

Imperial Press

Saturday, April 27, 1901

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS

A Rancher Killed by a Train Near San Jose

A New Oil Refinery for Los Angeles San Bardoo's Street Fair—Liquor Dealers Win

A half inch of snow fell in Strawberry valley on Easter eve.

In the Salt River valley, Arizona, the bee men are anticipating a big yield of honey.

W. E. Hodges, general purchasing agent of the Santa Fe, is on his way to Southern California.

Pasadena's American Club will appear in La Fiesta in Los Angeles.

Hay cutting has commenced in Orange county.

Fifteen hundred feet of the break-water superstructure work is now completed, and rock is being hurried there as fast as possible.

San Bernardino's fair will be a record-breaking advertisement for that town if present plans materialize. Over \$700 is offered in premiums.

The Santa Rosa took away 5,000 boxes of oranges and lemons from San Diego one day last week. They go east via the Great Northern.

Up to April 1st Riverside had sent out 3089 cars of oranges and 96 cars of lemons, as against 2658 cars of oranges and 102 cars of lemons at the same date last year.

Frank R. Porter has applied to the Long Beach authorities for a fifty-year street railway franchise. His terms assure no competition during the term of the instrument.

The Pacific Rural Press states that buyers are early in the field this year for the deciduous fruit crop. At Haywards the cannery men are offering \$25 per ton for apricots, \$20 for pears, 3 cents per pound for black cherries and 5 cents for Royal Anns.

The Pacific Coast Steamship company announces an average reduction of about \$2 a ton upon freight rates between Los Angeles and points on the Pacific Coast Railroad company, running from Port Harford to Los Olivos, in San Luis Obispo county.

Liquor dealers won out in their Santa Monica fight, as the trustees decided to issue licenses. Wholesale permits will cost \$800 a year, hotel licenses for establishments of over seventy-five rooms \$500, restaurant licenses the same. The usual prescription liquor license concession was made to drug stores.

A new refinery is to be established in Los Angeles. Asphalt, lubricating oils and distillate will be manufactured and all the by-products will be utilized to good advantage. Prof. Densmore and Prof. John L. Stabler, chemical instructor in the University of Southern California, are the founders and principal backers of the new enterprise.

James H. McHatton, a rancher, was killed by a narrow gauge switch train at a crossing near San Jose last Saturday. An engine was pushing six cars ahead of it to the brick yard, and the foremost car hit Hatton's buggy, throwing him out. He was picked up and brought to the city, but died as the train reached the depot. An inquest was held and the verdict ascribed death to accident and no one is blamed. McHatton was quite deaf, and this may have had something to do with the accident, as the evidence before the coroner's jury showed that the train signals were given for the crossing.

Judge Follows Policy

Redding—Superior Judge Sweeney has overruled the Supreme Court of the state. The unusual ruling came up in a case to enjoin the board of supervisors from letting a contract to construct a fence around the court house grounds. The contract was let without competitive bids.

In announcing judgment on the case, Judge Sweeney said that, while the

state law, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, upheld the action of the supervisors in letting the contract without advertising for bids, he did not consider it good law, and declared it to be against public policy.

Peculiar Hog Case

Stockton, Cal.—Arthur Ennis, son of ex-Supervisor Ennis of this county, was found guilty by a jury of petit larceny in having stolen, in company with Jack Stennett and Paul Davis, a hog from the Sargent ranch.

The case was a remarkable and sensational one in many ways. This was the fourth trial of Ennis, Stennett, his companion in crime, was acquitted of the same charge. He was afterward acquitted of perjury and later convicted of stealing a hog from another man. He then turned state's evidence and gave testimony which resulted in the conviction of Ennis. Davis was convicted on the second trial.

District Attorney Ashley, who conducted the case for the people, openly accused A. H. Carpenter, attorney for the defendants, with subornation of perjury, and Carpenter has sued Ashley for damages in a large sum. The jury was out four minutes today.

HOT MEETING OF FRUIT MEN

Action of Association Is Denounced

San Jose—The fruit growers of the state held an excited meeting at Hale's hall, a number of the speakers hotly denouncing the cured fruit association for cutting the price of prunes from 3 to 2 cents per pound.

Some were in favor of putting the association into liquidation, while others advocated a continuation of the combine, at least until the present surplus stock has been disposed of.

Judge Bond, president of the association, talked for nearly an hour, reviewing the work of the organization from the date of its formation. He said that not only is the prune market overstocked, but there is the same surplus in the east and abroad in pears, apricots and apples. He said that the eastern jobbers absolutely refused to handle any considerable quantity of prunes at a rate exceeding a 2-cent basis.

Judge Bond announced that the association had decided to do no more advertising. Already \$20,000 has been expended, and this sum hardly covers the total receipts for the extra sales in consequence of the advertising.

Proposed changes to the laws regulating the election of officers were approved.

CUBANS RESOLVE TO COME TO

They Will Decide Upon the Platt Amendment

Havana—At the opening of the secret session of the constitutional convention Senor Nunez asked that the convention either reject or accept the Platt amendment, as the resolution adopted was not a formal declaration and was misleading.

The conservatives considered that the resolution practically rejected the amendment, while the radicals and the radical press maintained that it did not, and Senor Nunez therefore asked that a ye and nay vote be taken. This was opposed by the radicals, who have always avoided taking a decided stand.

The conservatives were pleased at the point, and as a split was threatened among the radicals, a compromise was offered and agreed to, by the terms of which a resolution was adopted that the convention should not express itself either for or against the amendment, and that a commission be sent to Washington to secure the best possible agreement with the President.

This commission will not be authorized to settle definitely the question of the relations between the United States and Cuba, but will report back to the convention.

Appeal for Chinese

San Diego—Gaston Straus, the San Francisco attorney who notified Collector Bowers that he would appeal from his decision ordering the deportation of forty-three Chinese who came here on the Belgian King, is in this city examining the reports upon which the Celestials were ordered returned.

His appeal in each case will be presented to the collector, and should Mr. Bowers adhere to his former decision that none of these Chinese are entitled to land, then Attorney Straus will carry his appeal to the secretary of the treasury.

FOR THE FARMER

Alfalfa Is Recognized as the Proper Food for Cattle

The Lemon Shipments for 1900—Figures on Hay Crops—Dairying in Iowa—Ways of Using Lemons

Last fall apples sold at Milton, Ore., for 25 cents per box; now they are quoted at \$1.50 per box. The fruit growers there are becoming interested in a cold storage scheme.

Lemon Shipments

The shipments of lemons from California in 1900 were 1477 cars by rail, about 400 by water and 150 in mixed cars of oranges and lemons, amounting to 2000 cars, which is about one-fifth of the lemons used in this country; an increase over last year of nearly one-twelfth. This rate of increase will be greater next year, as new orchards will begin to bear and old ones will bear more. In a few years it is manifest that California lemons will supply the home market.

Alfalfa the Stuff

Alfalfa is the stuff. The handwriting is on the wall. The man who can sell beef will have buyers at his door. The great western ranges have been hurt—perhaps irretrievably—and the conditions of the cattle industry in this country is such that, unless more forage is grown, the poor man will be fortunate if he has meat on the table three times in the week. In 1890 there were in the country 589 head to every 1000 inhabitants. In 1900 there were only 375. There will be no such thing as overproduction of beef cattle in the United States if stuff can be produced to feed them on. Alfalfa is the stuff.—Fresno Republican.

Dairying in Iowa

According to a contemporary, Iowa's dairy interests are large and growing, there now being over 1000 creameries in the state. About 631,829 cows are used to supply creameries, whose product was 84,965,062 pounds of butter, a decrease of 3,000,000 pounds from 1899. Average of 22 cents realized, against 20.65 cents in 1899. Total value for the year about \$20,000,000. Less than half of the milk of the state went to creameries, for there were 1,295,960 milch cows on May 1, 1900. A true value of the butter output would be \$38,000,000. There are now 75 cheese factories in operation. Increase of product, 500,000 pounds over 1899, being 4,212,432 pounds. Only 12½ per cent. was shipped out of the state, home market using balance.

Doctoring the Horse

Not infrequently a horse gets "off its feed." It will be discovered that its grain is untouched and possibly its hay is merely mused over and not eaten. In nearly all such cases the conclusion is jumped at that the horse is sick. Then, of course, drugs are the next thought. The horse needs "toning up," and condition powders or some condimental "stock food" is resorted to, with a child-like faith that it is good for the horse, "just what it wants," because somebody, never before heard of and that nothing is known about, has said so in an advertisement that reads as if written by a saintly benefactor. Now, before beginning to dose the horse with such stuff—stuff you can know nothing about—try a change of feed, and it will probably be found that the horse is not sick at all, save of the kind of food that it may have been compelled to eat three times a day for possibly weeks and weeks. Some roots or other succulent food at such a time will be found excellent; substitute fodder corn for hay, and corn or barley for oats, or vice versa, and give a bran mash occasionally, warm if it will be more appetizing, and the chances are that the sickness (?) of the horse will disappear at once.—Farm, Stock and Home.

Figures on Hay Crops

"There is no line of work more intimately connected with the agricultural interests of the country than investigations of grasses and forage plants. Grasses are so common, growing everywhere in meadows and waste places, upon hillsides and plains, covering the bare places of the earth with

their myriad hosts of individual plants, that we are apt to forget their vast significance in the economy of nature, and that they constitute the greatest of our agricultural resources, and form the very foundation upon which rests all our agricultural wealth and prosperity. According to estimates of the division of statistics, the hay crop of 1896 alone amounted to 60,000,000 tons, valued at nearly \$4,000,000,000, exceeding by a third the total value of the wheat crop. In addition to this vast quantity of hay, which would barely suffice to carry through the year the 16,000,000 milch cows owned by the United States, enough pasturage, fodder and green forage were supplied to feed 37,000,000 sheep, 30,000,000 cattle, 14,000,000 horses and 2,000,000 mules. A conservative estimate places the total annual value of the grass and forage crops of this country at more than \$1,000,000,000.

"Among the great nations of the world, ours has been the first to give official recognition to the importance of these crops by establishing in the department of agriculture a division of agrostology, especially devoted to working out grass problems.

"During the past year 6000 trial packages of seeds from the collection made by the division have been distributed, more than 300 grasses have been identified for correspondents, and replies to more than 600 inquirers, relative to the methods of cultivation, uses and feeding value of grasses, have been prepared."—Arthur Henry in Ainslee's.

Farm Cattle

It is not true that the cattle business to be profitable must be conducted on the broad ranges of the western plains, says Texas Farm and Ranch. That is one profitable system of cattle raising, but there is another which yields fully as great profits for the cattle investor. Raising cattle on the farm has in all countries and all ages been found profitable, and more so now than ever. By raising cattle on the farm the farmer has a good market for all the feed he can raise, saves labor and expense of transportation and avoids much loss from waste and the hocus pocus of commerce. And one of the main features of stock farming is that it can be made to continually improve the fertility and value of the farm.

Points and Pointers

Don't allow your horses to go too long without shoeing.

Keep a little salt where your stock can get it when they want it.

Gritty men get the business; timid ones get the blues.

The United States has \$3,000,000 invested in its army horses and mules.

According to ruling prices, milk is about the cheapest food used by man. Exports of live cattle from the United States during the year 1900 were 361,179 head, valued at \$32,400,188.

Germany purchased \$1,500,000 worth of horses in California during the year 1900. They were shipped to China.

The practice of allowing cows to swallow their placenta or after-birth is a bad one. It will stay in the first stomach undigested for over a month, and cases are reported where it became wedged into passages and caused death.

The extensive cab business of R. H. White & Co. of Boston, which has been employing twenty-eight automobiles in its service, has dismissed them and gone back to the horse as a motor power.

The British government has been shipping 10,000 American horses every month to South Africa.

Horses of every class have increased from 125 to 150 per cent. in value in the last year, and judging from present indications they will continue to increase in value for the next two or three years. The causes for the increase in price are the large purchases of horses and mules for use in Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippines, South Africa and China.—California Cultivator.

Found in San Francisco

San Francisco—G. Emile Rievriere who disappeared from Denver on April 2, taking with him one of his children, a boy two and one-half years old, has been located in this city and the child has been found. It was placed by the father in the care of Mrs. A. L. Lage, who resides on Fell street, last Saturday. He paid for a week's care for the little one and yesterday announced his intention of taking it away.