

same with a tree. My cultivators are going nearly all the time. That keeps the weeds down and the soil in proper condition to supply the necessary food to the trees. Then I give them a drink at regular intervals by turning an 800-gallon-a-minute stream loose on their roots. When the festive worm blows himself in on my trees from some other orchard I have a man and a boy here who sweep them off by tapping the limb of the tree gently with a pole. That's what I call giving the trees a bath. I then place a band of tin, as you see, around the tree near the ground and paint it with printer's ink. Paper will answer just as well as tin, but it is not as cheap in the long run. The process is inexpensive, and is particularly discouraging to worms. The result of all this is that my trees do their duty every time, and my fruit is always choice and brings the highest prices. I got six cents for prunes last year when other fruit-growers in this locality were compelled to sell for from three and a half to five cents. Another pleasing and profitable result of this system of fruit-growing is shown in the appearance of my apricots. When the frost came and found blossoms to destroy on trees in other orchards the fruit had formed on mine, and Jack Frost had to throw up the sponge and give my apricots the 'go-by.' I regard the appearance of my apricot trees, filled with fruit as they are, as an unanswerable argument in favor of my method of running an orchard."

#### CHINA'S STATE OF UNREST.

Gaston Kahn, the French Consul at Tien-tsin, China, is a guest at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, says the *Chronicle*. Mr. Kahn left the Orient a few weeks ago on a leave of absence, and he is now on his way back to his native country on a vacation trip. He expects to return to his post in a few months.

Mr. Kahn, when seen Monday, said he did not place much credence in the report that a revolution was likely to take place in China in the interest of Li Hung Chang.

"The Viceroy is now over 73 years of age," he said, "and is too old to think of favoring a revolution which has for its object the overthrow of the ruling dynasty and the placing of himself on the throne. If Li Hung Chang were ten years younger I should say that such a revolution at this critical stage in China's affairs would be more than likely. As things stand it is not probable.

"If there is any revolution in China, it will be in the interest of Tchang Chitong, formerly Viceroy of Canton and now Viceroy of Nankin. He is next in power to Li Hung Chang and is the bitter enemy of the Manchu dynasty. He vigorously opposed the terms of the treaty of peace recently entered into between China and Japan, and showed his displeasure by heading the movement in Formosa, which had for its object the establishment of a republic in the island. Tchang Chitong did not go to Formosa in person, but he sent many of his followers, who had the support not only of the Formosans, but hordes of piratical ruffians from the southern Chinese provinces, known as the 'Black Flags.' The struggle over the possession of Formosa was brief and decisive and the Chinese stood little show against the organized Japanese troops.

"Had the Chinese more time in which

to prepare for the hostilities in the island, the result might have been still in question. Tchang Chitong is a fighter. He led the Chinese forces in the Tonquin war. During the late trouble with Japan he took no active part. His soldiers remained at home and his fleet has not stirred out of Shanghai. He was a close observer of the events of the war, however, and he is very much dissatisfied with the result; so much so, in fact, that there are rumors of an impending revolution in China in his interest.

"Tchang Chitong is a progressive man. He comes from Northern China, which is probably the cause of his great success in the southern part of the empire. A Chinese seldom acquires greatness or distinction at home. Tchang Chitong is the recognized head of the Chinese party and an enemy alike to the progressive party, headed by Li Hung Chang, and the Manchu dynasty. He believes in China for the Chinese. He cannot tolerate foreigners. He sometimes finds it necessary to take foreigners into service, but he gets rid of them as quick as he can. In this he shares the sentiments of a majority of the Chinese, and that is partly accountable for his popularity among the class of which he is the recognized head.

"In spite of these facts I think it is very doubtful if a revolution will be started in China. There is no patriotism among the Chinese, and the most of them care little how the affairs of the government are being handled. Again, the Chinese are so divided that no revolution could appeal to the masses. There are as many cliques and classes as there are characters in the Chinese language, and no two classes have any thought or ambition in common, save the one thought of getting enough to eat."

Mr. Kahn was disinclined to discuss the prospects of the trouble between Russia and Japan. He said simply that he believed Russia was anxious to preserve a friendly feeling with both China and Japan, but in the event of a dispute he thought Russia would be able to cope with any emergency. "There are now twenty Russian war vessels in the Asiatic waters," he said, "and they are so superior to Japan's fleet that there can be no comparison."

"I expected that upon my arrival here," he continued, "I would be able to learn something about the fate of the missionaries on the Upper Yang tse river, who suffered imprisonment and whose missions were leveled to the ground last month. I have been unable, however, thus far to obtain any tidings through the press dispatches or official correspondence. Before leaving China we had word at Tien-tsin that all American, French and English missionaries on the Yang-tse river, above Chung-King, had been placed in captivity by the Chinese, and that their buildings had been burned or leveled to the ground. One American, two French and two English war vessels started up the Yang-tse river to rescue the captives, but it was a nonsensical piece of business. It would be like sending a fleet of war vessels to the head waters of San Francisco to suppress a revolt at Ogden.

#### NEWS NOTES.

The coroner at Parkfield, Monterey county, Cal., held an inquest on the body of Charles Milan, killed by Tom

Coughlin, August 5th. Coughlin confessed the killing. He said he had a quarrel over obnoxious, and Milan threatened to kill him. He drew his pistol and shot him. Coughlin swore that he went to give himself up, but got scared and hauled the body into Monterey county and burned it. The murder was committed in San Luis, Obispo county. Coughlin was charged with murder, and turned over to the sheriff.

Sheriff Scott and Dr. Craig have returned from their visit to the grave of the old miner, Boasfort, near Navajo Station, who was supposed to have been murdered, says the St. John, Arizona, *Herald*. In their examination of the body they failed to find any appearance that would indicate he had been murdered. But in turning the body they were surprised to hear the clinking of metal, and upon bringing the body to the surface the bottom of the grave was covered with \$20 gold pieces, in all \$260 which had evidently been sewed in his clothing, and at the time of his interment by the citizens inquest, had been overlooked, in truth when the body was first found, it was in such a state of decomposition that close scrutiny was impossible.

The Deming, New Mexico, *Headlight*, says the Mormons of Chihuahua, Mexico, propose to hold their second annual fair on the 11th, 12th and 13th of September, at Colonia Diaz. The Juarez brass band will be in attendance, and the Diaz and Juarez boys will play a match game of baseball on the second day. Other features of the program, which are being worked up by the executive committee, comprise speech making, a literary contest, horse and foot races, a baby show, theatres by the home company and a concert. Arrangements are being made for the entertainment of all visitors after the Mormon style of doing things, and it is hoped that it can be demonstrated that a general good time can be had without the evils that usually attend such affairs. On account of their belief in the advisability of suppressing such things, it has been decided by the board of directors that no gambling or selling of spirituous liquors be allowed on the fair grounds.

John S. Judd, said to be the freight agent of the Union Pacific railway in Sacramento, committed suicide Sunday morning by hanging himself to the bedpost in his room by means of a hawl strap. The body was found about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and when cut down it was evident that life had been extinct for at least three hours. Mr. Judd was well known among the social set in Sacramento and was highly thought of. Every summer for several years he has been out here during the time when fruit shipments were being made. Mr. Judd is said to have had an invalid wife and two children in Denver, Col., which place he called his home. Those who claim to know Mrs. Judd's condition say that the news of her husband's death will probably kill her. The only cause assigned for the act is that Mr. Judd had been complaining of ill health for some time, and that he had remarked several times that he would never get well. It was this that probably led him to take his own life.