THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

THURSDAY.....JUNE 10, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 108½ for 4s of 1907; 103¼ for 5s of 1881; 109¼ for 4½s; sterling, $4 87@4 90; silver bars, 114¾; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

Silver in London yesterday, 52¼d; consols, 98 5-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105¼; 4s, 110; 4½s, 112.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; Mexican dollars, 93 buying, 93½ selling.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 10d@10s 4d for good to choice California.

There was a fair demand for mining stocks in San Francisco yesterday, but the changes from Tuesday were few and unimportant. In no single case did the variation amount to $1 per share, and in most cases it was less than 50c per share.

Another break in the Roberts Island levee is reported.

The national fete day will occur this year in France on the 14th of July, instead of the 15th of August, as heretofore.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention met yesterday at Indianapolis, with Thomas A. Hendricks as Chairman.

During May 29,992 emigrants left Liverpool, an increase of 12,884 over May, 1879.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has issued an urgent appeal to cities of the United States for relief for the distress in Ireland, which in some places is as great as ever.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, during the past nine days, sent from Chicago a total of 354,965 words per day.

The Democratic State Convention of Tennessee was held at Nashville Tuesday.

A serious revolution has broken out in Buenos Ayres.

The Michigan Democratic State Convention met at Saginaw Tuesday.

O'Leary has challenged Rowell on behalf of Hart, the colored pedestrian, to compete in a six-day walking match for $5,000 a side.

G. B. Hager was murdered, robbed and cremated Saturday night near Walla Walla, W. T.

A soldier named Maynard was drowned on the 1st inst. near Camp Chelan, W. T.

The National Convention of the Greenback Labor party met at Chicago yesterday, with 650 delegates present. The opening prayer was enthusiastically cheered.

The decrees against unauthorized religious societies in France go into effect on the 30th inst.

The stage running between Carson and Bodie was robbed by highwaymen Tuesday night.

A child fell into a pot of boiling oil Tuesday, at Independence, Or., and was fatally scalded.

The Democrats at Springfield, Ill., yesterday nominated Hon. William M. Springer for Congress.

The funeral of the Empress of Russia took place yesterday with imposing ceremonies.

General Garfield was enthusiastically received yesterday at Toledo, O.

Fire at Louisville, Ky.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of John Sherman, Jr., United States Marshal for New Mexico.

The Georgia Democratic State Convention was held at Atlanta yesterday.

At Baltimore, yesterday, the Democratic State Convention met.

Another duel was fought on the Belgian frontier yesterday between the French journalists.

Rev. S. W. Felger hanged himself at Delphi, Ont., yesterday.

A disastrous fire-damp explosion is reported from Dartmund, Germany.

For the quarter ending June 30th, instant, the profits of the Western Union Telegraph Company will be about $1,201,185.

A grand Republican ratification meeting was held at San Francisco last night, at which Governor Perkins spoke, followed by several other distinguished citizens.

THE SENTIMENT REGARDING GARFIELD.

The nomination of General Garfield has been received all over the country in a way which conclusively indicates the strength and wisdom of the selection. To appreciate this reception the depth of the previous excitement over other candidates must be taken into account. His nomination inevitably involved serious disappointment for all who had favored Grant, Blaine, Sherman, Washburne and Edmunds. Had an ordinary man been put forward under such circumstances there would have been a very feeble acquiescence in the result, and a total absence of enthusiasm. But Garfield's native strength is such that it almost immediately overcame all feeling of chagrin or disappointment, and all united in declaring that if the favorite could not be nominated, this was emphatically the next best thing. In a little while the majority will come to believe that the nomination of Garfield was unconditionally the best thing that could have happened, for the favorable sentiment elicited at such a moment foretells a campaign of unprecedented enthusiasm. It is no obscure man who has been placed at the head of the party, but one whose career every intelligent Republican has followed for years with increasing approval and satisfaction; the leader of the party in the House; the man who has sat in nine Congresses, representing the venerable and glorious old Ashtabula District of Ohio; the gallant soldier, the strong debater, the sound and sober statesman. He has already united the Republican party as it has not been united for ten years. He has brought together all the dissatisfied and apprehensive elements. He has given the best friends of the party assurance that its banners are not to be trailed in the mire again. He has made victory certain.

THE PLATFORM.

The Republican platform has somehow been delayed on its way from Chicago, and has only reached us in parts. It is a very fair platform in most respects, though we cannot approve its protectionist plank, which moreover we believe to be bad policy. The resolution in regard to a constitutional amendment for the preservation of the schools against sectarianism will meet the hearty approval of all liberal-minded and thoughtful men. When we find Protestant priests siding with Rome in efforts to bring the schools under ecclesiastical control, it is time to seek some general and final remedy. The anti-Chinese plank is not so strong as it should have been, but it condemns Chinese immigation as "an evil of "great magnitude," and declares that it is incumbent upon Congress "to restrain "and limit that immigration." Perhaps this is as much as could be expected under the circumstances, and it must be remembered that the weakness of the expression will not prevent good results from attending the Chinese Commission about to begin operations. There is nothing remarkable in the rest of the platform, which is of the usual character, upholding Republican doctrines and denouncing Democratic policies generally. After all, Garfield is the best platform the party can desire or need.

A SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT.

When the nomination of Garfield was learned in the House of Representatives, an adjournment was moved, and then the House resolved itself into an informal sort of ratification meeting, in which both parties participated. The Democrats were nothing loth to join in the congratulations over the honor paid to a member of the House, and they even went so far as to unite with their opponents in giving three cheers for Garfield. The strength of the nomination was admitted by the Democratic members, who could not but recognize the ability and force of General Garfield, and his high place in the estimation of his colleagues of both parties was very significantly demonstrated by this impromptu ovation.

DANGERS ESCAPED.

The defeat of General Grant at Chicago has averted dangers so grave that a review of them is both justifiable and instructive. The opposition to his nomination was of various kinds. Some believed that the third-term objection was the strongest that could be made against it. Others based their opposition upon the many evidences of his unfitness for civil administration afforded by his two terms of office. Yet others were principally alarmed at the methods employed to force his candidature upon the party. In truth all these grounds of condemnation should have been united, for they all contributed to render the nomination an objectionable one. But for the breakdown of the unit-rule programme, however, it is now apparent that Grant would have obtained the nomination. Had he succeeded, his election or his defeat must have equally involved disastrous consequences to the country. His defeat would have necessarily been the result of a reaction against machine methods, destructive to the Republican organization. It would have been produced by a practical dissolution of that party. The Democrats would then have come into absolute control of the Government, and controlled as they are by the South, the worst legislation must have followed. It is, however, doubtful whether this outcome would have been more calamitous for the country than the success of Grant. For his election would have involved acquiescence by the majority in a practically permanent tenure of office by the executive, and such an acquiescence would have been a wide step forward in the direction of a change of Government, not solely because of the third-term principle, but because of the general conditions. It would have involved the acceptance by the American people of that unrepublican method of politics which has been employed so audaciously in the Grant canvass; a system which embraces the theory of State control by Bosses, which elevates the Federal office-holders into a partisan machinery, which ignores public opinion, and which undertakes to wrest every vestige of political influence from the hands of the people. In contradistinction to ordinary political methods, the position of the Grant managers may be called military politics, and whoever examines the system carefully will see that the Grant campaign has at bottom been far more military than political in character. General Grant has acted the part of Commander-in-Chief, and has delegated the execution of his plans to his Lieutenants, each of whom undertook to capture an important State, and the weight of the Grant column was to be derived from the Southern delegates, which, very conveniently for such a purpose, were troubled with no constituencies to find fault with their course. It is not the military way to respect the opinion of the masses. Generals learn to rely only upon themselves, and to require only that their orders are obeyed. General Grant and his Lieutenants acted throughout on this principle. They believed themselves strong enough to afford to despise the sentiments of the party, and though they had ample proof that their programme was distasteful, they were none the less determined to carry it out.

Had they succeeded, and had election followed nomination, it is evident that a very great change would have been established in American politics. The Boss system would have been legitimized, and the example set by Grant's success would have been followed and improved upon in every State of the Union. It would have been a triumph for machine politics so overwhelming that all hope of reform would have been extinguished. The people, rendered familiar with the new methods, would soon have ceased to regard them with hostility. The centralization of power would have proceeded more rapidly than ever. The masses would no longer have possessed any real control over the Government, and the interests of the group of Bosses would have inevitably led them to combine for the maintenance and perpetuation of the regime which made them so influential. It is not a mere figure of speech to say therefore that if Grant had been made President a third time he might have been the last American President. It is quite apparent that he might have been the last President to hold office for four years only, for the extension of the term to a life-tenure would then have been the logical sequence of the general situation. Nor does it follow that safety from Cæsarism is involved in abstinance from nominal changes of the form of government. Julius Cæsar had long absorbed supreme power when he ostentatiously refused the proffered crown. The destruction of the liberties of a people is seldom accomplished suddenly. Their patriotism is sapped, their vigilance is lulled to sleep by specious sophistries, before the final transformation is effected, and they may have been fondly dreaming that they were never more free, even while their fetters are forging. The defeat of all that goes under the generic name of Grantism is therefore an event for which every lover of his country ought to be profoundly thankful. It is the defeat of the most insidious, bold, and dangerous conspiracy that has ever been hatched against the republic. It affords the first hope of reform in our political methods. It is a rebuke to the machine and all it implies and covers. It is by no means the failure of an ordinary contest for the Presidential nomination, but the collapse of a movement which could not have succeeded without producing changes fatal to the preservation of free institutions, and certain in the end to check the growth and progress of the nation, and expose it alike to the horrors of intestine strife and the crushing effects of oligarchic despotism.

THE UNCERTAINTIES OF PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRATIONS.

It is a trite observation that the men who make the most strenuous endeavors to reach the Presidency, never succeed. If this were all it would not matter much, but it is equally true that the men who best deserve this honor, who have done most service to the country, who have distinguished themselves most by their statesmanship and intellectual power, always fail of the nomination. The history of National Conventions is little more, (during the last fifty years, at least) than a record of defeats scored against the strongest candidates, and in many cases against the candidates preferred by the people. Take the Chicago Convention this year. Three candidates, Blaine, Grant, and Sherman, unquestionably together represented the preferences of four-fifths of the Republican party. These men had borne the brunt and burden of the day. They had labored hard for the prize. They had made it evident that they had more or less popular backing. But for all that every one of them has to retire, and a man who had not sought the place receives the nomination. The fact that the nomination has fallen upon eminently worthy shoulders has nothing to do with the considerations under discussion. The anomaly of the situation is that through the effects of rivalry among candidates all popular choice in the premises is eliminated, and even the Convention becomes a mere lottery. Nor is it always that the method resorted to for escaping from a dead-lock has results as fortunate as in this instance. The country has several times been discredited by very small men as Presidential candidates, because of this mode of choosing them. In fact it is perfectly clear that the machinery operates inevitably to rule out the most eligible candidates, by making their strength a special reason for rejecting them. If, therefore, the ultimate object of National Conventions is to select the candidates most desired by the majority of the party, it must be admitted that they utterly fail to accomplish the end for which they are organized, and that what they do effect is in the last degree inconsequent and irrational. Nor is the soberness with which parties accept these results among the least curious features of the situation. Instead of endeavoring to reform the methods, and to make them capable of producing better results, the average politician thinks every duty is satisfied if he only throws up his hat for the accidental candidate, no matter who he may be. Of course the outcome of this clumsy machinery is that parties do not and cannot control Presidential nominations at all. The nominations in fact make themselves in a majority of cases. It is like the search for the Philosopher's Stone by the old Alchemists. They put a quantity of different materials into the crucible, but they had not the least idea what would come out. So we put a number of candidates into the Convention, but we never can tell whether any of them will come out, or whether the lottery will not turn up somebody we have never before heard of. It is manifest that one result of this uncertainty must be to drive many deserving and ambitious men from this quest altogether, while those who have courage and constancy enough to keep it up generally reap their reward in bitter disappointment. Blaine has tried his fortune twice, and now he must abandon the hope of success, notwithstanding the admitted fact that the majority of the Republican party wanted him. Garfield is fortunately a thoroughly fit candidate, but will any one venture to assert that he could have got the nomination had he sought it? In theory we encourage our public men to aspire. We tell them that every office is open to them. But it is not true. The men who do aspire are nine times out of ten defeated for no better reason than that they were too strong, too popular, too able. Merit and eminence are permitted to handicap candidates fatally, and when we have gathered together five or six exceptionally fit and capable men, we suddenly discover that it is impossible to nominate any of them. Is it not almost time that some attempt was made to amend the system which produces such anomalous and unsatisfactory results?

NOW FOR THE ABUSE.

The Democrats will have to nominate a very good man to make any kind of a run against General Garfield, and the worst of it is that the kind of man they require is scarcely ever a Democrat. If they cannot find a strong candidate, however, they can, and will, follow the advice of the old lawyer, and "abuse the plaintiff's attorney." The Bourbon organs have in fact already trained their mud batteries upon Garfield, and from this time forward they will invent charges of all kinds against him. It is somewhat curious that the uselessness of campaign slander never occurs to these people, for if they used their eyes they could quickly enough perceive that it is ineffective. As a rule nobody believes charges which are made against a candidate for office. No doubt some of these charges are sometimes well founded, but so large a percentage of them have always been inventions that the public prefers to reject them in mass, and bases its opinions of the candidate upon what it really knows of him, which is to be got at by studying that part of his life which has no connection with his candidacy. The one fact that General Garfield has been reelected to Congress from the same district for seventeen years is of itself a sufficient answer to almost anything the Democrats can say about him. But he will be judged by his record, and not by the statements of his opponents, and that is sufficient.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

[From San Francisco exchanges of June 9th.]

The United States ship Pensacola sails on Saturday next for Alaska.

The case of M. H. De Young, charged with libel upon Mayor Kalloch, was called in the Police Court this afternoon, and with consent of counsel was continued for six weeks.

Gen. J. A. Garfield, the nominee for President of the United States, accompanied by Governor E. M. McCook, of Colorado, registered at the Grand Hotel, in this city, on April 30, 1875.

A special meeting of farmers, exporters and millers will be held at the Produce Exchange on Friday, June 11th, at 11 A. M., to consult as to the best means of maintaining high standard quality of California wheat.

The first of the February wheat fleet from San Francisco came to anchor in the River Mersey on the 7th. It was the British ship Eildenhope, and she made the trip in just four months, or, more accurately speaking, 120 days.

The "only Nolan," with his catcher, Kelly, together with Andy Piercy, yesterday signed with the Bay Citys for the season, having been released by Messrs. Jacoby and Frank of the Unions. They will play at Sacramento on Sunday next against a picked nine.

J. N. Patterson, indicted by the United States Grand Jury for being concerned in the late attack of the Mussel Slough settlers on United States Marshal Poole, was arrested by the latter at Lathrop on Monday, and brought to this city yesterday to answer for his alleged offense.

Captain F. R. Campbell, of the United States Fourth Artillery, commanding the post at Point San Jose, has requested the Board of Supervisors to grant a strip of beach lying upon the bay of San Francisco, between Fillmore and Laguna streets, as a target ground. The targets are stationed on the military reservation in front of a clay bluff, fifty feet high, and the property holders raise no objections — the neighboring streets being unimproved and unopened.

In 1850 there were 12,000 Indians in Placer county. Now there are about 100. Broils, poverty and disease have thinned them out. Many are said to have died of eating pork—"No Indian can eat pork and live." In 1874 there were 3,000 Chinese in the county, not half of whom now remain. They were driven out of some towns by force and their places supplied by white and colored help.

There is quite a curiosity in the shape of a snow-plant on exhibition at Truckee. It measures twelve inches in length and four inches in circumference. Its color is of a dark red.

Casca Sagrada, or Sacred Bark, is the great medicine which forms the basis of Hammer's Cascara Sagrada Bitters.

THE COURTS.

SUPERIOR COURT.
CLARK, Judge.
WEDNESDAY, June 9th.

The only business transacted to-day was the admission to citizenship of C. A. Vedder, a native of Prussia, upon testimony of Richard Lockett and Frank Schuler.

SUPERIOR COURT CALENDAR—JUNE SESSION.

Law calendar will be heard each Monday.
Cases marked thus (*) to be tried by jury.
Jury in attendance June 22d.
Thursday, June 10, 1880—190, Peter Planalp vs. G. Valensin.
Friday, June 11th—161, Capital Savings Bank vs. L. Moore; 90, Mesick and Poorman vs. Daniel Flint; estate of Hugh Mulloy.
Saturday, June 12th—192, Mary Semanza vs. Albert Semanza.
Tuesday, June 15th—14,987, Chancy Lafee vs. F. Zeile.
Wednesday, June 16th—116, W. J. Hall vs. W. Stroebel; 115, John Zeigenbein & Co. vs. J. E. Camp; 121, Elsie Culver vs. F. Hoxie; 5, F. E. C. Walpole vs. W. Stroebel; 6, Mrs. Mary Walpole vs. W. Stroebel; 4, William O'Leary vs. W. Stroebel.
Thursday, June 17th—16,546, B. A. Henrickson vs. S. D. Smith; 178, John N. Andrus vs. J. W. Martin; 243, C. H. Gilman vs. Bell & Dennery.
Friday, June 18th—165, William Higgins vs. Patrick Haggerty et al.; 16,610, W. F. Nurth vs. L. Kumle.
Tuesday, June 22d—People vs. H. J. Palmer (embezzlement).*
Wednesday, June 23d—People vs. R. H. Mackall and William Williams (grand larceny).*
Thursday, June 24th—People vs. Thomas Doyle (grand larceny)*; People vs. Ah Nip et al. (perjury)*; People vs. Frank Miller (perjury).
Friday, June 25th—164, W. C. Felch vs. Margaret Howe et al.; People vs. Ralph Johnson (burglary)*; People vs. Ah Lung (burglary)*; People vs. Francis Scott (grand larceny).
Saturday, June 26th—245, W. R. Cantwell vs. C. H. Swift.
Tuesday, June 29th—People vs. William Wilkinson (grand larceny); People vs. Nancy A. Hamilton (assault to murder); People vs. Gracie St. John Clemence (embezzlement).*
Wednesday, June 30th—People vs. William Cronin (three cases of burglary)*; People vs. A. F. Clark (accessory to murder.)*; People vs. Jo. Davis and Max Marcuse (embezzlement).*
Thursday, July 1st—People vs. Nellie Rogers (robbery).*
Wednesday, July 7th—207, William Milgate, Sr., vs. G. W. Hammer et al.*; 208, William Milgate, Sr., vs. G. W. Hammer et al.*; 16,449, J. F. McCauley vs. D. L. Davis et al.*
Thursday, July 8th—16,500, P. Cadue vs. People's Ice Company*; 3, Kim Lung Company vs. Phœnix Insurance Company*.
Friday, July 9th—16,521, M. W. Davis vs. W. L. Pritchard*; 72, F. Miller vs. City of Sacramento*; 16,052, Robert Miller vs. L. C. Chandler et al.
Tuesday, July 13th—82, J. W. Martin vs. E. V. Wiley et al.; 16,579, A. C. Flint vs. A. Ebel; 239, J. S. A. Bettencourt vs. F. R. De Silva.
Wednesday, July 14th—16 567½, Hall, Luhrs & Co. vs. D. H. Arnold; 95, P. H. Gardiner vs. M. M. Drew; 230, R. Caverly vs. Ellen Gleason.
Thursday, July 15th—246, Mary A. O'Neill vs. C. P. O'Neill et al.; 154, Bartlett Doe vs. G. M. Burnham et al.
Friday, July 16th—203, J. Wilcoxen vs. H. Clark; 204, J. Wilcoxen vs. M. Sprague; 255, John Skelton vs. Harms & Palm.
Tuesday, July 20th—80, H. S. Beals vs. J. B. Haggin et al.; 16,631, Germania Building and Loan Association vs. William Galt.
Wednesday, July 21st—16,362, H. P. Merritt vs. William Dresbach; 16,460, Capital Savings Bank vs. W. Dresbach.
Thursday, July 22d—59, Harvey Curtiss vs. C. H. Gilman et al.; 16,682, Paul Kahn vs. F. Doty; 16,678, J. Marzen vs. E. E. Ames et al.
Friday, July 23d—181, Annie L. Huebschman vs. J. B. Heubschman; 252, N. H. Micholl vs. Bridget Duffey; 16,501, Oliver Scudder vs. J. P. Counts, executor.
Saturday, July 24th—15,620, J. F. McCauley vs. R. Christensen.

MARRIED.

Sacramento, June 8—By Rev. H. H. Rice, at the residence of the bride's father, Charles C. Brown to Nettie A. Real, both of this city.
Washington, Yolo county, June 9—By Rev. H. H. Rice, at the residence of the bride's sister, Charles D. Cook, of Wadsworth, Nev., to Olive Foizey, of Washington. (Mariposa and Merced papers please copy.)
Lockeford, San Joaquin county, June 1—George A. Simpson to Emma F. Smith.

BORN.

Sacramento, May 31—Wife of Foster Cady, a daughter.

DIED.

Sacramento, June 8—Oscar Van Alstine, a native of Michigan, 52 years and 7 months.
[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from his late residence, I street, between Seventh and Eighth, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.]
Sacramento, June 9—Albert L., only son of M. A. and M. T. Burke, 1 year, 5 months and 20 days.
[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of parents, corner Thirteenth and P streets, this afternoon at 4:20 o'clock.]
Marysville, June 8—Catherine Bigelow.
Santa Rosa, June 6—Geo ge Weller, 1 year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Assembly of Sacramento Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, at the Asylum, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Sojourning Sir Knights are courteously invited to attend.
By order of WM. M. PETRIE, E. C.
W. B. DAVIS, Recorder. ju10-1t

Knights of Honor.—Unity Lodge, No. 2088, Knights of Honor, will meet in Firemen's Hall, Eighth street, between J and K, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 10th, at 8 o'clock, for work in the Second Degree. A. H. POWERS, Dictator.
FRANK AVERY, Reporter. [B. C.] ju10-1t

In East or West, or North or South,
They to themselves an outrage do,
Who cannot boast a fresh sweet mouth,
With teeth like pearls begemmed with dew
When SOZODONT all this supplies,
And works the charm before our eyes.
ju10 3tThSTu

LOST—A WATCH CHARM, GOLD AND SHELL, filled with tintypes. Finder will be rewarded by returning it to W. E. GERBER, Court-house. ju10-1w

PICNIC.

THE ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE CHRISTIAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL
Will be held at EAST PARK, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1880. A bountiful Table, Ice Cream and Lemonade Stands will be among the attractions. Flying horses, etc., for amusements. Free coach from Christian Chapel, Eighth street, between N and O.
☞ TICKETS, 25 CENTS. ju10-2t

THE BEST ARTICLE FOR TOILET USE EVER MANUFACTURED.

Good for the Complexion!—Beneficial to the Skin!—A Sure Cure for Poison Oak, and all Diseases of the Skin and Scalp; also, a First-class Shaving Soap.

TESTIMONIALS:

SAN FRANCISCO, August 27, 1879.
TO THE STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—Gentlemen: I received a package of your SOAP (Phosphate Soap), and it gives me great pleasure to testify as to its superior excellence. As a TOILET SOAP I have never seen anything to surpass it. It also possesses superior remedial qualities. I have used it in two cases of obstinate skin diseases, one of intolerable itching, Pruritus, the other an Eczema. In both great relief was obtained. Its emollient properties are remarkable. Respectfully,
W. A. DOUGLASS, M. D.,
No. 126 O'Farrell street.

FORT VERDE (Arizona), Dec. 12, 1879.
TO THE STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—Gents: Having received your box of PHOSPHATE SOAP, and having used only one cake of SOAP out of the three, I am happy to say that it has completely cured my sore eyelids, which was caused by the alkali dust in Idaho Territory, in 1877, and have been sore ever since until I used PHOSPHATE SOAP.
CORPORAL DENNIS BURKE,
Twelfth Infantry.

OAKLAND (Cal.), April 5, 1880.
STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—Gents: Some two or three months ago, I had a boy about two years old that had suffered for a year with a severe eruption on the head and face, caused by teething. The child was in such misery that it would often be awakened out of sleep by the severe itching. He would then scratch his head and face until the blood ran from the scabs. We tried everything we could find, but nothing seemed to give any permanent relief until we tried PHOSPHATE SOAP. Before we had used one cake, the child's head and face were entirely healed, and there has been no appearance of the disease since.
MICHAEL KANE, No. 1008 Kirkham st.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 27, 1879
STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—Gents: After a number of trials of different Soaps, I have learned that the PHOSPHATE is certainly the very best for shaving. I thank you for its introduction.
JAMES P. ARTHUR.

Quick Cure for Poison Oak.

A few months ago an eminent physician who had tested the remarkable curative qualities of PHOSPHATE SOAP for various skin diseases, expressed his belief that it would be an excellent remedy for Poison Oak. It was accordingly tested for this purpose. A boy had been so badly poisoned as to be confined to his bed for a week, and had his hands all covered with sores when he began to use PHOSPHATE SOAP. Within twenty-four hours he was greatly relieved, and in a few days was entirely cured of Poison Oak by the use of PHOSPHATE SOAP.

Men and women, young and old, who wish to keep the skin healthy, soft, natural and beautiful, should avoid common soaps and buy nothing for toilet use except PHOSPHATE SOAP. Ask your druggist or grocer for it, and take nothing else.
ap19 2p2m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF STEADY habits, to work in a grocery store. Must speak German and have good references. Apply at northwest corner O and Second streets, Sacramento. ju10-3t

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM Scott's pasture, near American river Bridge, one DARK BAY COLT, four years old; scar of kick on back part of right hip, and small bunch inside of left fore leg. A suitable reward will be paid for the delivery of the horse to F. M. MANNING, No. 1007 K street, Sacramento, Cal. ju10-3t*

$1.500 WILL BUY A CLEAN 80x160-foot, northwest corner Lot, Seventh and Q streets, situate opposite the Hamilton property. For terms inquire of CARL STROBEL, No. 521 J street, Sacramento. ju10-1t*

"SCOTTISH GAMES!"

THE CALEDONIAN GATHERING AND GAMES
—WILL BE HELD at—
AGRICULTURAL PARK,
On Saturday.....June 12, 1880.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEments having secured Agricultural Park, are determined to make this one of the largest gatherings of the Clans that has ever taken place in the State. Their prizes are elegant and numerous; their games are novel, comprising all the national sports of Scotland, which will be competed for by the best athletes in the State. A large and elegant dancing platform is being erected under the Grand Stand. Dancing will be continued after the games, from 7 to 11:30 P. M. The Grand Stand will be free to all, and the games will take place directly in front of the Stand. Large delegations will be here from all parts of the State. Music by the First Artillery Band. Gam s c mmence at 9 o'clock. ☞ Admission (children under 10 years free), 50 cents. G. D. STEWART, Chief.
ALEX. MUNROE, Third Chieftain. ju19-2ThS

SACRAMENTO CITY BONDS.

THE FUND COMMISSIONERS WILL PURchase, to the extent of the gold and silver funds in their hands, City Bonds issued under the Acts of 1858 and 1864, past due coupons removed therefrom, at thirty-five (35) per cent. Also, past due coupons at the same rate. H. O. BEATTY,
J. D. LORD, } Commissioners.
J. Q. BROWN,
June 2, 1880. ju10-4p1m

LAND FOR SALE.

1,280 ACRES GOOD WHEAT LAND—Two Hundred and Fifty Acres will produce Corn, without irrigating; 30 Acres Alfalfa, three crops per year. Good water, healthy location on Thomes Creek, five miles from Railroad Station and Steamboat Landing. Can be divided into two farms—House and Barn each tract. Good School within two miles. Annual yield of grain, about 18,000 bushels. Sale compulsory—time limited to September. Refer to A. B. Aitkins & Co., Riceville; John Simpson, Hugh Mooney, Tehama. Apply to JOSEPH ELLIS, Tehama, Tehama county. ju10-1p1m*

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WE HAVE THIS DAY SOLD OUR INTEREST in the Retail Department of the Sacramento Market, No. 388 K street, to GUS. F. GONNET, THOS. COULTER and PETER DEBERNARDI, who will continue the business under the firm name of GONNET, COULTER & CO. We ask for the new firm the liberal patronage that the old one has received from the public. They will always sustain the reputation as in the past with a complete stock in every department. The new firm is composed of live young men, who have long been connected with the old firm, and are thoroughly posted on the requirements demanded in a complete family market, which will be kept second to none on this coast. Always the earliest and choicest fruits, vegetables, and everything pertaining to their line.
DEBERNARDI & CO.

DEBERNARDI & CO., of the old firm, will continue business at 310 K street, strictly confining themselves to the wholesale and shipping business, and call the attention of dealers to the facilities of this firm.
Sacramento, June 9, 1880. ju10-tf

GROVE L. JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—OFFICE, FIFTH ST., between I and J. Residence, No. 207 I street, between Seventh and Eighth. ju10-4p1m

FIRST ARTILLERY REG'T. BAND.

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARTIES, Serenades, Parades, Picnics, etc. Leave orders at headquarters, No. 720 K street; F. A. FISCH, No. 1205 G street. Leader, E. W. DAVIS, No. 1324 I street. ju10-tf

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF JAMES G. BURNHAM, DEceased.—Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JAMES G. BURNHAM, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary affidavits or vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to James H. Burnham, in Folsom, Sacramento county, Cal.
Dated June 9, 1880.
JAMES H. BURNHAM, Administrator.
L. S. TAYLOR, Attorney for Administrator.
ju10-1aw4wTh

GENERAL NOTICES.

The great permanency of Murray & Lanman's FLORIDA WATER gives it a wonderful advantage over nearly all other perfumes. Days and weeks after its application the handkerchief or garment exhales a soft, rich fragrance—agreeable, refreshing and healthful. ju10-1t

Dr. La Mar's Seminal Pills cure all cases of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Vigor, Nocturnal Emissions, Impotency, Nervous and Physical Debility, and all that class of complaints arising from Excess, Indiscretion or Abuse. The old find in this remedy A FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH, and the young a safeguard and protection. DR. LA MAR'S SEMINAL PILLS restore the Sexual Organs, debilitated from whatever cause, to their pristine vigor. Price, $2 50 per bottle. Sent C. O. D. by express to any address, secure from observation. Address all orders to A. McBOYLE & CO., Druggists, P. O. Box 1,952, San Francisco. m4-3m

AMUSEMENTS.

SELECT
—AND—
DRAMATIC READINGS!

MRS. S. R. McLAREN WILL GIVE A SERIES of Select and Dramatic Readings at the Congregational Church, on FRIDAY EVENING, June 11th, at 8 o'clock. "Mrs. McLaren is an Elocutionist of the highest order, possessing a voice of wonderful magnetic powers, and the most indifferent mind cannot resist its influence."—[Woodland Democrat. Admission, four bits. ju9-3t*

METROPOLITAN THEATER.

COMMENCING
TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 15,
Will be presented
THE SIEGE OF VALENCIA!
A tragic play in five acts, written by the celebrated Authoress, MISS FELICIA HEMANS, condensed and adapted by
MISS LUCIA MITCHELL,
The popular Colored Tragedienne, expressly for the
Frederick Douglass Dramatic Troupe.
Supported by a strong company, under the supervision of FRANK REA. ju9-6t*

HOIT & GRANT.

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR ALL OCCASIONS. E. S. GRANT, No. 1015 Sixth street, between J and K. N. S. HOIT, No. 1021 Fourth street, between J and K. ap17-1stf

SACRAMENTO BANK,
SUCCESSOR TO THE
SACRAMENTO SAVINGS BANK.

C. H. SWIFT.....President.
WM. P. COLEMAN.....President pro tem.
ED. R. HAMILTON.....Cashier.
F. R. DRAY.....Surveyor.

Board of Directors:
C. H. SWIFT, WM. P. COLEMAN,
F. BIRDSALL, P. SCHELDT,
F. R. DRAY.

☞ Money only loaned on Real Estate, United States, State or County Bonds and Merchandise Stored in Warehouse.
No Commercial business transacted.
Ordinary, Term and Special Deposits received and dividends paid or credited semi-annually.
Money to loan on Real Estate at lowest current rates.

☞ N. B.—Direct investments made for customers, and the security guaranteed.

☞ All communications addressed to the SACRAMENTO BANK will receive prompt attention. m18-2p1m

MONEY TO LOAN.

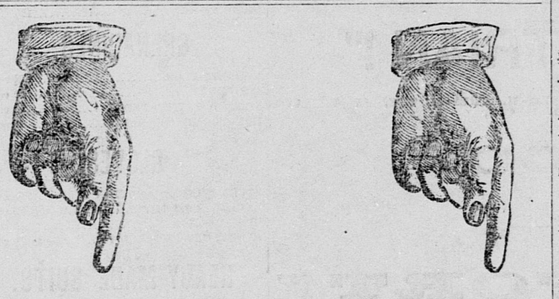
THE SACRAMENTO BANK HAS MONEY TO loan, in sums of ten thousand dollars and under, at lowest current rates, upon improved real estate.
☞ All communications addressed to the SACRAMENTO BANK will receive prompt attention. m18-2p1m

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS

A. HEYMAN, SOLE AGENT, I street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, opposite Court-house. PIANOS TO LET. Pianos sold on installments. ju9-2p1m

The Best 6-Hole Range IN THE WORLD IS THE GARLAND! FOR SALE BY L. L. LEWIS & CO., 132 & 134 J Street. m21-3ptf

THE RED HOUSE TRADE UNION.



UNSURPASSED
EVIDENCE
HAS BEEN PROVEN WITHIN THE PAST TWO WEEKS.

☞ WITH ALL THIS BELLOWING FROM OUR COMPETITORS, THEY HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO CATCH US. WE ARE NOW, WITHOUT A DOUBT, WHAT WE WERE FROM THE START OF THE RED HOUSE, "LEADERS!" "LEADERS!" AND TO CATCH US WOULD BREAK YOUR NECK. A HOUSE THAT IS ALWAYS AHEAD. A HOUSE THAT STARTED FIVE YEARS AGO WITH THE MOTTO NEVER HEARD OF BEFORE ON THIS COAST, WHICH WAS

"Strictly Cash!"

"All Goods Marked in Plain Figures, and ONE PRICE to All!"

☞ IT IS AN EASY MATTER FOR OTHER DEALERS—ALL, IN FACT—TO QUOTE THESE WORDS, BUT NOT SO EASY TO CARRY THEM OUT, AND AT THE SAME TIME THEY MUST ADMIT THAT THEY ARE THE FOLLOWERS, AND WE THE LEADERS. OUR CUSTOMERS MUST KNOW THIS, AND AT THE SAME TIME KNOW THAT IT WAS THIS HOUSE THAT STARTED THE BREAK IN THE RETAIL TRADE. WE CAN SELL MORE GOODS, OF THE SAME QUALITY, FOR LESS MONEY THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE STATE—FOR THE REASON THAT WE MADE IT A "TRADE UNION!" THE DUES FROM THE MEMBERS ARE NEARLY SUFFICIENT TO DEFRAY ALL OUR RUNNING EXPENSES. THE UNIVERSAL CRY NOW BY THE MASS OF THE PEOPLE IS, "HOW CAN THE RED HOUSE OFFER SUCH BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT?" WE HAVE GIVEN THE REASONS ABOVE. IN

CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

THANKS TO THE PEOPLE, THEY ARE WITH US. ☞ HUMBUGS IN SOME THINGS AND BUSINESS WILL NOT WORK.

☞ Orders filled. Samples from our Country Order Department sent FREE. Direct all letters:

RED HOUSE
J STREET.....SACRAMENTO

AUCTIONS.

AUCTION SALE
—OF AN—
ELEGANT AND COSTLY RESIDENCE,
Handsome Grounds, Stables, Etc., Etc.
D. J. Simmons & Co., Auctioneers,
Will Sell on the Premises, on
THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1880,
At 10:30 o'clock A. M.,
The Splendid Residence, Grounds, etc., of Robt. Hamilton, Esq.,
Being the Entire Half Block, Seventh and Eighth, P and Q streets.

The mansion is a stately brick and stuccoed building, built well above ground, and its walls securely guarded from penetrating moisture. Its frontage is upon Seventh street, looking westward, and it is of a simple yet imposing style of architecture, with deeply recessed entrance, and a broad and relieving approach. The massiveness of the mansion is broken by well-chosen angles in the walls, which enable the occupant to command views east, west, north and south; and while the entire mansion luxuriates in plentiful foliage shelter, it also daily exposes its walls to baths of healthful sunshine. The interior of the dwelling is, throughout, finished in the very best style of the builder's art; is modeled after chaste architectural designs, and the main rooms and halls exhibit on wall and ceiling the finest specimens of frescoing to be found in the entire city, and probably upon the coast.

The ceiling and wall moulding cornices and centers are heavy, yet graceful in design, and are all rich in finish of gold, rare tints, and fine penciling, producing an effect at once imposing and restful to the eye. There