THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 18, 1883

## THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 121½ for 4s of 1907, 114⅞ for 4½s, 101 for 3½s; sterling, $4 82½@4 86; 100 for 3s, 100 for 5s; silver bars, 110½.

Silver in London, 50 11-16d; consols, 101 9 16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 124½; 4½s, 118.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 87½@88½ cents.

In the mining share market at San Francisco yesterday morning there was less doing in Ophir, and the best price was $6 12½. At this figure 513 shares changed hands. There were 2,735 shares sold at $6, and 100 shares, seller 99, at $5. There was increased activity in Best & Belcher, Con. Virginia, Hale & Norcross and Union Consolidated.

The sixteenth annual reunion of the Army of Tennessee is in progress at Cleveland, O.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company refuses to be a party to the renewal of the special contract system.

By the explosion of a locomotive boiler near Oskaloosa, Ia., the engineer was killed and the fireman and a brakeman fatally hurt.

The clerks in the First National Bank of Chicago have been compelled to give bonds.

Owing to an outbreak of plague among the animals, the cattle market at Breslau has been closed.

An English schooner has been captured and confiscated for trespassing upon the preserves of the Alaska Commercial Company.

The earthquakes on the southern coast of the Gulf of Smyrna destroyed all the villages in that region and killed 1,000 persons.

Severe rioting is reported from the province of Vienna, in which many persons were wounded.

In London yesterday O'Donnell pleaded not guilty of the murder of Carey.

General Von Moltke is seriously ill.

Thirty thousand miners in Wigan, Eng., demand an increase in wages.

Alegro, Italy, has been destroyed by fire, rendering 1,000 persons homeless.

The expedition to explore New Guinea has returned to Melbourne, on account of fever attacking the party.

Mackay and James Gordon Bennett have contracted for two transatlantic cables.

The Congress of the Association for the Advancement of Women began in Chicago yesterday.

William Platt was found dead in bed at Davisville, Yolo county.

At Visalia, Emma White recovered $3,771 from William Tierny for seduction.

H. C. Shaw was found murdered about forty miles north of Susanville, Lassen county.

For asserting that a lady had a very big nose, a Tennessee newspaper has been sued for $50,000 damages.

The strike of railway yard men continues at St. Louis.

Fire in Vallejo; loss, $1,200.

A report that Conkling and Blaine had become friends and allies is pronounced false.

The Governor of Texas has called a special session of the Legislature.

The Grand Chapter of California, Order of Eastern Star, met in San Francisco yesterday.

It is reported that General Grant will again be a candidate for the Presidency.

Quarantine against the Pensacola navy yard will be abolished on the 25th instant.

August Zimmerman, for killing Henry A. Kuchenthal, has been found guilty, at Jackson, Amador county, of murder in the first degree, and will be imprisoned for life.

Two marines, named McElroy and Dantiguac, were drowned yesterday morning at Mare Island.

The annual Conference of the Methodist Church South adjourned yesterday at Colusa.

Diphtheria is prevalent in Salt Lake City.

Flannery, stabbed at Virginia, Nev., Tuesday night, by Savery, died yesterday.

The corner-stone of a church, to be erected upon the spot where Emperor Alexander was killed, will be laid in St. Petersburg to-day.

R. Breasam was fatally shot at Webster, Col., yesterday, by Jacob Beard.

At Denver, Col., yesterday James M. True suicided by shooting himself through the head.

Mrs. Griffith, charged with complicity in the murder of her husband, was yesterday acquitted at Merced.

The Tucson business men have organized to resist the payment of both city and county licenses.

Papago Indians are bringing large quantities of gold dust into Yuma, A. T.

The woman suffrage bill passed the House at Olympia, W. T., last evening, by 14 to 7.

## "THE PEOPLE."

A correspondent of the Woodland *Democrat* of the 16th instant revives an old question which has never been satisfactorily answered by those to whom it is usually addressed. The writer of the article is evidently a Democrat, and he addresses to the *Examiner*, of San Francisco, the pertinent inquiry by what authority it assumes to speak for the people of California? "Who," asks the correspondent—who has the courage to sign his letter—"Who are not the people? Who are authorized to speak in the name of the people? Who are the people?" Because an editor assumes to speak for the people does not establish his right to do so, he remarks crisply, nor has a political committee the right, nor a professed politician. Of those politicians who now clamor in the name of the people, he estimates there are possibly 10,000, but the voters of the State are more than 160,000, and more than 80,000 of these are needed to constitute a majority with authority to speak for the people. The legal voters cannot act collectively. As Mr. Ford, in his recent political essay puts it, "the number of the population is so great, the extent of territory so vast, and the interests at stake so varied and important, that the purely democratic form, in which what concerns all is decided by all, is not practicable." The people, therefore, must act through bodies holding delegated powers, as, Legislatures and Courts, under grants and limitations—which, "while in force, are unchangeable rules of action"—established through the medium of a primary representative body chosen for that especial purpose, and by means of and through which a people in a Republic accomplish peaceable revolutions by altering or abolishing any form of government not in accord with their wishes. It is fallacious, therefore, to hold that an officer is no more than an agent of the people; to the extent of his powers he is the voice of the people. When the majority, by the methods it establishes—and to which the minority becomes a party consenting under the system of a democracy—confers power on an officer to act, coupled with the exercise of discretion according to his judgment, the law is given him as his guide, and he has no right to give heed to any other voice. The officer is bound to as strict a rule in this respect as a Court, which is also a voice of the people. Because, therefore, officials do not heed the demand of political committees or newspapers, it is not to be assumed that they disregard the voice of "the people." "The people" proper have established a given method of making their wishes known, and the public officer can properly recognize no other. It is evident that to the correspondent's reasoning there can be made no sufficient answer, or one of a negative character, that comports with the system of a republican form of government. In these days no phrases have been prostituted to baser uses than those in which the demagogue assumes to place the name of "the people." They come trippingly from his tongue, and serve as convenient garbs in which to mask his own designs. The demagogue and the politician have the authority to speak for themselves, but for no others. Or, as the correspondent referred to sententiously remarks, "No person living is authorized by me to tell what my thoughts or wishes are upon any public question, and every [illegible]te will, doubtless, say the [illegible] without my author[illegible] place upon a level with him who, without my authority, signs my name to a legal instrument." The correspondent will find that the answer of the class of the *Examiner* will be, as usual, demagogic. He will find himself "denounced as opposed to the interests of the people" because he protests against the taking of their name in vain. He will find that no discussion of the questions he presents will be tolerated, but that anethema and vituperation will be the sole response, if, indeed, he is not openly charged with being the purchased agent of those whom the *Examiner* assails. Fanaticism and prejudice have but one reply to reason.

## DR. TYNG ON FRANCE.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., of New York, has been visiting for some time in France studying political and social conditions there. In a recent lecture, by invitation of his parishioners, on what he saw, he declared that everywhere in France the spirit of economy and thrift is manifest. He noted that which impresses all intelligent and observing Americans who visit the country, that the elements of growth are increasing with rapidity; industrial France shows many hopeful signs; there is constant development; a determined and worthy purpose; a sincere desire to attain to the best possible conditions, and to avail of the broadest advantages of true liberty. In France, as in America, the disturbers of society are the do-nothing class—the fellows who create trouble for trouble's sake and for no good purpose. The one political aim of France is to maintain her traditional glory, and the rural people seem to care very little, so long as that is done, what political party is in the ascendancy. As a result, a large number of parties exist, as varying as the colors of the rainbow. The system of the reactionists is too violent and opposed to the spirit of the age; the monarchists promise a paternal government, and such as the people were once accustomed to, but the republic is paternal enough for all purposes. Two years of observation had convinced him that France is better off without liberal divorce laws. She is further advanced than are we in parental training and the regard children show for their parents, but the guards thrown about the marriage relation are too severe and restrictive. The French are more economical that we are. Economy with them is almost a science, and yet they are not niggards. Liberty, unknown under the rule of the Empire and the royal houses, and often imitated by the Commune and the Republic, is now the keynote of the nation. France is a nation struggling after liberty. Returning to the marriage question, he remarked that the formalities surrounding the relation erect a barrier between the common people and marriage which is most destructive of their well being. The bane of France is its illegitimate households. We do not care to refer to the learned preacher's expressions upon religious conditions in France—they were radical and predicted a great struggle in which war was hinted at, and the result of which would be to give to the nation what it now has not—a faith. But the thoughts outlined show that he utilized his hours of leisure, and that two years in Europe were improved by him. He saw in social and political conditions those things which most forcibly impress the thoughtful who see or who read of France, and his testimony is cumulative upon what must be taken to be the truth regarding that country in its social aspects.

## A MATTER OF REGRET.

It is to be regretted that there is no method known to our form of government of detaching so much of the State of Connecticut as is embraced in the township of East Haven from the Union, and setting it apart as an independency. In that town, on the 15th instant, a number of citizens who took a Sunday-afternoon drive on the Foxon road were fined by a Justice of the Peace for violating a statute of 1720 prohibiting travel or engagement in any recreation on Sunday. It is said the audience applauded when the citizens were fined, and that the town attorney waxed eloquent in dilating upon the awfulness of the offense. That the law should recognize a day of rest; that the day commonly known as Sunday is the best for such recognition we sincerely believe; but that any such hide-bound provisions as the blue laws of Connecticut should be enforced at this day is little short of scandalous. It is just possible that there is no seriousness in all this East Haven business, and that the real intention is to secure the repeal of the law by exciting the disgust of the people against it; but it was already a dead letter, and should have been allowed to rest in its grave.

## UNPARALLELED EFFRONTERY.

What the San Francisco *Examiner* will not snap at to advance the front of its party is not worth the taking. It has the hardihood now to work up an "interview article," intended to convey the idea that the colored voters will desert from the Republican party because of the recent decision of the Supreme Court—as if that had anything under the sun to do with party politics. The Republican party gave the negro the civil rights bill; it seated him in the jury box; it made him a competent witness; it made him the equal of the white man before the law; it throttled the Democracy when it would have held him in bondage; it gave and secures to him every right he has in the republic, and yet it is boldly asserted by the organs of the obstructionists that because of a constitutional construction he will change his politics and go over to the party which, as a South Carolina ex-Congressman and Democrat recently said, in his State has "left the negro but one right—the right to go off and die."

An Eastern contemporary suggests that it is useless and impolitic to assault a bad man personally who has received a political nomination, because in so doing one puts those who named the candidate upon their metal to uphold him. Also because the men who knowingly consent to the nomination of a corrupt man are very likely to be of the same stripe. These facts, it thinks, account in large part for the ineffectiveness of personal criticism in political campaigns. There is reason in this kind of argument, but it is, in part at least, open to answer. The mass of men in a party are given little to do or permitted little to say in putting up candidates. If they are bad men, therefore, it is because the bosses, not the masses, of the party are bad. It is, then, possible to open the eyes of a people to the frailties of a candidate that nominally or formally they may have, by political method, consented to. Personal assault upon the vulnerable may, then, do good and convince the people of a party that their leaders have chosen ill for them.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has memorialized the proper authorities to establish on this coast a station of the Signal Service to receive local reports and make predictions of the weather of the coast. This is a movement in the right direction, and should be seconded by all business associations, with a view of securing speedy action.

It is said that John Kelly, the New York boss, is tired of politics. Let all good men pray that he may never find rest again until he leaves the field he disgraces.

Since Postmaster-General Gresham entered the department the influence of Mahone is less potent there.

## THE NEW ROUTE.

### From Europe to California Over a New, Pleasant and Direct Route.

FIRST PAPER.

[Special Correspondence to the RECORD-UNION.]

NEW ORLEANS, October 9, 1883.

The most pleasant and direct route for the European immigrant, via New Orleans to California, has been operated successfully since the beginning of this year, and we are positive that ere long this same route will be preferred by the first-class traveler from Europe to the Pacific coast, and even by the California pleasure-tourist. To make this possible it will only be necessary to add a few fast first-class passenger steamers equaling in outfit, elegance and comfort the steamers of the English lines between New York and Liverpool. With such a regular connection, and we may hope for it shortly, the new line is sure to be patronized more and more from year to year. The men who have embarked in the gigantic enterprise of establishing the new direct route between San Francisco and New Orleans will undoubtedly leave nothing undone to stimulate the efforts now being made to popularize the new route between Europe and New Orleans. Even at present the advantages in making the journey East via New Orleans cannot be underestimated for all southern and southwestern points, and the connection with St. Louis and Chicago via the fast Jackson route is so quick and direct that there is apparently but little difference in the time made by other lines. In the winter season this will be essentially the most pleasant and safest route from the West to California, as no delay need be apprehended on account of inclement weather. Another advantage is the through sleepers from San Francisco to New Orleans—the longest "ride by rail" now in America—that is, without change of train. The picturesque scenery of the Texas and New Orleans divisions of the road deserves the attention of the tourist. The Grand Canyon of the Rio Grande of Texas, through which one of the most complicated and wonderful works of railroad engineering has been built, and where the trains pass the grandest scenery imaginable, most certainly bears comparison with any other landscape view of American railroads. The length of the river, the exquisite "perspectives," the ever-winding course beneath the towering and enormous overhanging rocks, continually produce surprises and force one to conclude that it is a canyon-ride actually surpassing those of the Rockies of Colorado, and, indeed, all others. In contrast to the narrowness of the Colorado canyon views, the Rio Grande sweeps broadly and majestically at the base of the sandstone terraces and perpendicular walls, reminding one vividly of the beauties of the Hudson river, viewing the ever-winding course of the river, hundreds of feet beneath the thundering train, framed in by the most picturesque of hills and mountains, covered with thick groves of the exotic cactus. The yellow waters of the Rio Grande stretching toward the orient glisten and sparkle in the morning sunlight like a field of molten gold, and are mysteriously somber and gloomy in the pale moonlight. The gray rocks and precipitous crags increase the varied colors of the weird landscape, with its peculiar vegetation—the cactus, as well as a species of aloes, the Spanish dagger, shooting high into the air from a luxuriant palmetto bouquet. The glorious mountains are in view, far and near, lifting up their towering tops from the other side, which is Mexican territory.

Like a light cloud of mist, we see before us the "Devil's river," whose scenery is full of charming effects. Here again the train winds its way around rocky precipices, under high towering rocks, whose tops likewise hang over our narrow path like vaulted roofs, when suddenly the rock-bound gateway opens itself upon broad plains, fertile prairies, emerald-hued fields—a broad expanse through which the united waters of the Devil's river and the Rio Grande follow their long passage towards the Gulf of Mexico. Here we breathe the salt air, which comes to us from the distant gulf, and fully enjoy the wonderful effects of this exhilarating climate.

Most interesting, also, is the ride through the cultivated region of Western Texas, until arriving at the quaint old town of San Antonio, the true type of Western Texas, another "land of plenty." And hence we roll on through a vast valley region of plains and sun-bathed slopes; past a score of neat villages, embowered in groves of live-oaks and pecan trees; past a seemingly endless chain of flourishing colonies and settlements, numberless cotton and cornfields, over the Brazos bottoms, with their black mold soil; past sugar mills and plantations; through forests of the Brazos, enormous trees, weird in their fantastical beards of moss; through open prairies, dotted with cattle or sheep; past the forests and bayous of Houston, the great commercial and railroad center of Southern Texas, until we reach and cross at last the Sabine river, the eastern boundary of the Lone Star State.

Now we are in Louisiana, and traverse one of its richest and best cultivated regions. We see crystal-clear lakes, picturesque forests, shaded bayous, endless-opening vistas of forest glades, of happy sylvan retreats, of fine plantations, one after the other; bosky woodlands, rolling prairies dotted with fine stock, cotton-fields in the highest state of cultivation, and corn, sugar and rice-fields everywhere. We cross the beautiful river Atchafalaya on a fine bridge, and are immediately at Morgan City, an important center of the lumber trade; and thence through new landscapes of enormous cypress-swamps, of beautiful palmettos, of gigantic water lilies, the abode of snow-white cranes, turtles, of moccasins, and even of alligators. Bayou after bayou, with levees and canals and plains, and again sugar-mills and plantations, orange-groves, fine gardens and ancient houses. At last the suburbs of the Crescent City are at hand, our train is transferred by the ferry to the opposite side of the Mississippi, and our overland journey is ended. In about five days we have traversed the continent, a distance of aoout 2,500 miles, without change of train, have viewed the most varied scenery of four distinct climatic and topographic regions—the luxuriant growth of Southern California, with its beautiful settlements; the "Cactus State" of Arizona, with its dry plains and gorgeous mountains, joined by the high mesas and plateaux of New Mexico and extreme Western Texas; the blooming prairies of Western Texas proper, with its wonderful vegetation and its moist Atlantic climate; and at last the magnificent scenery of Louisiana, with its bayous and forests and swamps. This is the route to be taken by the emigrant to reach our State, and a more interesting, agreeable, quick and direct route it would be difficult to imagine. Only about eight days (emigrant time) are required by rail, which is a great gain on the long and tedious transatlantic trip from New York or Baltimore via Chicago or St. Louis. O.

THRILLING MOONLIGHT RIDE.—The Chico *Enterprise* of October 16th says:

On Sunday evening C. E. Tinkham, the Superintendent of the Sierra Lumber Company at Chico, came down the flume in a box. The evening was fine, the air bracing, and his anticipations of pleasure in his moonlight ride were high. He had come down the flume before, so that the peculiar sensation of this mode of transit was not new to him. He left the mill, 40 miles away about 6 o'clock, and entered the gorge of the canyon about 7. Below all was Egyptian darkness, but high over head a streak of light could be seen, and occasionally an open space would be passed through which the moon would shed a peculiar light across the rushing waters in the flume. It was at one of these openings that Mr. Tinkham's nerves were sorely strained, as he looked ahead and saw what appeared to be a jam or break in the flume. The water appeared to be rushing over the flume with great force, and the predicament was perilous. To jump out was to go down into the canyon's depths, to remain was perhaps to be dashed to pieces. On he came, nearer and nearer. He determined to risk the jam or break, whichever it was, with his nerves braced for the shock. But as he reached the spot, to his great relief the scene changed, and what looked like a break in the flume was only the moonlight cast upon the flume, shadowed by the overhanging trees. Mr. Tinkham arrived safe about half-past 10 o'clock.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Ancient Order of Foresters.**—A regular meeting of Court Sacramento, No. 6,861, of A. O. F., will be held at Encampment Hall (Odd Fellows' Temple), THIS (Thursday) EVENING, October 18, 1883, at 7:30 o'clock sharp. All Foresters invited to attend. JOHN T. STAFFORD, C. R.
G. J. EBRGER, Rec. Sec. o18-1t*

**Special Meeting of Sacramento** Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, for work. Sojourning Companions cordially invited. By order of C. KELLOGG, H. P.
W. B. DAVIS, Secretary. o18-1t*

WANTED—TEN GOOD SOLICITORS TO TAKE orders for Tea and Coffee; liberal inducements to the right persons. CONSUMERS' TEA CO., 718 J street. o18-1t

TO LET.—HOUSE OF FIVE ROOMS, IN GOOD condition, on M street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, with large lot, 80x160. Inquire at No. 1731 M street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth. o18-1w*

CAUTION.—WHEREAS, THE FORGER, C. F. DEWEY, alias Halpert, obtained in San Francisco the following described bills of exchange: Daniel Meyer on William Rosenheim & Co., Berlin, sixty days sight, number nineteen ninety-six, one hundred thousand reichs mark; number nineteen ninety-seven, fifty thousand reichs mark; number nineteen ninety-nine, forty-eight thousand one hundred and forty-one dollars, eighty cents reichs mark, all in favor of F. Albert, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same as payment has been stopped. SAMUEL G. ADAMS, Superintendent of Police, Boston, Mass. o18-1t

ELWOOD BRUNER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC. 403 J Street, Sacramento. o18-1m

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR HONOLULU.
THE SPLENDID NEW 3,000-TON steamships will leave the Company's Wharf, corner Steuart and Harrison streets, at 3 P. M.:
MARIPOSA,.....NOVEMBER 1st.
ALAMEDA,.....NOVEMBER 15th.
☞ Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates. Freight, $4 per Ton. For passage or further particulars, apply to J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS., Agents, 327 Market street, corner Fremont. o18-tf

PACIFIC COAST
Land Bureau,
A CORPORATION.
PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS:
NO. 22 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
EASTON & ELDRIDGE,.....Auctioneers.
Sub-Agencies at each County Seat of the State.
AT AUCTION,
Saturday,
SATURDAY,.....OCTOBER 20, 1883,
AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,
IN TOWN OF WOODLAND,
We will Sell, on Liberal Credit,
The Extremely Desirable Tract of Land, Especially Adapted for Vineyards, Orchards and Alfalfa, known as
WILLOW OAK PARK,
Being portion of the original "JESUS MARIA" GRANT, lying two miles West of Woodland, on the main County Road, and in the direct line of the proposed Railroad from Woodland into Lake County.
The Property lies along Cache Creek, and the Main Canal of Moore's Ditch Co. passes through the Tract its entire length.
We will Sell in Subdivisions to Suit Buyers,
Ranging from 40 to 100 Acres.
The property is very well located. The soil is a deep alluvial, well adapted to Vineyard, Orchard and Alfalfa.
An Artesian strata of water underlies the whole property, and at a small expense, with windmill or horse power, each subdivision could be irrigated without reference to canal for irrigation.
RAINFALL ALWAYS SURE.
The survey has designated the highest point at which canal for irrigation may be constructed. The Moore ditch will be continued through the property and water can be brought for irrigation.
The climate is unusually mild and even, and for persons suffering from lung, throat or malarial troubles has proven very beneficial.
The Subdivisions are a Group of Villa Sites,
And in the midst of an elegant class of people. With all the advantages of modern society, a home can be made self-sustaining and profitable.
This property has the general appearance of an Old English Park, with the heath and timber. Fine old Willows and Oaks are scattered over the tract, and on many of the subdivisions there is wood enough to pay the purchase price.
The land is clear from any foreign undergrowth or chaparral, and grain has been grown this present season on the entire tract, the stubble being full up to the trunk of the trees.
A number of single trees will cut $150 worth of wood.
We recommend persons seeking a home in interior of the State for health and pleasure or investment to look at WILLOW OAK PARK before the day of sale.
TITLE PERFECT.
TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash; balance in 1 or 2 years, interest 8 per cent.
Excursion Trains to Woodland.
ON FRIDAY, October 19th, and SATURDAY, October 20th, we will issue a "SPECIAL LAND SEEKERS' TICKET," for any Train to Woodland and Return.
Good for Five Days. Fare, $1 for the Round Trip.
☞ A Special Boat will leave (Oakland Ferry) San Francisco at 8 o'clock A. M., on day of sale. Returning, will leave Woodland at 2:45 P. M.
For maps and further particulars, apply to
PACIFIC COAST LAND BUREAU,
EASTON & ELDRIDGE, Auctioneers,
22 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
GEO. D. FISKE & CO., Woodland.
o12-6t

BOOTS AND SHOES!
THE VAMPIRISM OF J. GOULD, which led to the Telegraph war, is not to be criticised by M. KUEHNEL,
824 J street, bet. Eighth and Ninth;
But to rival his competitors by giving the "Best Value in BOOTS AND SHOES for the Money" is his motto. au7-4ptf

TRUNK FACTORY
A. LONGSHORE, 510 K ST., BET. FIFTH AND Sixth, Sacramento. Trunks, Valises and Bags Wholesale and Retail. Sample Cases made to order. Repairing done at short notice. su15-4plm

BLACK DIAMOND COAL
AND SCREENINGS.
THE ABOVE WELL KNOWN SUPERIOR MONTE DIABLO COAL, the most economical that can be used for steam, is for sale in lots to suit, at Black Diamond Landing, Contra Costa county, and at the office of the Company, southeast corner of Folsom and Spear streets, San Francisco.
P. B. CORNWALL,
President B. D. C. M. Co.
y7-tf

PROBATE NOTICE.—IN THE SUPERIOR Court, State of California, county of Sacramento. In the matter of the Estate of JOSEPH D. LORD, deceased. Notice is hereby given that MONDAY, the 29th day of OCTOBER, 1883, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, and the Court-room of said Court, at the Court-house, in the city of Sacramento, county of Sacramento, and State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said JOSEPH D. LORD, deceased, and for hearing the application of EMMA M. LORD, for the issuance to her of letters testamentary thereon.
Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 16th day of October, 1883.
[SEAL] CHAS. M. COGLAN, Clerk.
o17-10t

The Great English Remedy
DR. JAS. KEY COOPER'S RESTORATIVE
Is a never-failing cure for Nervous Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Lost Manhood, Impotency, Paralysis, and all the terrible effects of self-abuse, youthful follies and excesses in mature years—such as Loss of Memory, Lassitude, Nocturnal Emissions, Aversion to Society, Dimness of Vision, Noises in the Head; the vital fluid passing unobserved in the urine, and many other diseases that lead to insanity and death.
DR. MINTIE, who is a regular physician (graduate of the University of Pennsylvania), will agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars for a case of this kind the VITAL RESTORATIVE (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure, or for anything impure or injurious found in it. DR. MINTIE treats all Private Diseases successfully without mercury. Consultation Free. Thorough examination and advice, including analysis of urine, $5. Price of Vital Restorative, $3 a bottle, or four times the quantity, $10; sent to any address upon receipt of price, or C. O. D., secured from observation, and in private name if desired, by A. E. MINTIE, M. D., NO. 11 Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal.
SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE!
Will be sent to any one applying by letter, stating symptoms, sex and age. Strict secrecy in regard to all business transactions.
DR. MINTIE'S KIDNEY REMEDY, NEPHRETICUM, cures all kinds of Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Leucorrhœa. For sale by all Druggists; $1 a bottle; six bottles for $5.
DR. MINTIE'S DANDELION PILLS are the best and cheapest DYSPEPSIA and BILIOUS cure in the market. For sale by all Druggists.
KIRK, GEARY & Co., Sacramento, Wholesale Agents. m9-4ply&o9wly

## AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.
☞ SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!
By particular desire of the leading citizens of Sacramento,
THE THEATER COMIQUE COMPANY
Will give Two Special Performances at above Theater on
FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 19th,
—AND—
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE
On Saturday Afternoon, Oct. 20th.
The entire company will appear in a bill of ELEGANCE and REFINEMENT, PURE IN TONE, Elevated in Merit; Equal, if not Superior, to any Eastern Combination. Headed by the
Great Irish Comedian and Punster,
BOBBY GAYLOR!
☞ Do not fail to take the children to see him.
By general request, will be produced the Roaring Comedy,
GILLISPIE'S TROUBLES!
Or, the SENATOR'S VISIT.
MICHAEL GILLISPIE, Senator from Yolo.... } Mr. BOBBY GAYLOR.
Supported by the Entire Company.
POPULAR PRICES:
Dress Circle, 75 cents; Gallery, 50 cents. Matinee, 50 and 25 cents. No extra to reserve.
The Theater Comique will remain closed on Friday Evening only. o16-5t

MRS. WILSEY'S DANCING SCHOOL at Turner Hall. Soiree every Saturday evening. Ladies' and Gents' Class, Tuesday evenings at 7:30 o'clock. Private lessons given at residence, 810 Seventh street, between H and I. o3-1m

## RAILROADS, STEAMERS, ETC.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Commencing Tuesday, July 3, 1883,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
TRAINS AND BOATS WILL LEAVE SACRAMENTO
AS FOLLOWS:
6:00 A. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Accommodation Train to Marysville, Red Bluff and Redding.
6:10 A. M.—(Daily)—San Francisco Passenger Train, via Benicia. Connects at Suisun for Vallejo and Calistoga. Second-class passenger cars for San Francisco attached.
9:00 A. M.—(Daily)—C. P. Emigrant Train to Ogden, Council Bluffs and East.
10:00 A. M.—(or as soon thereafter as practicable—Sundays excepted)—Steamer for San Francisco, touching at all way ports on the Sacramento river.
11:30 A. M.—(Daily)—Passenger Train for Woodland, Williams, Willows, Tehama and Red Bluff.
11:40 A. M.—(Daily)—San Francisco Passenger Train. Connects at Galt with Passenger Train for Ione and at Lathrop with the S. P. Atlantic Express for Madera, Newhall (Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, Colton (San Diego), Yuma, Maricopa (Prescott), Tucson, Benson (Guaymas, Mexico), Deming (A., T. & S. F. R. R.), El Paso (T. & P. R. R.), San Antonio and New Orleans. Connects also at Niles for San Jose.
12:40 P. M.—(Daily)—Local Passenger Train for Auburn and Colfax.
2:50 P. M.—(Daily)—San Francisco Passenger Train, via Benicia. Connects at Suisun—(Sundays excepted)—for Calistoga.
3:10 P. M.—(Daily)—Oregon Express for Marysville, Chico, Red Bluff and Redding (Portland, Oregon).
4:55 P. M.—(Daily)—C. P. Pacific Express, via Benicia, for San Francisco.
5:00 P. M.—(Daily)—Local Train to Lathrop, connecting with S. P. Emigrant Train for Deming and El Paso.
7:30 P. M.—(Daily)—Passenger Train for Woodland and Knight's Landing.
7:55 P. M.—(Daily)—C. P. Atlantic Express for Colfax, Reno (Carson and Virginia), Battle Mountain (Austin), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden, Council Bluffs and East.
A. N. TOWNE.....General Manager
T. H. GOODMAN.....Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent
ja9-4ptf

Sacramento & Placerville Railroad.
On and After Wednesday, May 30, 1883.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Trains will run between Sacramento and Shingle Springs as follows:
Leave Sacramento for Folsom, Latrobe and Shingle Springs.....7:30 A. M.
Leave Sacramento for Folsom.....4:00 P. M.
Leave Shingle Springs for Latrobe, Folsom and Sacramento.....11:15 A. M.
Leave Latrobe for Folsom and Sacramento.....12:00 M.
Leave Folsom for Sacramento.....7:50 A. M.
Leave Folsom for Sacramento.....1:15 P. M.
mr2-tf J. B. WRIGHT, Superintendent.

For Portland and Astoria (Oregon),
THE OREGON RAILWAY AND Navigation Company and Pacific Coast Steamship Company will dispatch from Spear-street wharf, for the above ports, one of their New A1 Iron Steamships, viz.:
Queen of the Pacific, Columbia, State of California and Oregon.
SAILING DAYS:
OCTOBER...3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30.
AND EVERY FOLLOWING THREE DAYS,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
Connecting at Portland, Or., with Steamers and Railroads and their connecting Stage-lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.
Ticket Office: No. 214 Montgomery street.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents,
my3-tf No. 10 Market street, San Francisco.

VERY EASILY MANAGED, ECONOMICAL IN FUEL, AND GUARANTEED TO
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BUY
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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
TIN-PLATE, WIRE, SHEET IRON
—AND—
EVERY CLASS OF GOODS USED OR SOLD BY
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SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.
SOLD BY
L. L. Lewis & Co.
SACRAMENTO.
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A FIRST-CLASS LODGING-HOUSE, CONTAINS 173 rooms; 715 Howard street, near Third, San Francisco. This house is especially designed as a comfortable home for ladies and gentlemen visiting the city from the interior. No dark rooms. Gas and running water in each room. The floors are covered with body Brussels carpet, and all the furniture is made of solid black walnut. Each bed has a spring mattress, with an additional hair top mattress, making them the most luxurious and healthy beds in the world. Hot and cold baths; a large parlor and reading-room, containing a Grand Piano—all free to guests. Price, single rooms per night, 50 cents; per week, from $2 upwards. House open all night.
R. HUGHES, Proprietor.
At Market-street Ferry, take Omnibus line of street cars to corner of Third and Howard
jy2-TuThSf

"WEAK AND UNDEVELOPED PARTS
Of the Human Body Enlarged, Developed and Strengthened," Etc.,
IS AN INTERESTING ADVERTISEMENT LONG run in our paper. In reply to inquiries we will say that there is no evidence of humbug about this. On the contrary, the advertisers are very highly indorsed. Interested persons may get sealed circulars giving all particulars by addressing Erie Medical Co., P. O. Box 513, Buffalo, N. Y.—[Toledo Evening Bee. s18-1yTuThS

C. ROBERT GREEN
(FORMERLY OF KLEBITZ & GREEN),
SOLICITS THE PATRONAGE OF SACRAMENTans visiting San Francisco. His place is the
"Gem" Saloon, 221 Sacramento Street,
Between Front and Davis,
SAN FRANCISCO
au11-1y&3mTuThS

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A RARE CHANCE!
The Remainder of the Elegant Stock of
FURNITURE
IN THE WAREROOMS OF
JOHN BREUNER,
604, 606, 608 K st., and 1109, 1111, 1113 and 1115 Sixth street,
—WILL BE SOLD AT—
PRIVATE SALE!
—AND—
IN THIS SALE I PROPOSE TO MAKE THE PRICE SUIT THE PURCHASER.
☞ My object is to CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK, and I can assure the public that BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED WHICH WILL ASTONISH YOU. Do not be deceived by statements of interested parties, who may desire to prevent you from obtaining the benefit of this sale. I SHALL SELL THESE GOODS REGARDLESS OF COST, and I desire the entire public to call and inspect my stock before purchasing elsewhere. s8-1m

SAMUEL JELLY,
No. 422 J street, between Fourth and Fifth:
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware.
THE BEST GOODS FOR THE LEAST MONEY.
☞ MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING A SPECIALTY. s8-2p6m

E. LYON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
No. 700 J street, Southeast Corner of Seventh, : : : Sacramento.
s8 2p4m

C. H. STEVENS & CO.,
Corner Eighth and J streets, Sacramento,
—OFFER—
500 PAIR 2, 3 AND 4-BUTTON
KID GLOVES,
—AT—
15c. and 25c. Per Pair
(FORMERLY SOLD AT $1 AND $1 50).
o17-2ptf&wtf

## GENERAL NOTICES.

Redding's Russia Salve.—An invaluable dressing for Cuts, Burns, Flesh Wounds. o2-1yTuThS

A Card.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. n18-4plyTuThS

Advice to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. n18-1yTuThS

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Carry on a General Banking Business. Correspondents in the Principal Cities of the Eastern States and in Europe. jy6-4plm

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