ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

TUESDAY............SEPTEMBER 7, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York Saturday Government bonds were quoted at 110¼ for 4s of 1907; 102⅜ for 5s of 1881; 110⅝ for 4½s; sterling, $4 82@4 84; silver bars, 113¼.

Silver in London Saturday, 52⅛d; consols, 97 9-16@97 11-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 106; 4s, 114; 4½s, 114¼; 5s, 106.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 91 buying, 91½ selling.

At Liverpool Saturday wheat was quoted at 9s 4d@9s 7d for good to choice California.

The Mining Share market opened very quietly in San Francisco yesterday morning. There was not much change in values, but such as there was it was all in the minor key. The assessment of 50c was added to the price of Gould & Curry yesterday morning, and the price was raised from $4 90 on Saturday to $5 25 yesterday morning, but at the close it dropped to $5 12½, and most of the transactions at the regular session were at that figure.

The New York *Herald* predicts a good market for California wines.

Moody will soon begin his revivalist work in San Francisco.

General Walker is investigating the census frauds in South Carolina

The man-and-horse torture is still going on in Chicago.

Six of the crew and one passenger of the steamer Vera Cruz have arrived at Charleston, S. C.

The weather is still hot in New York.

Fatal boiler explosion at Bradford, Pa.

Fire at Chicago. Loss, $45,000.

It is asserted in Milwaukee that Benjamin Butler has defrauded the National Soldiers' Home.

Harry Josephs, the burlesque actor, is dead.

Forged American fifty-dollar bank notes are being circulated.

The steamer Allemania, from Hamburg to New York, took out £200,000 of gold.

Mrs. Mary Durnin, of Virginia, Nevada, was accidently killed.

Sheriff Donahue detected the murderers in jail at Ukiah, escaping.

The Bodie stage attacked and robbed.

The Lancashire weavers have determined on a strike.

Nine thousand Russian peasants and 40,000 troops watched the railroad on the Emperor's recent journey

The Albanians are still augmenting their forces.

The steamer San Salvador is reported lost with all on board.

Emanuel Hansar has been arrested in New York for extensive forgeries in Germany.

The Presidential party left Ogden for California at 2:30 yesterday afternoon.

Meeting at Los Angeles and committee appointed to invite President Hayes to visit that city.

Cherokee Bob shot and killed Mark Moore at Hanshaw, A. T.

Russia will conduct further negotiations with China at Pekin.

Another famine is impending in a portion of India.

The San Luis Obispo Republican County Convention met and made their nominations.

Fires at Hornitos, Mariposa county, and Merced; also at Reno, Nev.

George H. Vaughan shot and killed John M. Donahoo, at Fresno.

Large and enthusiastic Republican meeting at Visalia.

Daniel Waldo, an old pioneer, died near Salem, Or.

O. F. Davis, an employe of the Southern Pacific Railroad, was run over near Pantano, A. T., and killed.

Congressman Frye writes that the Republicans will carry Maine by 15,000 majority.

The English harvest does not turn out as well as expected.

FOOLISH WORKINGMEN AND DEMOCRATS.

Some of the San Francisco Workingmen have adopted a resolution denouncing the President for his veto of the fifteen-passenger bill, and urging all their friends to abstain from participation in any complimentary reception given to him during his visit to this State. Some of the Democrats have opened their mud-batteries upon the President, and have shown their bad taste and want of patriotism conspicuously by abusing him, and counseling their friends to insult him. Both the Workingmen and the Democrats ought to have sense enough to perceive that however strongly they may dissent from the political theories held by the President, they owe respect to the office he holds, and further that they are under some obligations as quasi hosts. The President is not coming here with any political purpose. He does not come as a member of the Republican Party, but as the chief magistrate of the republic. As to his action on the Chinese bill, it has been conclusively demonstrated that he could not consistently with his duty to the whole country have taken any other course, and those who abuse him for that veto simply show that they do not understand the subject, but are acting in ignorance and at random. We have been pleased to see that some representative Democrats in San Francisco have had the good sense to accept positions on the Reception Committee, and have openly rebuked the narrow and vulgar intolerance which has cropped out in this connection. It is not as Democrats or as Republicans, but as American citizens, that all should unite to extend a genuine California welcome and a genuine California hospitality to the President. It is also to be remembered that President Hayes is giving the country an administration of which any patriot may well be proud, no matter what his party doctrines. No man can say that the present Government has been other than pure and efficient. It has been in all respects as near an approach to the highest ideal, that of a non-partisan administration, the country has ever seen. Perhaps the greatest compliment that can be paid Mr. Hayes from a really broad standpoint, consists in the fact that he has failed to satisfy the ultra partisans of his own party. That failure has been due to his earnest endeavors to represent the whole country instead of merely one faction, and Democrats ought to perceive that they are under the most stringent obligations to recognize and show their appreciation of this impartiality.

A SOUTHERN ADMISSION.

The experiment has been made of taking Southern speakers into Northern States in one or two instances, but judging from the nature of the statements made by these orators, it is not likely to be repeated. For example, General Martin of Mississippi has been making some Democratic speeches in Vermont, and this is the way he explained the Southern situation to his astonished hearers: "We are charged with stealing the negro vote. Well, are we to blame for it? Those who gave the negro a vote forgot the Lord's Prayer, if they ever knew it, especially the clause which says, 'Lead us not into temptation.' "They gave the right to vote to the negro. "By so doing they gave to the South "forty-six additional Electoral votes and "forty-six additional members of Congress. Now, we determined to get those "Electoral votes and those members of "Congress, and we got them. Are we to "blame for it? The Republicans tempted "us, and we fell. Now that we have them, "we propose to keep them." It is said that the Democratic Committee of Vermont found it expedient to ship this too candid speaker back to the sunny South after he had taken the public into his confidence thus once or twice. The Vermont election takes place to-day, and perhaps the natural effect of General Martin's philosophy may be made apparent in the size of the Republican majority. There can be no doubt that he told the truth, but that truth is of the kind calculated to produce a solid North, and to make solidity at the South after this year impossible.

THE DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION TO "CENTRALIZATION."

A staple Democratic assertion is that the Republican party favors a policy of centralization, and this is declared to be a very bad thing. The Cincinnati platform formally commits the National Democratic party to "opposition to centralization and "the dangerous spirit of encroachment, "which tends to consolidate the powers of "all the departments in one, and thus to "create, whatever be the form of govern-"ment, a real despotism." Now we doubt if there are many Democrats who are capable of defining clearly what they mean when they talk about centralization, but an examination of existing facts will enable us to ascertain what it is they are aiming at, and how far their professions are consistent with good government and the preservation of free institutions. In the first place we find that every attempt to enforce, in certain parts of the country, the laws which were framed for the purpose of securing an equal and uniform enjoyment of the franchise, is denounced by the Democrats as being in the direction of "centralization." The Federal election laws have been so denounced ever since they were enacted, and so have all other laws tending in any way to prevent the nullification of the Federal Constitution in the Southern States. As a matter of fact, the power of the Federal Government to enforce the Constitution at the South has proved inadequate. As a matter of fact, the Southern States have for years trampled the Constitution under foot. The amendments to the Constitution which gave the freedmen civil rights have been totally disregarded. The negro has never enjoyed equality before the law in the South. The State Governments have enacted laws, the design of which was to provide a new kind of slavery. The penal statutes have been revised so as to discriminate against the negro at every turn. For example, in Mississippi theft to the amount of one dollar has been made grand larceny, with a penalty of five years in the penitentiary. The negro convicts are let out to planters, and are herded with shotguns and worked with balls and chains. When they have served out their sentences they are made to serve out additional terms to pay off extravagant bills made out to represent the pretended cost of their prosecution. If a negro is arrested on any charge he may be put to penal labor for six months or a year before his case is heard, and even though he should be proved innocent he may be made to work out the alleged cost of his subsistence. All these laws are applied only to negroes. White convicts are never let out to work on plantations, or made to work for their keep. These laws were intended to reproduce the nearest approach to slavery. The conditions they do produce are in fact worse, for the wretched negroes are half starved, infamously lodged, and exposed to brutalities which their property value as slaves measurably protected them from in the old times. Similar laws have been enacted in nearly all the Southern States. They are in open defiance of constitutional principles. They deny equal justice to the colored citizen. And they are approved of by all those who are opposed to "centralization."

There is no approach to "real despot-"ism" in any part of the United States but the South, and there despotism of the worst and most odious kind has flourished for years. The negro there is deprived of the franchise. He is denied equality before the law. He is discriminated against, and oppressed, and terrorized, at every turn. And all this is possible because the spirit of centralization is so feeble that the powers of the Federal Government are unequal to the maintenance of the rights which the Constitution (but in words only) bestows upon every citizen of the United States. Had the powers of the Federal Government been broader, the Southern States never could have thus successfully defied the Constitution. It is the want of centralization which has encouraged them to their present pitch of audacity, and it is to keep the Central Government feeble that their efforts are now directed. When, therefore, we interpret the Democratic opposition to centralization by the light of existing facts, we perceive that it is neither more nor less than a policy of resistance to the establishment of equal rights throughout the country. The Federal Government has in theory no power not based upon the agreement of all the States that they shall be subject to the same general laws, and that political equality shall be maintained throughout the Republic. But the South has discovered that if let alone it can usurp the political rights of the colored people, and that through this usurpation it can, perhaps, control the Government. So it declares itself opposed to "centralization," which is its term for any policy having for object the establishment of even-handed justice throughout the country. It is opposed to all laws which tend to give the colored citizen his constitutional rights, or which hinder the Southern whites from reviving slavery by statute. That is the real meaning of the Democratic anti-centralization doctrine, and it is time the people of the North realized its significance. These Southern Democrats demand to be let alone in their unconstitutional abuses, and they denounce all who advocate equal rights for all classes and conditions of citizens. They are not willing to obey the Constitution. On the contrary they are determined to defy it. They hope also by fighting for independence from Federal interference to secure the political supremacy opened up to them by their lawless theft of the franchise, and for these reasons they are very sincerely opposed to "centralization." But as the centralization which they oppose is the only means of obtaining political equality and honest government, it is clear that the North must take the other side of the question, and must insist, to the bitter end, that there shall be more practical and far-reaching centralization in the future than there ever has been in the past.

THE ALABAMA FRAUDS.

The Democratic press finds it very difficult to maintain its hardihood in the face of the overwhelming testimony of fraud in the Alabama elections, now before the country. The Chicago *Times* is not a Republican journal, but it cannot resist the logic of facts, and concludes a dispassionate review of the Alabama election in these words: "There is plenty of evi-"dence that the late election in Alabama "was the monster fraud of recent times. "There is evidence that the Democratic "officials did not appoint the opposition "election officials selected by the opposi-"tion party, but that they did appoint "timid negroes of their own choosing, "who could not read and write. There is "the testimony of men chosen by the op-"position to keep tally as the votes were "cast, the opposition electors exhibiting "their tickets so that there could be no "mistake; that in precincts where they "knew that the opposition cast a majority "of the votes, the Democrats counted the "majority for themselves. Besides such "direct testimony as this, there is the "very suspicious fact, stated by the "Selma editor, that 'the Republicans "'have made no nominations for the State "'offices for six years.' The Republicans "would be very likely to make "nominations in a State where for years "they had been in the majority if they "did not know that they were sure to be "defeated by bulldozing or fraud." This latter circumstance is indeed a sure indication of oppression or fraud. Let any Northern State or even county be shown in which the minority does not regularly nominate candidates, even though it may have no expectation whatever of electing them. Men never abandon their political rights unless they have become hopeless of obtaining fair play, and are incapable of defending themselves by physical force. The fact that the Southern Republicans have ceased to make nominations for State offices is in truth a convincing proof of the reality and extent of the frauds practiced by the Southern Democrats. The Alabama election will pass into history as the most audacious defiance of constitutional government the country has yet known, but it will be realized that it is but an average sample of the political methods employed and intended throughout the South.

A REFORM WHICH DOES NOT PROGRESS.

For more than a year some philanthropic people in the East have been trying to ameliorate the condition of the young women who stand behind counters and sell goods all day. It has been the practice of storekeepers to make their saleswomen stand continually, and this constant standing is, as has been conclusively proved by medical men, very injurious to their health. In fact the work they do is most prejudicial to their constitutions, and is extremely liable to implant in them the seeds of chronic diseases. A great deal of work has been done by the humane people who have had this subject in hand. They have appealed to the employers and to the public by turns. When the former refused to allow seats to the young women, they have asked the lady customers of the stores to testify their sympathy with the victims by ceasing to patronize such establishments. But all these efforts appear to have been in vain. No doubt one reason of this failure is the reluctance of the shop-girls themselves to give any authentic information on the effects of their work. Most of them are afraid to lose their positions if they do anything which may seem to militate against the interests of their employers, and the latter are well aware of their timidity, and take advantage of it. A similar agitation was not long ago commenced in London, by the *Lancet*, but notwithstanding the vigor and scientific authority with which it was conducted, it too has failed to produce any practical results, and has been relinquished. The general outcome is that the shop-girls continue to stand; that their employers refuse to give them seats; and that the public, and especially the women who frequent dry goods stores, appear to care nothing whether their sisters suffer or not. Public opinion is not ripe for the proposed reform, and it will have to be abandoned for the present. Meanwhile the girls will bear their torture as best they may.

VERMONT.

The State election in Vermont occurs to-day. No special interest attaches to the occasion, the usual Republican majority at least being certain, while hopes are entertained that it will be increased. Anything over 20,000 may be regarded as indicating a particular enthusiasm on the Republican side. As for the Democrats, they will doubtless say, first, that they never expected anything else, and, second, that they are concentrating their efforts upon New York and Indiana, and therefore made no contest anywhere else.

POSITIONS OF THE PLANETS SEPTEMBER 1, 1880.

The most conspicuous planet now to be seen is Jupiter, which rose in the eastern horizon about 8 P. M. on the 1st instant, but will rise about four minutes earlier each succeeding evening continuously. It becomes astronomically the evening star on the 7th of October next, when it will reach the point in its orbit directly opposite to the sun. The sun will then be on one side of the earth and Jupiter on the other. The planet will rise in the east just as the sun goes down in the west. Jupiter will continue to be the evening star throughout the year and for some time in the next year. Jupiter appears now the largest that it ever does when at or near the point of opposition to the sun. It will appear to be very large in the month of October.

About half an hour after Jupiter rises Saturn may be seen coming up from the eastern horizon a little farther north than Jupiter, and about thirteen degrees from it, in an oblique direction. Saturn is not quite half as large in appearance as Jupiter. It is slightly reddish in color, whilst Jupiter is whitish and more brilliant.

Saturn, like Jupiter, rises about four minutes earlier each succeeding evening. It will reach the point of opposition to the sun in its orbit on October 18, 1880, and will then astronomically become the evening star. It will continue such throughout the year, and for some time in the next year. It will appear larger than usual the latter part of October and the first part of November.

Neptune, the planet furthest distant from the sun of any yet discovered, rises in the east about half an hour after Saturn. But it cannot be seen with the naked eye. It is seen only with good telescopes.

Thus three of the planets of the solar system are in the east in the evening at the present time. All the remaining planets (except the asteroids) are in the west at this time, near the sun in appearance, as viewed from the earth. Uranus was in conjunction with the sun, and went down with it on the 1st instant. Mars and Venus are near together, out a little distance east of the sun and set about 7 P. M. They will be in conjunction (on the same north and south line) September 7, 1880.

They are down so near the western horizon when the sun sets that it is difficult to see them. Venus, however, is receding eastward from the sun and will soon become more conspicuous as evening star.—[N. Slater.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

Lockford hop-yards are yielding well this year.

Hillsboro, Or., boasts of a hemp stalk nine feet high.

Weaverville is to have a Merchants' Protective Union.

There are complaints of opium dens at Boise City, Idaho.

The small-pox scare in Stockton had slight foundation and is abating.

Wheat harvesting is in progress on the mainland, says a Victoria, B. C., paper.

The bones of a mastodon were recently exhumed in Washington county, Oregon.

A Yuba county peach, this season, weighed one pound, and was 12 inches in circumference.

Over 9,000 tons of freight have been shipped up the Missouri to Fort Benton, Montana, this year.

The four daughters of George Sinclair of Canton, Idaho, died, within one week, recently, from diphtheria.

I CHEERFULLY RECOMMEND Hammer's Cascara Sagrada Bitters for dyspepsia, habitual constipation and liver complaint They have made me a well man.
R. DAVIS, 411 K street, Sacramento.

DR. UNGAR'S LIQUOR ANTIDOTE, carefully prepared of the best Quill Bark by M. S. Hammer, druggist, Sacramento. (The celebrated cure for drunkenness.)

A COMMUNITY ON WHEELS.

A Reporter Penetrates into the Mysteries of Circus Life.

The man is yet to be found, who, speaking the honest truth, will assert that there lingers in his memory no delightful recollections of the boyhood days when the advent of the circus bill-poster did not sharpen his expectation to keenest edge, and the arrival of the circus itself crown the ambition of his highest hopes. Those who are possessed of that peculiar trait which enables them to enjoy mental laughter and silent merriment, have a royal feast of selfish mirth when the circus season comes round, in watching the struggles of mature men to pass the glaring posters by; and when the tent is finally up, to observe the studied carelessness and nonchalance with which they saunter in—early, and the air of indifference with which they seek to cover the eager desire to secure the best vantage point of view.

IN THEIR HEARTS

They are cursing the state of manliness which deprives them of the exquisite pleasure of crawling beneath the canvas, of dashing into the ring and enjoying a ride on the elephant's back, or of being one of the contestants for the $10 offered the successful rider of the trained mule. In their souls they berate the luck of life which forbids them to sit in the dust at the edge of the ring, to throw up their hats and shout in exuberance of enjoyment over the sallies of the clown, or linger about the tent when the performance is over, and in the dim light of the flaring and smoking torches, mark the expedition with which the canvas men take down, roll up and pack away the structure that so little a time before was a veritable castle of wonder and a tower of delight.

The advent of the circus season brings to mind some of the fondest recollections of boyhood days. Old greybeards may frown and shake their wise heads and pooh-pooh the matter as they will, but if they are half the men they pretend to be they will be honest with themselves and admit that they are glad of it, and mean to be there when the "round top" is up; intend to have a front seat and a good one; intend to laugh whenever opportunity affords occasion; to make merry over the stale jokes of the clown and take in all the twists of the contortionists and flip-flops of the tumblers; to applaud the intelligence of the horses; to buy the jester's 10-cent song book, and admire the well-proportioned legs and rounded busts of the airy-skirted damsels who float about the magic ring, smile on the just and unjust alike, and kiss their hands by rule with angelic grace to the multitude twice a day for a regular salary. The lovers of

THE OLD-TIME CIRCUS

Care very little for its history. That the *circus maximus* was one of the most magnificent structures of Rome, where games and races and shows of different kinds were held, is a matter of mere historical importance to them. They do not care to know, indeed, except for the worth of historical knowledge, that the circus is one of the oldest of earth's institutions, and flourished in ancient Alexandria and Athens, delighted the solemn senators of Rome, and drew to its amphitheater the sages of Jerusalem. They care little for the fact that the points of resemblance between the circus founded by Trajan and completed by Constantine, and the canvased inclosure of these days are very few and far between—it is the circus of this time they have to deal with; it is the circus of their youth which they compare with the exhibition of 1880, and nearly always to the disadvantage of the latter, because boyhood's recollections are so much sweeter than manhood's realities. These considerations, these recollections, led a representative of the RECORD-UNION whom chance threw into a country town a few days ago, where all the population for twenty miles around had assembled in holiday attire to worship one day at the circus shrine—these thoughts, as he stood at the tent door and saw the eager crowds flock in, induced him to make some inquiry into the modern circus and menagerie which the advent of a new one into California last week makes a subject of current interest. The result is deemed of sufficient importance to give to the public in the form of this article. And while to the suspicious reader it will appear as a puff for W. W. Cole's circus and menagerie, yet conscientious journalists will recognize in it one of those peculiar and frequent situations wherein personal advantage is gained by the party "written up," because of the news quality his business possesses. But as to that the public has little concern. It is the journalist's business to instruct and entertain the reader, and just now the judgment is reflected in this column that a glance

BEHIND THE SCENES.

Of circus life will prove of interest and convey some useful information and correct some erroneous ideas. There are few men and women who do not care to step upon the stage and inquire into the inner life of the actor, few who are not interested in the strange and mystic life of the player, and few who are not ready to receive information upon popular topics at any time, even if it shall present to them a special business in a strong light. We have had upon this coast numerous circus and menagerie exhibitions. The public has not forgotten that royal jester Cooke, nor is its memory dull concerning Chiarini and his splendid stud of trained horses; good old John Wilson and his old-fashioned circus; Zoyara, who bewildered the popular mind as to the sex of the performer wearing that nom de plume; North & Co. and their old-time circus in days when "pad riding" was something fine, and bareback riding a rarity, and the daring sensation of the day—and by the way, Lee & Marshall were the circus people who built the Metropolitan Theater in this city. It was then an amphitheater and gaily caparisoned horses cavorted and the half-naked acrobats flew through the air where now bald-headed and sober-sided citizens sit in the parquet to gain a better view of the trim ankles and natty feet of pretty actresses; and citizens of Sacramento will likewise remember that in the year 1873 there came into this city by rail what was known as the New Orleans and New York Menagerie and Equestrian Exhibition, and that it made on our streets

A GRAND PARADE

And frightened half the horses in town out of their animal wit with an excruciatingly ear-piercing calliope. It was no little surprise to the reporter to recognize under the more modest title of W. W. Cole's Circus and Menagerie in the pleasant town of Chico last week the identical show which was the first of its kind to cross the continent by rail and which gave such satisfaction when here in 1873. Mr. Cole was found to be a youthful and a reticent man. He was willing enough to "chalk" the newspaper man's hat but unwilling enough to talk, more especially about himself. But some of his employes were less retiring, and though aware of the strong desire of their principal not to be forced into public view prominently, and his aversion to being the subject of a newspaper article, nevertheless they were unable to resist the blandishments of reportorial skill, and were led to indulge in chit-chat which, when they see it in print, will open their eyes wide and wider in the astonishment they must feel that so much of real information was wormed out of them despite their best efforts to say little.

Because it is with us and is soon to exhibit here, and because it is representative of an important business, in which hundreds of thousands of dollars are invested; because it is one of the foremost of animal and circus shows, and thoroughly representative of its class, Mr. Cole's "big show," his Congress of wonders, his electric light, giants, elephants, lions and trained stallions, his agents, employes and actors are taken as texts for an article that is intended to inform the public of something of the inner life of the circus.

ENTERING THE MENAGERIE,

As exhibited at Chico last week, the visitor found himself in a very lofty tent—150 feet in length and 75 feet in width—lighted by four burners of the Brush dynamic electric light, which burn, by the way, with a steadiness not known to our citizens, who saw a year ago the flickering light exhibited here in Fair week. And first, as to this light: it is observed that in a tent opening off the larger one, stands the Brush motor, operated by a forty-horse-power steam engine, the whole apparatus being mounted upon a very heavy, broad-track truck, which is so ponderous as to require no less than fourteen horses to draw it to and from the tent to the car. In a quiet chat with the engineer it is ascertained that eight other electric lights are burning about the center poles in the circus tent adjoining, and that the capacity of the motor is sixteen lights, and that it is a fact that San Francisco uses more electric lights to day than any other city in the world save only Paris and London. It is noted that the lights are exhibited in all their painful brilliancy, without the intervention of shades or ground glass globes, which are ordinarily used to soften the light. Inquiry as to this evolves the reply that in many country places the people actually questioned the fact of there being any electric lights in the exhibition at all, as the shades hid the carbons of the burners, and Cole has been compelled to remove the globes in order to convince Rusticus that in fact and in truth there is a light there shining, fed by neither fluid nor gas, and in which the medium of a wick plays no part.

A VIEW OF THE ANIMALS

Is next in order, and with the aid of the mystic signs known only to the fraternity, the reporter places himself in communication with George Conklin, the animal trainer, and the circuit of the tent is made under his direction, the press representative being accorded the dangerous and complimentary distinction of walking between the "barrier ropes" and the cages of the ferocious beasts that would a little sooner than not gobble up a newspaper man for luncheon. The cages, it is to be noted, are large, ornamental and strong, and this latter quality determines the reporter to risk his precious scalp within the dead line. First in order is

THE MANDRILL

Or man monkey, a huge Brazilian ape of the largest species, who answers to Conklin's call of "Jim, come here," and grins in delight at attentions shown him. He has for a companion a small dog, the latter serving to worry him and keep his dander up for the amusement of the sight-seeker. Next is the giant kangaroo of Australia, a meek enough appearing animal, but which can defend itself valiantly when attacked. Next is shown an African lion

BORN AT HAYWARDS,

In this State, six years ago. It is a cross-eyed lion; in fact, it has a fearful attack of strabismus, and glares two or there ways at one and the same time, and for this reason is useless as a performing lion, and hence Columbus, as he is called, is left to his cage, where he makes leaps back and forth that result in rough knocks for his nob, as he always miscalculates his distances. Then comes the emu of New Zealand, placid and handsome animal; the Albino deer of Madagascar, a beauty, and then

AN ASIATIC LIONESS

Weighing nearly 500 pounds, four years old, and the largest ever known in captivity. Next is a diminutive, uninteresting specimen of the cinnamon bear, and next an East India antelope—a handsome creature. Near by are two, three and four-horned sheep—odd products of nature, but presentable chaps with their many horns. Then comes a very handsome leopard, one whose beautiful hide would make a rug that all the ladies would pronounce "so charming." This animal breeds in captivity, as does the lion and tiger, and most of the cat family.

The next cage contains boa constrictors, an anaconda and several pythons, and behind the glass wall is seen a coal back negro uncoiling the living, twisting mass of serpentine vitality, and handling the great reptiles in the most careless manner.

"Is not that fellow in danger?"

"Oh, no," replies Conklin, "he gets bit up now and then but I always cure him."

"What! Cure him?"

"Certainly. These reptiles are not venomous. They kill by crushing. It is the cobra that has poisonous fangs."

And now one of the 650 feet of serpents lifts up its flat head and opens its mouth and darts in lightning-like motions its fiery red and forked tongue from its jaws, back and forth, and finally fastens upon a fluttering pigeon near by, and begins to swallow the bird, bill, claws, feathers and all—whole, and as it goes down the "snake-charmer" catches a second pigeon and pushes it after the first, and Conklin declares his belief that the snake would continue to take pigeons in that fashion till he was stuffed with pigeon from end to end like a sausage. Leaving this repellant exhibition, instructive as it may be, though the beholder can't but think as he looks on, of the Devil and the curse of God that sent his satanic majesty crawling on his belly, the visitor is next shown

A DEN OF LIONS,

Asiatic by birth, three in number, and weighing 700 pounds each.

"Do you fear these fellows?"

"Well, yes and no. I must make them fear me, or I need to fear them," replies Conklin.

"You perform with them?"

"Twice a day."

"You treat them kindly?"

"Not by a long shot. They have been conquered by the application of red-hot iron bars, and finally by the loaded whip. Any one of them would catch me up at any time but for the fear they have for me, and that fear I keep alive by blows and punishment. The affection and kind-hearted theory wouldn't save your life two minutes." It is a large cage and the lions are splendid fellows, and Conklin boasts loudly of their beauty and worth. Near by is a big ox, not so large as the pictorial representations would lead one to expect, for something must be allowed for the exaggerated expressions of that wonderful man, whoever he may be, who originates the matter that appears on circus and menagerie bills. His fancy is unbounded, his imagination without limit, his veracity of the most elastic kind, his rhetoric the wonder of the world, his grammar the astonishment of all linguists—but the ox is a "whopper" nevertheless, and he is a gentle and fat chap and weighs 3,100 pounds, and makes one reflect upon the superior steaks that "John's" carcass would yield.

ELEVEN CAMELS

Are next seen, chewing the cud of reflection and wondering among themselves what on earth all these people are staring at, and like all deformities, unaware of their cruelly ugly shapes and imagining themselves probably the "prettiest birds" in all the show.

Next comes a fierce-looking wild boar of Germany, a glance at whose nozzle carries one back to the memories of the ancient hunting era, when kings and courtiers followed the boar with spear and hound, and not unfrequently fell before his ferocious tusks.

Next are to be seen two hippopotamus hogs, and near by the wild yak of Tartary and four Asiatic elephants, three of which went on a tramping tour of their own up in Nevada county, and were captured only after a long and tiresome chase of many days. Next to these is the sacred ox of India.

AN ANIMAL WITH ITS BACK UP

Permanently, and which has for its constant companion a rather homely goat. Next in order is the two-horned black rhinoceros, and a splendid specimen he is, and then a baby monkey, born at Virginia City August 23d, and clinging to its mother's body and resisting all attempts to remove it. Next in line is a ten-year-old African lioness and two spotted hyenas of Africa; a zebra, capable of domestication, says Conklin; a Brazilian tiger, a fierce-looking and quarrelsome fellow; the silver lion or panther of California, a cage of white silver crown cockatoos, a cage of rose cockatoos, and an apartment filled with pigeons, which are fattening as food for the serpents already described. Another baby monkey, born April 1st; Frank, a mischievous two-year-old monkey, and Abe, a one-year-old chap. Then comes the children's delight, the happy family, consisting of a cage of ant-eaters, monkeys, foxes and dogs. Next is shown a Hoosier monkey, born at Vincennes, Ind., May 6th. Then comes the quarrelsome family, consisting of hairless dogs, monkeys, a coyote and the ape Bolivar. The commotion this assortment keeps up fully justifies the name given to the group. Near by is the baboon ape, a rascally, mischievous fellow. In an adjacent cage is a Senegal leopard, a vicious beast, with which Conklin says he can do nothing. Next to him is a splendid eight-year-old specimen of the Royal Bengal tiger, which despite his apparent ferocity is the best-natured animal in the menagerie.

Conklin tells the writer that he has been fifteen years an animal trainer, eight of which he has passed with Mr. Cole. An attendant relates how at Frankfort one of the lions killed its keeper and Conklin the same afternoon entered that lion's cage and whipped and conquered the brute.

It is gleaned also that the elephants were bought in Hamburg, that the larger one is vicious and knocks people right and left sometimes, and while the reporter turns to watch

THE SEA LION,

Which lives well in captivity, and has been sporting in this close tank for three years, Conklin relates that the only instance of an elephant breeding in America of which he has knowledge was that of the Philadelphia elephant of some years ago. As to the food of his pets, Conklin says the carnivorous, or "meat animals," consume 125 pounds of beef per day; the elephants get away with ever so much hay and grain, while the monkeys consume vegetables and the odds and ends of the table. The man monkey is the dainty fellow. He gets rice pudding daily with a liberal supply of raisins. The sea lion demands 25 pounds of fish daily.

Passing from this tent, the visitor encounters Captain M. V. Bates and wife, who are veritable giants, and loom up above men as men do above children. Bates is 7 feet 11½ inches high, and weighs 478 pounds. His wife is the same hight, and weighs 413 pounds. This giant pair constitute a curiosity well worth the seeing, and are a social couple with whom it is worth while to hold a little chat. He is a native of Kentucky, and she is from Nova Scotia—a veritable "Blue Nose." Moving on toward the circus, whither all the crowd is now tending, the visitor passes the calliope, the splendidly decorated band chariot, drawn by two horses and ten camels, the seven beautiful tableaux cars, and the two four-horse Roman chariots, each drawn by four milk-white horses driven by ladies, and the clowns' carriage, all of which appear in

THE STREET PARADE,

With the animal cages and mounted acrobats, tumblers, leapers and other artists of the concern, for this parade business is one of the chief features of the well-ordered modern circus, and is no more to be omitted than the show itself.

Entering the circus tent, with its 42-foot central ring, its length is found to be 200 feet, with a width of 100 feet and extra center pieces, rendering it capable of extension to 400 feet of length, when its full capacity is equal to accomodating 8,000 people. Beyond are the dressing-rooms, under a 100-foot round-top tent, and still beyond long lines of tents where are kept the horses, and in one is maintained the boarding-house of the establishment.

As to the circus, it is not the purpose to go into details of the programme; some of its main features must suffice. Everything is rapidly done, and there are no long waits—indeed, no waits at all. There is the usual

GRAND ENTRY,

And then follows the cotillion on horseback, admirably performed, by the way, to the musical beat of an excellent brass and reed band. A Spanish bull is introduced which does many neat tricks, and is said to have been more difficult to train than any horse known, but Wm. Organ, the trainer, finally conquered him. A leaping corps of twelve men comes next, and such leaping has never before been attempted in California. They fly over horses and elephants in great number, and turn in mid-air and alight with wonderful agility. Two of the men are especially noticeable, Harry Long, who leaps over an elephant, on a pedestal by which he is standing fifteen feet high, and eight camels, making a distance of thirty-five feet; and the other, Frank Gardner, the champion leaper of the world, who throws a double somersault over five elephants and six camels, the central elephant being elevated to a hight of fifteen feet. Conklin enters the den of lions, forces them to play with him—a thrilling exhibition—and the spectator with nerves is very thankful that it is a brief one. Organ then introduces the beautiful trick stallion, Humboldt, a splendid leaper, and a very knowing animal, that excites the admiration of the beholder. Adelaide Austin, a graceful bareback rider, is a prominent attraction—and it is to be noted as one of the advances of the modern circus that in all this show no "pad riding" was seen; it was all bareback, flesh and bones, stand-up-or-go-down business—and all the horses are full-fleshed, steady on the track as a clock, responsive to the rider's every motion, sleek and graceful, handsome and well-kept, winning the praise of horsemen and creating some surprise that horses could be so well kept that live nearly all the time upon a railway train. McIntyre and Pico are the clowns who appear, the one a rather poetical and studied jester, the other a rollicking pantomimist. Not much of the business of the evening is given to the clowns; what they have to say has to be forced in, for action and rapidity appears to be the rule with the equestrian director. The triple horizontal bars—Dunbar and the Reno brothers—is especially pleasing, and one of the Renos makes the act very amusing by his grotesque performance.

SIX TRAINED STALLIONS

Out of nine are introduced, and are, in fact, the card of the circus. They answer to such names at Organ's call as "King," "Duke," "Emperor," "Prince," etc., and do in concert all the tricks usually shown with one horse, and some that are entirely new, very novel and exceedingly difficult—realizing fully the glowing announcements and apparently improbable pictorial promises of the bills of the show. Indeed, these sleek, handsome and powerful animals are a show in themselves. Maggie Claire is a daring performer upon a perpendicular rope, and quite deserves the nom de plume she has assumed of "Queen of the Air." Barclay, the bareback rider, is thorough. The three Livingstons are skilled acrobats, and Frank Gardner is the champion rider as an English jockey, doing in the act some wonderful leaping from ground to saddle. O'Dale is another bareback rider, in an act in which he rides and manages six horses with a skill that is only equaled by the wonderful flexibility of his gartered legs, which seem capable of stretching over a whole regiment of cream-colored horses. The trained ponies, in a game of seesaw, introduced by Mr. Cooke, are curiosities, as are also two running ponies following two of the camels that are introduced. Besides, there are the three bicycle riders, the silent steed being run by one upon a 60-foot wire stretched in mid-air, while the others perform upon a swinging trapeze suspended from the hub of the wheel—altogether a difficult, novel and break-neck act, and wholly new to the circus business. These are the chief features noticeable in this

RAILROAD CIRCUS,

And which like all others are fully up to the promise of the bills, and that in itself is a fact worthy of record and acclaim among men.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

But behind the scenes a moment the reader must be taken and shown the inside of circus life to a degree, and these are the facts stated in briefest form which were gleaned from the officers and attaches of Cole's establishment, which is taken now as thoroughly representative of the business. Connected with each exhibition as employes are nearly 200 people, 140 of whom are laborers. But beside these are many others.

At the head is Mr. Cole, who is sole manager, having as his close counselor his mother, one of the original Cooke family of England, all of whom were skilled artists and thorough circus people. The heads of departments, after the manager, may be mentioned in this order:

Treasurer, John D. Evans, occupying an admirably arranged and ornamental office on wheels.

Equestrian manager, T. McIntyre; head canvasman, Charles Wicks; head hostler and veterinary surgeon, John Laubright, who has under him fifty men; master of transportation, A. McArthur, who has full charge of the loading and movement of the train.

The master of the wardrobe.

Horse trainer, William Organ.

The steward and cook and their assistants.

The "layer out," the man who deals with the hotels and disposes of the actors in towns and cities.

The postmaster, who attends wholly to the delivery and posting of the mail matter of the troupe and does other special tasks.

The press agent, A. E. Richards, who deals with newspaper men and has charge of one portion of the advertising.

The electrician, engineer and fireman.

The chandelier and lamp man, with one assistant.

The saddler and blacksmith, each with one assistant.

Captain Bates and wife, the giants of the troupe, who entertain visitors to the menagerie.

Chief doorkeeper, Henry Cooke, uncle to Mr. Cole, and an old veteran in the circus business. He has two assistants.

The head usher, with three assistants.

The musical director, A. D. Good, with fourteen men.

George Conklin, the "head animal" man—such is the nomenclature that prevails—with eleven assistants, such as the bird man, the "hay animal" man, the cat animal man (the attendant on all animals of the cat family, such as the tiger, leopard, etc.)

The railroad contractor, W. R. Hayden, who contracts with railroad companies.

The general contracting agent, Charles Sivals, who arranges for licenses, provisions, stores, new goods, bill boards, printing, wardrobe and harness supplies, the lot for exhibition, feed for animals, etc.

The general advertising agent, Louis E. Cooke, who has under his charge a handsomely-fitted car that precedes the show. His force is engaged in posting bills. He follows Mr. Sivals and puts the bills on the boards contracted for by him and arranges all general and extensive advertising. He has sixteen assistants, such as the lithograph man, the chief bill-poster, the country bill-posters, etc. These latter go out in teams and "bill" all the villages and towns within forty miles of the place of exhibition.

The excursion agent, R. C. Campbell, who arranges with railroads for excursions to points where the show exhibits, gets out the tickets, informs the people of the hours of departure and arrival, and assumes all the responsibility of such excursions.

And lastly the middle man, he who goes out between the advertising car and the show and floods the towns with "dodgers" (small bills) and keeps the public attention awake as to the great occasion—the coming of "the grandest show on earth."

SOMETHING MORE OF THE INSIDE.

In order to give some insight into the business of the sawdust ring, the expense incurred should be known. Taking Cole's Circus and Menagerie as an example, for the very good reason that no other is at hand to be "pumped," the dilligent news-gatherer gets the cut direct in his inquiry as to the capital invested, but he assumes it to be fully $300,000, because the pay-roll is between $2,300 and $2,400 per week and the general expenses average $2,000 each twenty-four hours. Railroad building has revolutionized the circus business. Few great establishments now take to "the road"—they nearly all follow the railroad lines. Thus Cole's community on wheels requires no less than 36 cars to transport it and its luggage. These are all the property of Mr. Cole, built expressly for the show business. They are of extra length and width, and equal to 43 Central Pacific flat and box cars. Four of the cars are sleepers, built expressly for the accommodation of the company, and the better sleepers are cut up into state rooms by movable partitions. The company always moves by night, that its members may have needed rest and that its tent-men may lay off during the heat of the day, as their work is done at a late hour at night and an early hour in the morning.

THIS IS VASTLY DIFFERENT

From the old-time system, when the company after playing by day and till late at night had to mount rough wagons and ride on long and dusty routes all night to reach the next place of exhibition, where they were allowed only a few hours for slumber snatched amidst the bustle and noise of the morning hours. Under Cole's system all sleep on the cars, except on Saturday nights and Sundays, when they all take to the hotels—the ladies, however, all have rooms at hotels or boarding houses wherever an exhibition is given. The company does not travel on Sunday, except in crossing the plains, where it was absolutely necessary in order to make connections, as it is found that

"THE DAY OF REST"

For man and beast is a sound and paying investment. All the properties of the show, all its goods are packed into wagons, and these are run upon the cars, thus the company is enabled to leave its own train and take to narrow-gauge roads when necessary. The cars for the horses are so fitted that every horse has a comfortable stall. It is found that the first week out the horses run down, but after that gain rapidly and flourish by life on the rail like green bay trees. The salaries of the artists of this community of show-people vary from $20 to $150 per week and "found." Every one at the outset is guaranteed a thirty-weeks' engagement, with a possible extension if the company make up a new season for a foreign climate, where it can be played out without interruption by the weather. All the laborers are warned against intoxication, a single slip resulting in instant and unconditional discharge; but if the man remains on the pay-roll at the end of thirty weeks he is guaranteed a bonus of $10. Some of these laborers have traveled with Cole's establishment five or six years, and some of the actors have been with him since 1873.

THE STOCK AND OTHER MATTERS.

The stock consists of the six trick ponies, the nine performing stallions—three of which are always held in reserve—21 ring horses and 105 wagon horses. In the fall of the year Cole sends an agent to Africa and Asia to purchase animals to replace those lost by death or accident, and the manager then opens up correspondence with the various animal agencies through which those engaged in capturing wild animals deal. The elephant is the costliest animal. A good show elephant is worth from $7,000 to $10,000 in the show elephant market in America, according to docility, age and agility. Small elephants cost from $3,000 to $5,000 each. An unbroken lion costs about $2,000. Some are found to be very ferocious and untameable, others tractable and easily broken. Tigers are of about the same value, and leopards rate at half as much. The elephant is the longest lived animal in captivity, and attains to very old age. The lion and the tiger are next among the long-lived beasts. The "cat animals" generally average from fifteen to seventeen years as their lease of life. The manager furnishes the general wardrobe but the actors furnish their own fleshings, linen, costume, etc. The laundry business of the company is something that tries the souls of washerwomen and laundry proprietors whenever the show arrives in a town. The first movement of the actor is to send off his or her washing with orders to have it completed within twelve or fifteen hours. But as this is not always possible each performer keeps on hand a very large supply of clean linen, fleshings, etc., and can if hard pushed stand the pressure for a week or more.

OMITTED DETAILS.

It was intended to have spoken somewhat at length of the circus artist and his life and habits, but space forbids. Merest reference can only be had to the fact that they bitterly protest against the popular belief that there is less virtue among them than other men and women; they claim to be a family in happy accord—respecting and respected—living a roving life largely, but one conducive to health and, as statistics show, to longevity. Upon these matters copious notes taken must be passed over now. In conclusion, it is but fair, having gone thus far into the business affairs of Mr. Cole and his great show, to say that he has a little world on wheels, a quiet, orderly company—one of the best in appearance that has ever been on the coast. He has a large and varied assortment of animals to this clime unknown. He has a magnificent stud of horses, a gorgeous array of fine wagons, chariots and cars; a force of employes, disciplined like a regiment of well-tried soldiers; some fifty or sixty actors and assistants, who are all good, and some of whom have no superiors. His programmes are not lengthy, but are worked off with promptness that is highly commendable. His entertainment is chaste, novel, often startling, good in every feature, and without blemish worthy of criticism. In the printing line he must have spent a small fortune, for no such elegant "paper" has ever been put on bill-boards in California. His promises therein, though framed in adjectival wealth of words that take the breath away, are faithfully kept, and all that is advertised to be presented is given.

The countless readers of the RECORD-UNION, who will be found wherever the enterprising Cole may take "the greatest show on earth," will now know more of his exhibition than ever before, and still not know it all, for many an interesting detail obtained has been omitted—all about the winter quarters, where the "artists" train, the time of life at which they begin, how the manager prospects a country before he starts out for a season, how he knows just the condition of the crops and the prosperity of the people; how he gathers his company and disciplines them; how the horses are selected and broken; how the trainer judges of the proper horse for the ring; how the smart horses are rejected and the green horses accepted; how the "route" for a season is laid out; how the agents advance in skirmish line; how the main army moves on; the trials of the manager with railroad magnates and superintendents; how his life is worried out of him by dead-heads; how he has a brazen-cheeked representative to personate him, to "stand off" the beggars—all this and much more must remain an untold tale.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.—Officers and Members of Capitol Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F., you are hereby notified to meet at Temple Hall (Odd Fellows' Building), corner of Ninth and K streets, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our late Brother, Wm. T. Raught. Religious services will be held in the hall. Services of the Order at the grave. Members of Sister Lodges and visiting Brothers are cordially invited to come and unite with us in the sacred duty we owe to the dead.
DANIEL FLINT, N. G.
P. L. HICKMAN, Recording Secretary. s7-1t

Funeral Notice.—Owosso Tribe, No. 39, Imp. O. R. M.—The officers and members of Owosso Tribe are notified to meet at their Wigwam at 1 o'clock sharp, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our departed Chief, Wm. T. Raught. All members of the Order are most respectfully invited to join with us. By order.
A. W. NELSON, Sachem.
P. J. SPACHER, C. of R. s7-1t

Columbia Lodge, No. 42, K. of P.—Funeral Notice.—The officers and members of Columbia Lodge are requested to meet at their Castle Hall THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 1:30 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our departed Knight, Wm. T. Raught. By order.
GEO. W. LORENZ, C. C.
P. J. SPACHER, K. of R. and S. s7-1t

Attention, Exempts!—The Exempt Firemen's Association of Sacramento will meet at Firemen's Hall, Eighth street, between J and K, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, September 7, 1880, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, Wm. T. Raught. All members are requested to be prompt. By order.
J. F. DREMAN, President.
JOHN DOMINGOS, Secretary. s7-1t

Regular Garfield and Arthur Club of the Second Ward will meet THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at Headquarters, Grand Hotel, Front and K streets. All members requested to be present. Also all Republicans invited to meet with us.
s7-1t A. J. SENATZ, President.

Stated Meeting of Sacramento Royal Arch Chapter, No. 3, at the hall, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock. Sojourning Companions are cordially invited to attend. By order of
W. B. DAVIS, H. P.
A. A. REDINGTON, Secretary. s7-1t

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE WOMAN, who understands the care of Children. Direct Sacramento Postoffice Lock Box 390. s7-1w*

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO—ss. Geo. C. Perkins, Governor, and D. M. Burns, Secretary of State, comprising a majority of the Board of Examiners of said State, say, at their last monthly counting of the moneys in the State Treasury, made to include the transactions of SEPTEMBER 4, 1880, up to 11 o'clock A. M., they ascertained the amount required to be on hand, according to the books of the Controller's office, as follows:

Amount on hand, as per Controller's statement	$758,584 68
Balance in the several coupon accounts	6,062 50
Amount in Treasury, as follows:	
Gold coin	$741,357 50
Silver coin	7,276 95
Legal tenders	9,950 75
Total	$758,585 20
Coupon Fund, gold coin	6,062 50

GEORGE C. PERKINS, Governor.
D. M. BURNS, Secretary of State.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1880.
[SEAL.] C. N. POST, Deputy Clerk Supreme Court. s7-1t

J. L. SKINNER
WILL RESUME ALL LESSONS TO-DAY. Class No. 24 meet THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. s7-1t

THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT.
STEAMER
S. M. WHIPPLE
LEAVES SACRAMENTO FOR San Francisco,
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday,
At 9 A. M. [s7-4ptf] A. BREWER, Agent.

VITRIFIED
IRON-STONE SEWER PIPE
Terra Cotta Chimney Pipe, Tops,
CAPS, VASES, FLOWER POTS, FIRE BRICK, Fire Clay, etc.; GUINEAN'S PATENT SPRING FILTER, Bundock's Butter Cooler.
STONEWARE
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
HOBBY & SMITH,
No. 317 J street,..........Sacramento, Cal.
s7-3plm

THE RED HOUSE TRADE UNION.

Carpets! Oil Cloths!

MATTING,

ETC., ETC.

Having Purchased a Job Lot

—OF—

CARPETS AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS!

WE SHALL OFFER THE SAME FOR SALE TO-DAY, AND GUARANTEE THE PRICE TO BE UNDER ANY YET OFFERED:

Hemp Carpets, - - - - - - only 25c per yard
Cottage Hemp Carpets, - - - - - only 33c per yard
Ingrain Carpets, - - - - - 40 and 50c per yard
Two-ply Carpets, - - - - - - - 50c per yard
Extra Two-ply Carpets (all-wool), - - only 80c per yard
(REGULAR PRICE, $1 TO $1 15).
Floor Oil Cloths, - - - - at 50c, 60c and 70c per yard
Stair Carpets (wool), - - - - - 45c and 50c per yard
Stair Linen, - - - - - - 20c and 25c per yard
China Matting, - - - - - - - 15c per yard
Japanese Matting (Extra Heavy), - - - - 26c per yard
(REGULAR PRICE, 37½c).
Holland Window Curtains, Fixtures Complete, - - only 70c
Oil Curtains, Gilt Border, Fixtures Complete, - - only $1 00
Venetian Blinds, - - - - - - - - - only 90c
500 Full Size Bed Comforters, - - - - only $1 15 Each

Other Grades at Different Prices.

ALSO, WE SHALL OFFER THIS WEEK EXTRA INDUCEMENTS IN

LACE CURTAINS!

White and Colored Bedspreads

TO ARRIVE THIS WEEK FROM THE EAST. LODGING-HOUSES AND HOTEL-KEEPERS SHOULD NOT MISS THIS WONDERFUL INDUCEMENT. IT IS LIKE BUYING TWENTY DOLLAR PIECES FOR FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

Country orders promptly attended to. Samples in Carpets and other goods Sent Free.

RED HOUSE TRADE UNION,

NOS. 706, 714 AND 716..........J STREET