

PIOCHE WEEKLY RECORD.

T. J. OSBORNE, MANAGER.

PIOCHE, LINCOLN CO., NEVADA.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Important Information Gathered Around the Coast.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

A Summary of Late Events That Are Being Done to Suit our Busy Readers.

Many valuable books have been secured in Europe for the college in Santa Clara.

The contract for coal to heat the Capitol at Sacramento has been awarded to the Union Ice Company.

The Olympic Club grounds at San Francisco have been permanently closed and the lease has been surrendered.

The master and chief officer of the wrecked steamer San Benito have had their respective certificates revoked.

Tasmania city warrants, aggregating \$300,000 in value, have been pronounced illegal by the Supreme Court of Washington.

The new charter of San Jose will provide that no man be retained as an employe of the city who does not pay his debts.

From Danville sixty-eight cases of measles are reported. They are all among grown people and two cases have proved fatal.

The rough bar has played havoc with the trestle-work of both jetties at Eureka. No sailing vessels have left port since the 17th.

A passenger train knocked an unknown man, believed to be a tramp, off a trestle near Stockton recently. The man was taken to Lodi, where he died.

Josiah Houghton, a pioneer resident of Santa Clara county, died suddenly at Santa Margarita recently from heart failure. He leaves an estate valued at \$100,000.

It is stated that ore shipments from the Pierce mines in Arizona have averaged \$400,000 for each of the last four months. For December they will reach \$500,000.

The Adjutant-General, in his biennial report, recommends the Legislature to allow the National Guard \$35,750 for clothes and equipments, and \$90,000 for encampments.

The San Francisco school board proposes to strictly enforce the compulsory education law, as there are found to be 1978 of school age not attending. Of these 647 are working.

The San Francisco Board of Health's chemist has found that of twenty-three different brands of oysters in the local market, twenty-one are adulterated, mostly with salicylic acid.

The bonds of the Monterey and Fresno Railroad Company have been placed with a New York syndicate. Work on the road from San Jose down to Santa Clara valley to San Juan will be begun about the 1st of March.

A new estimate by a directory compiler puts Oakland's population, including Oakland township to the Berkeley line, at 97,055; the population of Alameda at 19,975, and Berkeley at 18,095; a total for the three of 135,125.

The San Francisco Board of Health has received a communication from the Federal Quarantine Officer stating that cholera is epidemic in Hongkong. The Board will hold a special meeting for the purpose of declaring the port infected.

Jacob Pollock, an employe at the Snelley Scamlon mine, dried giant powder in a stove. The powder exploded and his cabin was blown to atoms. Pollock was fatally mangled. Fifty pounds of powder caps in the cabin did not explode.

To deposit sand on the rails in front of a street car a recent invention has a sand reservoir, at the bottom of which is a horizontal pipe, in which a screw is operated by a crank on the platform of the car, thus forcing the sand into a slanting tube, from which it runs to the track.

The City Council of Santa Barbara is about to pass an ordinance against expectorating on the sidewalks, making it a misdemeanor. It was agitated there long before Sacramento and other cities legislated against it, but now the Board of Health has stirred up the Council to immediate action by pointing out the danger to health by spreading the germs of disease.

The owners of the Hart mine in Shasta county has contracted for 100 horse-power of electricity from the new electrical power station on the Sacramento river, near Colby. The electricity is to be used for power purposes in and about the Hart mine and mill. The machinery is being received now at the mine.

A large meeting of fruit-growers of Santa Clara valley and interested citizens generally has been held in regard to taking some steps looking to memorializing Congress for a tariff on fruit and wine. It is urged that the California wine producers, and prune-growers especially, are in need of protection against the fruits and wine of Southern Europe, which are made by cheap and half-fed labor. The meeting was enthusiastic.

Judge McKinley has rendered a decision in the important case of the county of Riverside vs. San Bernardino county. The suit was brought to set aside the award made by the commissioners when the two counties were divided. Riverside county claimed more than she was given of the joint county property. Judge McKinley has ordered a new commission of appraisement to be appointed and Riverside therefore gains the victory.

Judge Campbell, in his address at the presentation ceremonies, of Griffith Park, states that Fairmount Park, at Philadelphia, with its 2800 acres, is, with the exception of the new Los Angeles park, the largest park in the world, but this appears to be an error, as Windsor Park, London, is said to

contain 2800 acres, whilst the Prater of Vienna is also larger than Fairmount. All the same, Griffith Park, will cover 200 more acres than does Fairmount, which will make it the largest in the United States, if not in the world.

The San Joaquin and Kings River Canal and Irrigation Company have filed upon 90,000 inches of the water of the San Joaquin river, the point of division being near the junction of the river and Fresno slough. The estate of Miller & Lux is the principal stockholder, and the purpose of the filing is to control the water supply of the San Joaquin. It is understood that a couple of large canals are to be built south and west of the river for the irrigation of land in Fresno and Merced counties.

The Board of Supervisors of Stockton have decided to bring a condemnation proceeding against Henry Barnhart, one of the wealthiest men in San Joaquin county, to remove an obstruction placed by him on the banks of Calaveras River. Barnhart was present at the time and declared he was willing to give up his fortune and go to jail before he would remove the obstruction. The Supervisors passed resolutions asking the Legislature to enact a law compelling all owners of land along the banks of streams to remove trees, brush and other obstructions.

The Valley Road has issued its schedule for passenger rates, which will be a saving of from 40 to 60 per cent to the people who wish to travel from this city to Fresno and intermediate stations. The fare from San Francisco to Fresno is \$3.75. The S.P. has been charging \$5.90. This saving alone to the people to the Valley towns should enhance the value of property enough to pay for the road. This is an object lesson to the people of this State, and shows how much more valuable the property of this State would be if they had an independent outlet for its vast resources.

The United States Postal Department will make a trial of the free rural delivery system at Campbell, in Santa Clara county, shortly after January 1. The district selected is about three miles in extent east and west, and four miles north and south. Fred Weitzberg and Fred Willard have been named as carriers. If sufficient stamps are canceled to make it profitable to the Government, the system will be made permanent, otherwise it will be abandoned. The carriers will not only deliver but will also collect the mails once each day. Each citizen will be required to place a mailbox at the road gate of his residence.

The executive committee appointed by the Southern California orange-growers at their recent meeting to make arrangements for sending a delegation to Washington to appear before the National Tariff Committee, has had another meeting in the Chamber of Commerce. It was decided to raise the \$1000 voted for the expenses of the Washington delegation on a basis of one-third of a cent per box for all oranges shipped during 1897 and 98 cents per acre for all citrus orchards. H. H. Sinclair of Redlands, J. F. Fargo of Ontario and A. S. Natzger of Los Angeles were appointed to appear before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington on January 5th and present the needs of the orange-growers of this section.

GENERAL SWAIN'S APPEAL. Seeks to Recover Pay Withheld as a Result of a Court-Martial.

Washington, D. C.—The claim of Brigadier-General D. G. Swain, retired, formerly Judge-Advocate General of the Army, for the amount of his pay withheld under the execution of the finding of a court-martial will come before the Supreme Court of the United States this week for argument, he having appealed from the decision of the court of claims, which rejected his suit. General Swain was tried by a court-martial on charges preferred by Major R. N. Scott, acting under orders from the Secretary of War, and found guilty of conduct unbecoming a gentleman and an officer, and sentenced to be suspended from rank and duty for twelve years, and to forfeit half his pay for each month of that period. He sued to recover the sums so withheld on the ground that the court-martial which tried him was illegally constituted; that the charges against him were not properly preferred, and that the facts proved constituted no offense.

General Swain has filed a lengthy brief in support of his appeal, but the Government law officers have not yet advised the court of their intentions in the matter.

Warning to the Sultan. London, England.—The Daily Telegraph will publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the Czar has sent a message to the Sultan recommending him to consider more seriously the remembrance of the power regarding the reforms necessary for the empire and adding that if he does not do so he will expose himself to the gravest consequences, even foreign intervention. The Czar further says that the Sultan's acceptance of this advice is an indispensable condition to the integrity of his empire and the maintenance of peace.

Pay Officers Transferred. Washington, D. C.—Secretary Lamont has made several transfers of officers in the pay department of the army. Major William H. Comegys is transferred from the department of the Platte at Omaha to the department of the East at New York; William H. Hammer from the department of the Colorado at Denver to the department of the Platte at Omaha, and Major Allan H. Jackson from the headquarters of the army, Washington, to the department of the Colorado.

Last week on the 1,350-foot level of the Argonaut in Amador county the workmen broke into the old works of the Kennedy at a point about twenty-five feet inside of the line which the Argonaut people claim as the boundary between the two mines. The Zella mill has been crushing 300 tons of ore from the Argonaut, a milling test, which was very satisfactory to the owners.

A postoffice will soon be established either at Port Los Angeles or at the Canyon.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Events.

BRIEF SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Budget of News For Easy Digestion—All Parts of the Country Represented—Interesting Items.

The Commercial Travelers' Fair closed in New York after clearing \$15,000.

The Commercial Cable and the Postal Telegraph companies are to combine.

Admiral Hardslee, of the United States Navy, is to be received with distinguished honors at Valparaiso.

The second day of the tariff discussion before the Ways and Means Committee was devoted to the tariff on cotton.

The Bentwood Works and the lumber yards of Bumgarner & Conkle at Junction City, O., have been burned. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$6,000.

A conference of high naval officers has been held in Washington to decide on the best method of protecting the Atlantic and gulf coasts in case of war.

Kate Field's ashes, incased in a small cylindrical urn of polished copper, are now on their way to Chicago in charge of General Taylor, editor and proprietor of the Boston Globe.

The Southern Pacific Company announces in New York that after January 1 it will pay a dividend of 3/4 per cent on the stock of the Central Pacific Railroad in dividend warrant No. 31.

V. J. Rothschild, secretary of the St. Paul, Minn., Winter Carnival Association, has been authorized by the executive committee to announce that owing to the mild weather the association has been forced to abandon its plans for an ice palace.

President E. P. Ripley, Third Vice-President Paul Morton, General Solicitor E. D. Kenna and General Auditor H. C. Whitehead of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, held a conference with Governor-elect Lodge at Topeka recently and argued against a maximum freight rate bill.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Swain have sold the Oskaloosa, Ia., Herald to Charles V. and Phillip Hoffman for \$20,000. The Swains had published the Herald for twenty years, and the new proprietors had been employed on the paper for the greater part of that time.

A new tire fastening for solid rubber wagon tires consists of a loop bolt passed through the felly and into a recess in the tire. A rod passes lengthwise through the tin and through the slotted bolts, which can then be tightened by nuts on the other end pressing against the felly.

J. D. McMaster of the Six Brothers Gold Mining Company has just returned to Rochester, New York, from London, where he succeeded in selling a three-fourths interest in the California gold mine to a syndicate of English investors for \$575,000.

The Windsor Hotel, four saloons, two clothing stores, three restaurants, one grocery store, two livery stables and two barber shops, composing a large portion of the business section of Potsdam, N. Y., have been destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at \$100,000; partially insured.

By the will of the late John Hoffman Collamore of Boston \$500 is given to each of the charity funds of seventeen different Masonic bodies, and \$50,000 to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. This sum is to be called the "John H. Collamore Fund," and is to be for the relief of deserving Masons and their families.

An early morning fire on East Thirty-third street, New York, destroyed property valued at nearly a million dollars and rendered 100 people homeless. Four buildings, including Schomer's piano warehouse and the New York Polytechnic Hospital were destroyed. The destroyed buildings also include a large five-story brick tenement at 309 East Thirty-third street and a large five-story brick factory building.

There was a large meeting at the Mansion House, Dublin, Ireland, recently, the Lord-Mayor presiding, to protest against the overtaxation of Ireland as disclosed by the Royal Commission on the financial relations between England and Ireland. The report showed that Ireland is now over-taxed to the amount of \$2,750,000 (\$18,750,000 annually). Resolutions were passed demanding that the Government remedy the injustice done to Ireland in the matter of taxation.

The Lehigh mills, in South Easton, Pa., manufacturers of cotton goods, have about down for four months, and there is said to be little prospect of a resumption at the end of that period. The mills are the oldest in the Lehigh Valley. Depression in business is given as the cause of the shut-down. One hundred employes are affected. The plant was started nearly 100 years ago and this is the first shutdown it has experienced.

Representative Lord intends to press his bill for a Hawaiian cable. He will make strong effort to induce the Speaker to give time for its consideration immediately. The bill differs from others in that it provides for a cable to Australia instead of China. The subsidy to Hawaii is \$60,000 with Government control for twenty years. Lord says he has evidence that Spaulding has the only compass given to any company by Hawaii to land a cable on the islands, and for that reason introduced Spaulding's bill.

The festival of roses, Pasadena's annual floral display, awakened enthusiasm in 10,000 spectators last week, and despite the fact that the weather was not as pleasant as usual the affair was a great success in all its features. There were many beautiful and artistic designs in the long procession of vehicles, decorated with roses. The procession passed in brilliant array along Orange Grove avenue. All of the prizes were crowned with roses. The prizes were of great beauty and value, among them being thirteen of the splendid banners.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Some Interesting News for the Ruralist

SPOKEN OF IN THIS COLUMN.

A Few Sensible Hints to Suit the Busy Agriculturist.—Items That May Benefit our Readers.

Fraudulent Fruit. The dirty work of the Baltimore packers who have been robbing and injuring California by fraudulent labels is best described in the following article:

Rosamond Brand—(cut of peach)—California Peaches.—Yellow Crawford—Packed by the Rosamond Packing Co., California, U. S. A.

Rosamond is a railroad station near Mojava, in Antelope Valley, without a bearing peach orchard within twenty miles or a cannery within a hundred.

Brookside—(cut of peach)—yellow peaches. Selected and packed with cleanliness and care. Packed by Brookside Cannery Company, Brookside, San Bernardino county, California.

Brookside is a small station on the Southern overland route in San Bernardino county. There are no fruits packed at this place. The Brookside Cannery company is a myth and the peaches are supplied by the Baltimore packers and offered by the same C. H. Pearson.

In every case the fruit packed under these labels was found to be inferior, slushy stuff, but Eastern consumers have been innocently buying it on the reputation of California and then denouncing all California fruit on the strength of this fraud. A dealer at Nashville says: "I find all through the South that those disreputable Baltimore packers are putting in car after car of slush peaches at 85 to 75 cents per dozen under California labels and I feel that some effort should be made to restrain them, else it will ruin the California canned fruit business in the South. The poor, ignorant people who buy this 'stuff' suppose they are getting California fruits, and disappointed, next time will purchase Baltimore fruits, which will naturally appear better to them than the so-called California article."

Australian Salt Bush. The branch of the work at the University experiment station which deals with the introduction and acclimation of economic plants made very noticeable advancement in public favor during the year now closing, says E. J. Wickson, Associate Professor of Agriculture, in his report lately issued. This gentleman goes on to say: "The wide recognition of the importance of the Australian salt bush, Atriplex semibacata, on strongly alkaline soils was highly gratifying and was likewise a considerable tax upon our time and material. Similar experience was had with the tobacco, and, in a less degree, with some of the other groups offered last year. When it is remembered that we do not conduct a free distribution and that, besides paying the cost of what he receives, each applicant specifically assumes the obligation to report the results of his seed or plant trial, the advance in popularity which the figures indicate is notable. The number of applications for the year 1896-97 was 1,654 as against 925 in 1894-95 and 410 in 1893-94. This increased demand clearly shows that our plan of distributing to volunteer experimenters, plants or seeds of those growths which seem most promising after trial upon the grounds of our own stations, commends itself more and more each year to the people of the State."

Poisoning Gophers. A well-known method of poisoning gophers is by means of raisins and strychnine. Many, however, report only partial success, which may be accounted for in the fact that the details are not properly attended to. A subscriber to the California Cultivator says that after the end of a raisin is cut off to allow of the insertion of a small crystal of strychnine, the cut surface should be rubbed with a little oil of odtium. A number of raisins can be so treated, and kept in a can, and it is also important that they be never afterwards touched with the fingers, but spread about with a thorn or pointed piece of wood. The raisins should be placed in one runways, and the openings carefully covered with dirt, but the loose dirt should not be allowed to fall into the runways, nor should the hands be permitted to touch it.

Gen. Chipman's Advice. The following good advice is from a speech of Gen. Chipman, of Red Bluff: "We must get down to closer economies in living and in the management of business. The penny should be introduced as a medium of exchange. The farmer must cease his wasteful habits of tillage and harvesting; he must house his machinery and implements when not in use, and spend his loose change in making home comfortable and pleasant to wife and children instead of throwing it away in town. He must raise his own vegetables, fruit, butter, milk, eggs. Many farmers are land poor. They must let go a part and get out of debt and change their methods of farming, thus making as much off from half as now the whole, and spare days must be spent in improving the farm instead of in idleness. Communities must stand loyally together and advance each other's interests."

Science in Agriculture. A man cannot farm successfully these days while ignoring science. There are those who attempt to do it, but they are in all cases miserable failures, and would not succeed anywhere or in any business. When competition is so close and the struggle for survival so fierce, none but the best method can succeed—and that is scientific, says Texas Farm and Ranch. The experiment stations and organizations of farmers are doing great work in disseminating scientific knowledge of agriculture in all its branches. Many public-spirited and learned men are spending their lives in discovering and disseminating scientific truths relating to agriculture. The agricultural colleges and experiment stations are inculcating the dignity of the

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THE MINING INDUSTRY.

What they are Doing in the Mines.

ALL BRANCHES ARE REPRESENTED.

Brieflets that Are of Interest to All Classes—News from All Over the Country.

Act Suspending Assessments. Judging from the number of letters on the subject received by the editor of this department, says Charles G. Yale, in the Examiner, many miners are still "hazy" on the subject of the period within which the necessary annual expenditures on claims must be made. The Act suspending assessment work for certain years is not now in force, having been made only for two special years. It has been stated also that, contrary to what many suppose, no assessment work is necessary during the calendar year in which a claim is located. For this reason no claims located at any time during 1896 can be legally relocated before January 1, 1898, if work is not done on them. Under the provisions of the Act of Congress of January 23, 1880, the first annual expenditure becomes due and must be performed during the calendar year succeeding that in which the location was made. Expenditure made or labor performed prior to the 1st day of January succeeding the date of location will not be considered as a part or applied upon the first annual expenditure required by law. These last two sentences are quoted from the instructions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in his interpretation of the assessment feature of the law. They will be found in Cope's American Mining Code. They are perfectly clear. Any claim located at any time in the calendar year 1896 does not have to have assessment work performed until during the calendar year 1897, and any work done in 1896 does not apply on the first annual expenditure required by the law on said claim. People who are looking out for the 1st of January, 1897, to come to relocate claims need not trouble themselves about any claims which were originally located in 1896. They will have to content themselves with claims located before that, upon which the owners have failed to do assessment work.

Randsburg District. Writing of the developments in the Randsburg District, the correspondent of the Los Angeles Times says: "The assessment work on all locations made prior to 1896 is being pushed vigorously. Nearly every hitherto idle man in camp is at work, and the sound of blasting is heard continually day and night. At the rate it is being done three will be but few mines of value liable to be jumped by January 1, 1897.

The lack of milling facilities retards work on the mines. At Koehn Springs another five stamps will be put in operation today or tomorrow in addition to the five which have been running, since last summer. There are now over two hundred tons of ore at that mill. At Cow Wells there is also a great deal of ore on hand ahead of the milling capacity of the place. There are several mills going up there, which will add at least twenty stamps, together with one cyanide process. The price remains the same, however, and no low-grade ore can be handled until the capacity of the mills equals or exceeds the supply of ore. It looks now as though Koehn Springs will be the ultimate location of the principal mills in this district, as the supply of water there is greatest. At Garlock there is no surface water and the supply must come from deep wells, and these may eventually drain the basin. At least they will affect each other when a number are put down close together. At Koehn Springs the water comes to the surface, and the supply is said by an engineer who has examined it, to be equal with a little development, to 600 inches. The road from the mines to either place is a good one and all down grade, so that the heaviest loads can be hauled, Garlock being twelve miles distant and Koehn Springs eight miles farther.

Notes. The Sunset mine, on the south fork of the Stanislaus river, Tuolumne county, has been bonded for \$20,000. Considerable prospecting is being done near Parry's Ferry, Tuolumne county, where several mines have been started up.

A correspondent of the Sierra Valley Record tells the following story about the Alaska mine in that section, which is to be reopened. He says: "The company that owns it will run a tunnel a distance of nearly two miles, starting at the Middle Yuba. They will then have nearly a thousand feet of backing and the project will cost them something like \$300,000. This has been and is yet supposed to be one of the richest mines in the State. The rock is very rich, and heretofore it has been plundered right and left from the superintendents down to the commonest miner. I myself saw forty pounds of amalgam here in Downieville in the possession of one of the shufflers, and informed the sheriff. All they would do was to get what gold they could from the party, but would not jail him, as the superintendent was in the business."

Last month a box of oranges was shipped to William McKinley from the Zombro orchard at Highland, through the houses of J. H. Yerkes, Los Angeles, with congratulations on the success at the recent election of the principle of which the Canton statesman is the exponent and people's representative. The oranges were duly received and S. F. Zombro has received from the Los Angeles house a card of thanks as a Christmas gift.

Conductors and motormen on the West End Street Railway Company, unless the president signs an agreement for 1897.

Owing to the recent rains the hydraulic and placer mines around Columbia, Tuolumne county, are running full blast.

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In every case the fruit packed under these labels was found to be inferior, slushy stuff, but Eastern consumers have been innocently buying it on the reputation of California and then denouncing all California fruit on the strength of this fraud. A dealer at Nashville says: "I find all through the South that those disreputable Baltimore packers are putting in car after car of slush peaches at 85 to 75 cents per dozen under California labels and I feel that some effort should be made to restrain them, else it will ruin the California canned fruit business in the South. The poor, ignorant people who buy this 'stuff' suppose they are getting California fruits, and disappointed, next time will purchase Baltimore fruits, which will naturally appear better to them than the so-called California article."

Australian Salt Bush. The branch of the work at the University experiment station which deals with the introduction and acclimation of economic plants made very noticeable advancement in public favor during the year now closing, says E. J. Wickson, Associate Professor of Agriculture, in his report lately issued. This gentleman goes on to say: "The wide recognition of the importance of the Australian salt bush, Atriplex semibacata, on strongly alkaline soils was highly gratifying and was likewise a considerable tax upon our time and material. Similar experience was had with the tobacco, and, in a less degree, with some of the other groups offered last year. When it is remembered that we do not conduct a free distribution and that, besides paying the cost of what he receives, each applicant specifically assumes the obligation to report the results of his seed or plant trial, the advance in popularity which the figures indicate is notable. The number of applications for the year 1896-97 was 1,654 as against 925 in 1894-95 and 410 in 1893-94. This increased demand clearly shows that our plan of distributing to volunteer experimenters, plants or seeds of those growths which seem most promising after trial upon the grounds of our own stations, commends itself more and more each year to the people of the State."

Poisoning Gophers. A well-known method of poisoning gophers is by means of raisins and strychnine. Many, however, report only partial success, which may be accounted for in the fact that the details are not properly attended to. A subscriber to the California Cultivator says that after the end of a raisin is cut off to allow of the insertion of a small crystal of strychnine, the cut surface should be rubbed with a little oil of odtium. A number of raisins can be so treated, and kept in a can, and it is also important that they be never afterwards touched with the fingers, but spread about with a thorn or pointed piece of wood. The raisins should be placed in one runways, and the openings carefully covered with dirt, but the loose dirt should not be allowed to fall into the runways, nor should the hands be permitted to touch it.

Gen. Chipman's Advice. The following good advice is from a speech of Gen. Chipman, of Red Bluff: "We must get down to closer economies in living and in the management of business. The penny should be introduced as a medium of exchange. The farmer must cease his wasteful habits of tillage and harvesting; he must house his machinery and implements when not in use, and spend his loose change in making home comfortable and pleasant to wife and children instead of throwing it away in town. He must raise his own vegetables, fruit, butter, milk, eggs. Many farmers are land poor. They must let go a part and get out of debt and change their methods of farming, thus making as much off from half as now the whole, and spare days must be spent in improving the farm instead of in idleness. Communities must stand loyally together and advance each other's interests."

Science in Agriculture. A man cannot farm successfully these days while ignoring science. There are those who attempt to do it, but they are in all cases miserable failures, and would not succeed anywhere or in any business. When competition is so close and the struggle for survival so fierce, none but the best method can succeed—and that is scientific, says Texas Farm and Ranch. The experiment stations and organizations of farmers are doing great work in disseminating scientific knowledge of agriculture in all its branches. Many public-spirited and learned men are spending their lives in discovering and disseminating scientific truths relating to agriculture. The agricultural colleges and experiment stations are inculc