter of ceilings was being arranged for the Castellanes went to Italy and sought the splendid palace of Verona. They did not want the palace, but coveted the eleven ceilings it contained from the brush of Tiepolo, and these could be secured only by the purchase of the old structure. — Edward Page Gaston in the September Woman's Home Companion.

Digestion of Different Foods.

It depends on how your food is cooked whether it is digestible or not. It is no secret that the favorite soft-boiled eggs are harder to digest than raw eggs, and that hard-boiled eggs are easier to digest than either, for they are digested in two and three-quarters hours, while soft-boiled eggs take three and one-half. It is interesting to know that if a hard-boiled egg be cut into thin slices and spread on bread it almost melts in your mouth. The method of preparation has much to do with the digestibility of meat. Professor Uffelmann, a noted German scientist, made some interesting experiments on a boy whose stomach was laid bare by an accident. He found that roasted meats were digested better than any others. Roast beef required only two and three-quarters hours to digest, while boiled beef required three and one-half hours, or if it was very fat, three and three-quarters hours. Corned beef was not digested until after six and three-quarters hours. In general, cooked meat is softer, tenderer and tastes better than raw. Yet if raw meat is cut up fine, or scraped, it is quite digestible, for then it is exposed to the acids of the stomach thoroughly. Even milk is easier to digest when boiled, requiring but half an hour, while the raw milk takes two and one-quarter hours to digest. When a long-continued milk diet is prescribed by the physician, it should always be taken boiled, if the quantity consumed daily is more than two pints. If a person wishes to live on nothing but milk, he must drink at least three pints a day. Vegetables, too, are easier to digest when cooked, with the exception of cabbage, which is better raw.

Letting It Out.

"Did the postman leave any letters, Mary?" the mistress asked, on returning from a visit one afternoon.

"Nothing but a post-card, ma'am."

"Who is it from, Mary?"

"And do you think I'd read it, ma'am?" asked the girl, with an injured air.

"Perhaps not. But any one who sends me a message on a post-card is either stupid or impertinent."

"You'll excuse me, ma'am," returned the girl loftily, "but that's a nice way to be talking about your own mother!"—Sydney Journal.

Fact in Physiology.

"They say a man who turns pale when he gets mad is the most dangerous."

"I guess that is so. A man who is scared nearly out of his boots will put up an awful fight."—Indianapolis Journal.

More corkscrews wear out than rust out.

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It Is Impossible to know what comfort is during warm weather unless you drink our refreshing New Brew. It's made for that very purpose from purest malt and hops. It fills the bill effectively.

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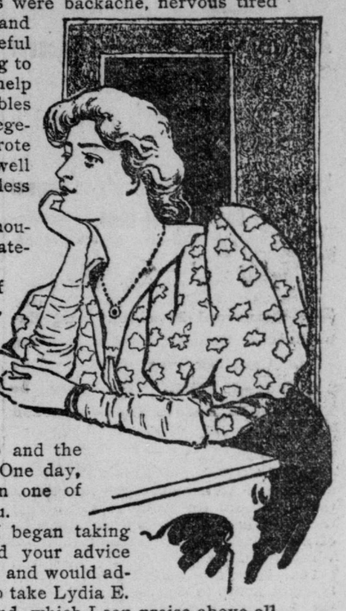
Sacramento, Cal.

THERE are women everywhere who suffer almost constantly because they cannot bring themselves to tell all about their ills to a physician.

Such women can surely explain their symptoms and their suffering by letter to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for the confidence reposed in her has never been violated. Over a million women have been helped by her advice and medicine.

A WOMAN HELPS WOMEN

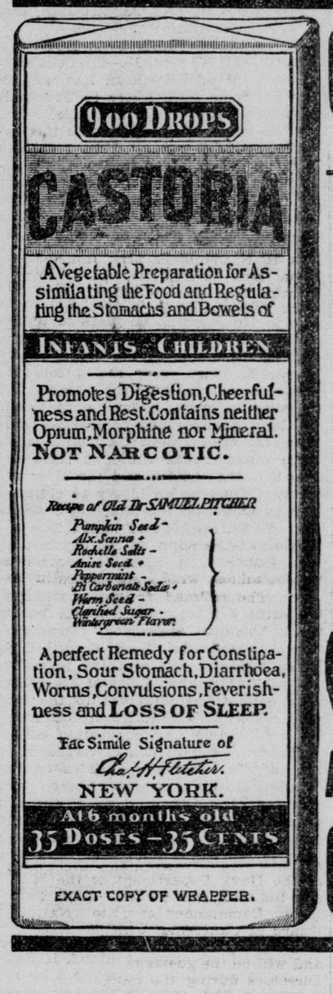
Mrs. Pinkham in attending to her vast correspondence is assisted by women only. If you are ill, don't delay. Her reply will cost you nothing and it will be a practical help as it was to MISS ELLA E. BRENNER, East Rochester, Ohio, who says: "I shrunk from the ordeal of examination by our physician, yet I knew I must have treatment. My troubles were backache, nervous tired feeling, painful menstruation and leucorrhœa. I am so grateful to you now that I am willing to have my name published to help other girls to take their troubles to you. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound used as you wrote me has made me entirely well and very happy. I shall bless you as long as I live."



Mrs. Pinkham receives thousands of such letters from grateful women.

MISS NELLIE RUSSELL, of 138 Grace St., Pittsburg, Pa., in a letter to Mrs. Pinkham says: "From childhood I suffered from kidney trouble and as I grew older my troubles increased having intense pain running from my waist to my womb and the menses were very painful. One day, seeing your advertisement in one of our papers, I wrote to you.

"When your reply came I began taking your Compound and followed your advice and am now in perfect health, and would advise any lady rich or poor to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which I can praise above all other remedies. It is a wonderful help to women."



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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

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