DAILY RECORD-UNION

THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 20, 1884

The RECORD-UNION *is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.*

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THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 121¾ for 4s of 1907; 114¼ for 4½s; sterling, $4 81@4 85; 101¼ for 3s; silver bars, 108.

Silver in London, 49 11-16d; consols, 101⅝d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 125½; 4½s, 116.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 88¾@89¼ cents.

Mining stocks were quite lively in San Francisco yesterday, with an advance all along the line. The advance varied from 5 cents to 20 cents per share.

One of the old landmarks of Napa—the Napa Hotel—was burned yesterday morning.

A sailor known as "Tom" was drowned on the British Columbia coast last Monday.

A rock from a blast on the Canada Pacific Railway in British Columbia killed a Chinaman a quarter of a mile away.

The New York State Board of Canvassers met in Albany yesterday and adjourned until to-day, as all the returns had not been received.

Sullivan and Greenfield, the sloggers, were indicted in New York yesterday for engaging in a prize-fight.

Carl Schurz expresses a belief that Cleveland will faithfully carry out the provisions of the civil service law.

A monster labor demonstration is proposed for next Sunday week in Paris.

Spain has taken possession of the territory in west Africa about the river Oro.

Last evening a son of Claus Spreckels shot Mike De Young, of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, through the shoulder, inflicting a serious wound.

The Postmaster at Boise, Idaho, has been suspended, owing to a "deficit" of $1,200.

A grand Odd Fellows' celebration took place in Chico yesterday, the occasion being the dedication of a new temple.

Lowell, U. S. Minister to England, proposes to remain permanently in that country.

The remains of Will Kessler, missing since September 16th, were found yesterday in a cornfield near Perry, Iowa.

Gussie Thompson, 8 years old, was drowned at Colusa yesterday.

The Telegraphers' Mutual Benefit Association held its fifth annual meeting in New York yesterday.

A shocking story of disease and death comes from the western part of Virginia.

The boiler of a steamboat exploded Tuesday night at Hodust's Bar, Ala., badly wrecking the vessel.

In a railroad accident near Montgomery, Ala., seven freight cars and an engine were demolished, one man killed and two others seriously hurt.

At Claysville, Va., R. A. Howard was mortally wounded by a farmer named Peake, but before dying shot and killed the latter and his wife.

The drought in New Hampshire is causing much sickness.

"Blackleg" has broken out among the cattle of Berks county, Pennsylvania.

A freight train was wrecked near Rayville, La., yesterday, and four tramps are reported killed.

In New York, yesterday, Louis Guild shot and mortally wounded his brother Edward, and then killed himself.

Isaac Johnson (colored) was hanged at Canton, Miss., yesterday, for murder.

"PUNCH, BROTHERS, PUNCH."

We have said that the system of State bookkeeping in the fee offices would disgrace a cross-roads grocery store. We repeat it, and can well afford to submit the matter to the decision of any ordinary business man. Our statement has been questioned, and the remedy we proposed denounced; first as "red tape," and latterly, "after the manner of the circumlocution office." It is gratifying to have this subject debated, since it is one of grave importance, and debate brings it prominently to public notice and makes it certain that the Legislature will act upon it. But the response made to the proposed check system is so absurd, so ludicrously absurd, that really it deserves no attention; yet the brilliancy of the example of ignorance it typifies makes it worthy of some notice. We have said that when a service is performed by a State officer for which a price is charged, some entry by some other officer should be made, to constitute a check. Or, where one desires a service in a State office, a system that would require him to order the service through another department would create a check, and make an "account" of the transaction. Had either of such methods prevailed in the past, we should not to-day have Grand Juries examining into charges of fee-stealing covering several administrations, and involving not only the loss of tens of thousands of dollars to the State, but the possible disgrace of men the people intrusted with exalted duties. Our neighbor across the way deems these suggestions most amusingly "absurd," and altogether impracticable, and in lieu suggests the bell punch. That is to say, it would have every officer taking fees enter the fee "on the fee book in the presence of the person receiving the service." Now why employ that "red tape?" Why not complete the brilliancy and originality of the suggestion and hang the bell punch about the official's neck, and suspend over his desk the rhyming reminder:

"Punch, punch, punch with care,
Punch in the presence of the passengaire."

Was ever greater ignorance confessed? All the world, except our neighbor, knows that seven-tenths of the fee business in State offices is done through *correspondence*, and that it comes from all quarters of the Union. But if it were all done in person, who, when months and years have passed away, is to bring the witnesses from the four corners of the earth, the sea and the grave to contradict the fee-book or expose the false entry of a thieving clerk. Moreover, who is to enforce the law requiring the person receiving the service to stand over the clerk or officer and see that he enters the amount? Why, also, must a person be compelled to twice visit the official for a single service, once to make the order and once to see that the fee is properly entered? We are further enlightened by the brilliancy of the bookkeeping knowledge of our contemporary, for it declares that:

> Under the RECORD-UNION plan a person visiting the office of the Secretary of State to file a paper would be referred to the Controller's office. Going to the Controller's office, he would there await the convenience of the clerks, and, after gaining an audience with those potentates, would be either sent back to the office of the Secretary of State or wait till some functionary could find time to go there and do the required business for him.

The RECORD-UNION never has suggested any such system. What has been proposed is a plan indorsed by State officials, that has the concurrence of business men of long experience, and is approved by common sense. If a person desires to file a paper with the Secretary of State, or order a certified copy from him, for which a fee is payable, under the proposed system he would simply hand into the Controller's office his document or order and pay the fee, and that would be the end of his trouble. The Controller would file the paper with the Secretary, who would debit him with the fee. If it was the case of an order for a paper to be made by the Secretary, the latter would forward direct to the party ordering it, precisely as he does now. Or, if the fee was not paid in advance, he would send out his collection payable to the Controller instead of to himself, as now, and the payor would experience no more difficulty in paying to the one than to the other. Nothing more simple or speedy can be devised. The Controller could not avoid the filing or the order, since an interest is involved that would speedily disclose any malfeasance or neglect. He could not steal the fee, since the Secretary's book would show he had received it, and his bond would protect the State. As matters now are, a person requiring a service in a State office orders it and pays the fee, and there is not of necessity any check whatever, in a vast number of cases, to testify to the amount received, or whether any sum was paid or service performed. And we aver that for years the opportunity has existed, by which, in the fee offices, thousands of dollars may have been stolen, for which no record, document on file, or entry need of necessity appear, or does now appear. The check system would not in the slightest degree increase the tribulations of the public, or lengthen by so much as the hundredth part of a second the moments in which any one has to dance attendance in a State department. Nevertheless, for the novelty of the thing, and for the pure merriment to be had, we should very much like to see our neighbor's punch strapped to the necks of the present State officials, and to listen to the tintinnabulation of their bells as they "punch in the presence of the passengaire."

BECOMING CLEARER.

Mr. Blaine's vigorous speech, which we published yesterday, gives emphasis to the position the RECORD-UNION took immediately after the election—that the mistake of the campaign was the ignoring the threat of the solid South. In short, what was needed was an awakening of the people to a full realization of the fact that one-half of the country has representation upon the basis of a voting population, more than one-half of which is not free to exercise the voter's prerogative. It was a mistake to marshal the campaign upon the alignment occupied by the old Whig and Democratic parties, and every hour that brings us nearer to the 4th day of March, 1885, makes the proposition clearer and more and more indisputable. The one hope we have that the natural and logical results of the mistake may not wheel into the line of events, is that Governor Cleveland's patriotic sense, his training in an atmosphere of freedom, and his conservative temperament, will prove a check to the influences that will seek to dominate the country.

THE hollowness of the demagogic attempt to revive the anti-railroad excitement, and the dishonesty of attempting to inaugurate a new crusade upon transportation interests have been laid bare. The people will not again be deceived by such trumpetings. The demand for the speedy submission of a constitutional amendment, the campaign concerning which would involve the State in hopeless complications, in the face of a probable dull season, and revive all the bitterness of a buried past, testifies to the desperation of beaten demagogues. It has value, however, in calling attention anew to the dangerous ease with which a constitutional amendment may be submitted. There is nothing to prevent a vicious Legislature from proposing and submitting and compelling a vote upon an amendment to the fundamental law within forty-eight hours. Did ever before a people commit so great a folly as to thus intrust their liberties to the whim of a body that more than once or twice, or thrice, has been the passive tool of designing demagogues? If there are to be any amendments proposed this winter, the first and only one should be a provision requiring submission of amendments at two legislative sessions, held at least one year apart, and submission to the people after not less than another year of time has elapsed.

THIS week the office of the Immigration Association of Northern California is to be opened for business in this city. The officers evince a disposition to go actively to work. There is a great deal to be done—enough to keep them more than busy for a year. Their success can scarcely be a matter of doubt. The time has come for us to blow our trumpet, so long silent. We only need to make sure that we blow no deceitful blasts. There must be no misrepresentation, no exaggeration of the claims of northern California. We are certain that the officers of the parent organization will tolerate nothing of the kind, but in some of the counties a disposition is shown to speak with a little more than enthusiasm. The people must not expect speedy results from the work of the society. It is to sow now, and the harvest may be late, but is certain to be gathered. We are to work, not for ourselves alone, but for the generation to come after us. In every section of the district the friends of the movement must now take hold of the work. It demands individual action, some self-sacrifice and a deal of energy. The enthusiasm shown at the September meeting encourages the belief that it will be lasting, and that the evidence of the faith of the people of northern California in the land of their choice will be made manifest by their works.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

[SPECIALLY TELEGRAPHED TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

NEWHALL, November 19th.—The following overland passengers passed Newhall to-day, to arrive in San Francisco November 20th: E. McLaughlin, C. C. Worthington, San Jose; Dr. Payne, New York; John R. Meister, Sacramento; T. Walsh, C. L. Barlier, San Francisco; Mrs. E. O. Dabney, Santa Rosa; Mrs. Kate Peake, Kansas City; P. F. Jacobsen, Jr., A. Hammerslag, San Francisco; Chris. Bryand, Antone Bryand, George S. Patton, Los Angeles; A. E. Head, San Francisco; Mrs. Belle Christensen, Oakland; J. W. Shanklin, Sacramento; Thomas Whitehead, wife and son, San Francisco; E. Van Allen, Santa Monica; Mrs. Minnie Clapp, New Haven, Conn.; Robert Pigott, New York; Louis Mel, San Francisco.

PROMONTORY (Utah), November 19th.—The following overland passengers passed here today, to arrive in Sacramento November 21st: Mrs. W. J. Ryan, Salt Lake city; Peter Decker, Marysville; J. S. McClure, Napa; Theodore L. S. Tinne, Auckland, New Zealand; G. B. Sherwood and wife, Cincinnati; T. Robinson, Germany; Fielding Bradford, Portsmouth, N. H.; W. H. Goodwin, Jr., Boston; S. Berlin, wife and child, Chicago; W. H. Hegcock, Queensland; Ames Burr, San Francisco; L. Ulcton Price, Wood River, Idaho; A. M. Rader, Butte City; D. L. McKinnon, Canada; R. W. Burkhart, Oakland; E. C. Ellet, Illinois; T. J. Sellon, Washington; John Smith, Obogan, N. J.; A. Barnes, Corinne, Utah; William Carpenter, Foxboro, Mass.; A. L. Jacobs, Salt Lake.

At Lassen, W. T., on election day, the votes of ten ladies were challenged on the ground that they had not been naturalized. A written "opinion" was obtained in favor of the acceptance of their votes, for the reason that their husbands had been naturalized and that was sufficient, as though the law could be so construed as to confer rights and privileges upon women not granted to men, but the Judges of Election laid it under the table, and the votes were rejected.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

MIKE DE YOUNG SHOT IN THE "CHRONICLE" OFFICE.

Boy Drowned at Colusa—Fire in Napa—Outrage at Merced—Chico Odd Fellows.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

Another Shooting Affair in the San Francisco "Chronicle" Office.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 19th.—About half past five this evening Adolph, son of Claus Spreckels, entered the counting-room of the *Chronicle*, and fired a pistol shot at M. H. De Young, the ball passing through his shoulder. A clerk in the office named Emerson returned the fire, wounding Spreckels in the arm. Emerson and Spreckels were arrested, and De Young was taken home. His wound is serious, but is not considered dangerous. The cause was recent articles published in the *Chronicle* reflecting on the business methods of the elder Spreckels.

STATEMENT OF YOUNG SPRECKELS.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 19th.—Adolph Spreckels gives the following account of the shooting: "The trouble has been going on for years, and at last De Young charged my father with swindling people with a stock deal. I had no intention of shooting him when I entered the office. I followed him in and said, 'Mr. De Young.' He turned, and as soon as he saw me he ran back and started to draw a weapon, and so I fired. He fell on the floor crying, and pulled an office stool over on top of him, holding it in his arms as he lay on the floor to protect himself. When I fired the clerk pulled a pistol from a drawer and shot me."

THE CLERK'S STORY.

Emerson said to a reporter: "I was at my desk when De Young entered, followed by Spreckels. When Spreckels fired, his pistol looked as if it was aimed straight at me, and I drew a pistol from my desk and fired, as much to save myself as Mr. De Young. I was about six feet from Spreckels. I wish I had been somewhere else. I feel awful bad about having shot Mr. Spreckels, and am glad it is only a flesh wound."

RELEASED ON BAIL—DE YOUNG'S WOUNDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 19th.—Spreckels was released on $5,000 and Emerson on $1,000 bail to-night. De Young received two wounds. One bullet struck the upper rib on the left side, glanced and grazed the subclavian artery, and made its exit through the shoulder. The second struck the shoulder blade, shattering it, and lodged deep in the shoulder, whence it will be difficult to extract it. Dr. Murphy says the wounds are very serious, but not necessarily fatal.

The San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 19th.—There was a large attendance at the pool-room this evening, and speculation was brisk on to-morrow's races. The first event is a dash of one and a half miles for three-year-olds, Philip S., Beaconsfield and Shenandoah being entered. Beaconsfield is the favorite at $25, Philip S. $8 and Shenandoah $5. The next race is heats of a mile for all ages, Jim Douglass, Nellie Peyton and Billy the Kid being entered. Douglass brought $40, to $11 on Nellie and $6 on the Kid. For the race for two-year-olds, five-eighths of a mile, Ichi Ban, Billy A., Tom Atkinson and Mistletoe are entered. An average pool was: Billy A. $25, Ichi Ban $24, Tom Atkinson $16, Mistletoe $14.

Congressman Henley's Majority.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 19th.—The official canvass for Humboldt county was completed yesterday, showing a majority for Carothers of 271, an increase in his favor of 21 over the semi-official returns heretofore published. The official canvass of Modoc also adds 11 to Carothers' vote over the semi-official figures heretofore published. These gains for the gentleman from Mendocino, however, are not sufficient to overcome Henley's majorities, and the latter, after one of the bitterest political battles ever waged in this State, finds himself returned to Congress by about 160 majority in a total vote of over 30,000.

The Odd Fellows at Chico.

CHICO, November 19th.—This has been a grand day in Chico, the occasion being the dedication of Odd Fellows' Temple, just completed by Chico Lodge, No. 113, at a cost of $35,000. Deputy Grand Master Cook, of San Francisco, was the presiding officer, assisted by Grand Secretary Lyon. There was one car of Uniformed Patriarchs from San Francisco, two from Sacramento and three from Marysville, besides the members of the Order from Nevada City, Gridley, Oroville, Biggs, Princeton and other places—making in all about 700 Odd Fellows in the line of the procession, and they made a grand appearance. It was, in fact, the largest assemblage of the Order ever seen in the interior of the State. Past Grand Master Morrow, Past Grand Sire J. B. Harmon and Past Grand Master Freer were present. Grand Master Morrow delivered the oration, which was a most eloquent piece of composition. The building is three stories and a basement, and was built by the Chico Odd Fellows' Building Association, the stock being held by members of the Order. The visitors from abroad have been well treated, and are highly pleased with the entertainment they have received. The day's enjoyment closes with a grand ball this evening.

Knocked Down and Robbed—Transferred to the Hospital.

MERCED, November 19th.—Adam Kahl, a wealthy farmer of this county, was knocked down and robbed on one of the streets of this town last night by garroters. Though intoxicated, Mr. Kahl seems to have made some resistance, as he was struck several times about the head and face, and severely hurt. One blow broke his nose, and made a deep cut under one eye. He now lies in a precarious condition, his wounds being considered dangerous by the physician in attendance.

Chappo, the Mexican who made an assault with a knife upon the Portuguese cook at a dance-house on Monday night, was taken out of jail yesterday and conveyed to the County Hospital for treatment, his wounds received in the affray being probably mortal. His skull is fractured, and his face and body badly beaten with a club. The knife wounds inflicted by him upon the cook are slight.

"Sports" in Trouble.

RED BLUFF, November 19th.—J. T. Bush and C. L. Mullen, sports, were arrested yesterday afternoon by Under-Sheriff Lennon, on an order from Seattle, W. T., charging them with grand larceny and despoiling the Court records. To-day they were released on a writ of habeas corpus, were immediately arrested as fugitives from justice, and on appearance were held under bonds of $5,000. Sheriff McGrew, of Seattle, is on his way, as well as a Governor's requisition. Both are popular "sports," and their arrest has caused a considerable flurry among the fraternity.

Young Man Seriously Hurt.

PETALUMA, November 19th.—Last night, as a young man named Peter Dolcini and a companion were descending a hill in a loaded four-horse wagon, about five miles southwest of town, the brake gave way, and as the wagon was descending the grade rapidly one wheel dropped into a culvert, throwing one of the horses down. Mr. Dolcini was thrown out with great force, and was badly hurt. To add to the terror of the situation the night was very dark. Upon examination it was found that several ribs were fractured, and that the fractured ends had been forced into the lungs. The other occupant of the wagon sprang out in time to escape injury.

Hotel Burned at Napa.

NAPA, November 19th.—Early this morning a fire destroyed the Napa Hotel, one of the old landmarks of this city. Buildings adjoining the hotel were damaged to the amount of $1,000. The hotel was owned by Mrs. Hogan, and was insured for $3,500. The loss is $7,000.

An Eight-year-old Boy Drowned.

COLUSA, November 19th.—Gussie Thompson, an eight-year-old boy, was drowned here in the river this afternoon. His mother is a widow, and has one other child younger.

UTAH.

Deficiency in a Postoffice.

SALT LAKE, November 19th. — Postal Agent Brannaman has discovered a deficit of $1,200 in the Boise (Idaho) Postoffice. The Postmaster, Rev. J. McKean, has been suspended, and the office placed in charge of his bondsmen. Neither McKean nor his clerk, William Beachy, offer any explanation of the deficiency.

ARIZONA.

Territorial Fair.

PHŒNIX, November 19th.—The first Territorial Fair of Arizona, just closed at this place, has been an unqualified success. A somewhat novel feature of the exhibition, and the one that attracted the most attention from visitors, was the display made by the Indians. Their exhibit comprised every form of vegetable and cereal product entering into their domestic economy.

Incendiary Captured.

CLIFTON, November 19th.—One William Mullen has been arrested and fully identified as the man who set fire to the Coronado saloon. He came here from Deming two weeks ago.

OREGON.

Victory for Wells, Fargo & Co.

PORTLAND, November 19th.—The suit of Wells, Fargo & Co. vs. the Northern Pacific Railroad, to compel the latter to carry express matter over their line, was decided in favor of Wells, Fargo & Co. this afternoon in the United States District Court. It was ordered that defendant furnish ordinary facilities to the plaintiff on all its road between Oregon, St. Paul and its connecting lines; also to give the same advantages as any other express company. The plaintiff was obliged to give $25,000 to pay all costs and damages. The order goes into effect immediately from Missoula to Helena, and from Wallula to St. Paul, January 1st.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Verdict of Not Guilty.

WALLA WALLA, November 19th.—The jury of the District Court in the case of E. E. Johnson rendered a verdict of not guilty. This virtually disposes of the cases of Sheriff Gray, of Franklin county, and telegraph operator Garrettee, indicted with Johnson.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Sailor Drowned—Chinaman Killed.

VICTORIA, November 19th.—A pilot boat just arrived reports the loss of one of the hands when off Clallam Bay, last Monday night. A sailor was in the act of hauling down the gaff topsail, when the boom jibed and knocked him overboard. A life preserver was thrown and a boat launched, but the darkness of the night prevented a rescue. The lost man was an English sailor, known only by the name of "Tom," and had no relatives in the province.

Yesterday a Chinaman, seated a quarter of a mile from a blast on the Kamloops section of the Canada Pacific Railway, was struck on the head by a flying fragment, and instantly killed.

AN INDICTMENT.

The "Argonaut's" Explanation of Hard Times in San Francisco.

[San Francisco Argonaut, November 15th.]

Now that the election is over, it is important that our people should consider other than political matters, should consider other than foreign affairs, should review their own position, and look their own future steadily in the face. We are mistaken if the city of San Francisco is not upon the eve of a very great, and very serious, and very long continuing business depression; we are mistaken if we are not to have the third of the great reactions which have taken place in this city, during which time business will be seriously depressed, real property greatly depreciated, and the real progress of the city greatly retarded. After the sale of the water-lot property in the year 1854, San Francisco entered upon a period of commercial inactivity which did not terminate for a period of four years. This was a reaction from the prosperity which attended our immigration of 1849–50–1–2–3. Our placer mines were supposed to be exhausted, and, as the mountain towns depended largely upon mines for their population and business, after the surface placers began to decline the reaction soon followed, and for five years business was dull, property comparatively valueless in the city of San Francisco, and not until the mines had undergone a change, not until machinery, and deep digging, and

GRAVEL SLUICING

Had taken the place of the rocker and the "long tom," when agricultural resources had come to be more fully developed, and the country had begun to reflect its prosperity upon the town, did the city of San Francisco begin to revive and recuperate from its despondent position. The reaction came in time, and came as the result of prosperous business in the country. Another period of great depression came at the time of the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad, and as the result of the building of that road. Up to that period nearly all the business of the State was conducted in the city, which had become the distributing point for passengers and merchandise. When the road was completed, the trade which had concentrated here and given us prosperity was distributed to other parts of the State. People going East had not of necessity to come to San Francisco to take the steamer; strangers, destined for the interior of California, Oregon, Nevada and Arizona, were not necessarily compelled to come to the port of San Francisco to be distributed to their respective localities. A large part of the business which had formerly been done by deep-sea ships, as well as that of our inland waters, was now

TRANSFERRED TO THE RAIL;

Old channels of business were disturbed by the new distribution. We were disappointed in our anticipated immigration. In fact, all the promises of benefit from the completion of the road had been discounted, and the result was a complete and thorough reaction dating from the hour the golden spike was driven. It would have been to the greater injury of this city had not the railroad discriminated in favor of the long haul, which was San Francisco, the terminus of the road. The interests of the railroad people and the merchants were identical. This discrimination paid larger freights, and gave to our merchants the opportunity to handle merchandise and distribute it back to the interior and to the States and Territories of the Pacific coast. Of this the interior merchants justly complained; and, strangely enough, the San Francisco merchants had neither the sense to appreciate nor the decency to be grateful for this discrimination. The cause of the depression that we anticipate grows out of the unreasonable and narrow-minded opposition of the Democracy to our system of railroads, and because the press and a majority of the people have encouraged the sentiment of opposition to capitalists, rich men, and enterprises that have been inaugurated for the benefit of this city.

TOWARD THE MERCHANTS

Of this city, we are especially indignant. In the just and proper sense—in the broader use of that term—with a few exceptions, there are no merchants in San Francisco; there are agents and middlemen, factors, hucksters, green grocers, traders and peddlers, but no merchants. There are but few manufacturers. There is no city in the world whose commercial community so lacks intelligence and enterprise. The highest ambition of our leading traders is to be "sole agents" for beers, baking powder, farming implements, and spool cotton, or to monopolize the sale of some useful article manufactured abroad and protected by patent. They have not had the sense to appreciate the advantages they have possessed; they are traders by accident, and not merchants by education; they are out here upon this frontier post, and have exhibited but little enterprise; they began, as a rule, without capital. As a rule without brains, they were incapable of taking advantage of the opportunities offered by their location in this broad and productive empire. Without the sagacity to comprehend, and without the enterprise to seize the splendid commerce of this coast, or to prospect or develop the peculiar trade of the isles of the Pacific Ocean and of the vast commerce that belongs to this port—a trade stretching from Alaska and the arctic North down through Central America and its tropic climes to South America and Australia—many of them became rich in spite of themselves.

IT WAS NO GREAT TRICK

Of the early trader to swap his merchandise with the liberal and careless miner for gold dust at forty per cent profit.; it demanded no great sagacity for the importer, banker or dealer in general merchandise, during the time of the war, to enrich himself by the buying of his goods for greenbacks worth forty cents on the dollar, and selling them for gold coin, which gold coin they would invest in Government bonds at forty per cent. on the dollar, and which are now at a premium of from five to twenty-five per cent.; it required no commercial sagacity, when our country, struggling for its life, met with some great disaster on the battle-field, for our merchants to enrich themselves by exchange. These opportunities ended with the war and with the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad, and our business men are now brought into direct competition with the business men of the East. They saw the Northern Pacific Railroad building from the Mississippi to the mouth of the Columbia; they saw upon the completion of this road it was inevitable that the city of San Francisco should lose the great northern trade of Oregon, Washington Territory, Montana and Idaho.

THE RAILROAD PEOPLE,

Foreseeing the blow that would be struck at their system, endeavored to break its force by connecting the valleys of the Sacramento and the Willamette by railroad. Four thousand men were employed constructing the road through the mountain passes that separate us from Oregon. While they were doing it, while they were pushing this work with energy and resolution, determined by its completion to ward off the blow that was being aimed at them, and through them at the trade of the city of San Francisco, the Democracy of this city, blinded by demagogism, and the merchants of the city, reflecting the sentiments of the sand-lot and of the political Democratic adventurers of the class of Wallace, Greathouse, Delmas, Spencer and English, united and conspired together for the purpose of calling an extra session of the Legislature, with the avowed purpose of arresting this work and impairing the credit of the railroad people by attempting to regulate their fares and freights below a living profit; they endeavored to impose upon these railroad people a system of taxation unjust and illegal; to take from them the protection of the principle of fixing the assessment of their property values upon the same basis as property is taxed to all individuals.

THIS POLITICAL CONSPIRACY

Succeeded because it was encouraged by the merchants of this city, not only by their indifference, but by their individual assistance. The Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade were asked to pass a resolution recommending that the Oregon land grant be set aside, which, after debate, they refused to do. The commercial class of this city is directly responsible for the suspension of railroad work connecting our city with Portland and the northern railroad system. The Chamber of Commerce had the folly to reproach the railroad people that they carried freights across the continent so cheaply that it was destroying the shipping of the port; they had the impudence, after long years of complaint in regard to the discrimination of fares and freights, and after reaping the benefit of this policy, to demand of Mr. Towne that he withdraw from the merchants of Los Angeles the benefit they received from their nearness to the Eastern market. The people of Los Angeles have had the good sense to appreciate the favor they had enjoyed from railroads, and they have reaped the advantage of them.

THE WHOLE SOUTHERN COUNTRY

Has advanced in population and wealth. Its land values have been largely increased by the building of railroads, and it was a great piece of impudence for our Chamber of Commerce to attempt to deprive that part of the State of its natural advantages. We may accept the fact that the port of San Francisco and the merchants of San Francisco have lost an important part of their northern and southern trade; they have lost it through their own lack of enterprise, their own want of sense, their own lack of courage, and because they have not been just and generous enough to appreciate the service that has been rendered them and the people of San Francisco by the railroad builders. The merchants of St. Louis, Chicago and New Orleans are sending their productions within our borders, and unless our merchants awake to the realization of their peril and put forth some effort to save the rest, we think it not improbable that they will make still further encroachments upon our trade.

MORE FOLLY.

Referring to the senseless fight made against the railroad obtaining room for a terminus at San Francisco; to the crusade that drove such location out of the city; to the foolish war against permitting car and ship to come together; to the suicidal policy of San Francisco that resulted in Port Costa, and the abandonment of the San Francisco water front by a commerce that she might have retained; the *Argonaut* concludes that the city cannot prosper if the great lines of transportation do not prosper. That so long as we permit demagogues of either party to attack and destroy their credit, and embarrass them in the management of their affairs, no more railroads will be built; the great barrier to northern trade will not be broken down, San Francisco will lose the advantage of her splendid port, and her trade be confined to the narrow limits of her own borders. Any party, it adds, inimical to the interests of the railroads is an enemy to the best interests of the city. When San Francisco's policy is such as to invite capital to it, to encourage it to make its home there, to call off the legal dogs barking at its heels, to value its property as is private property, for assessment, then, the *Argonaut* holds, "we shall have passed beyond the

GOSSIPPY VILLAGE

Condition and entered upon our career as a commercial city. Unless we determine to do this, we had better lease the town and harbor for a term of years to a syndicate of Chicago drummers, with the hope that they would introduce some greater liberality than now exists, with a covenant in the lease that they would not endeavor to harrass, annoy, or drive out of the city every man of brains and money who had better luck than themselves. We should at least indulge the hope that they would have sense enough not to bite the noses off their own faces by preventing the construction of a railway from California to Oregon, and that they would allow the terminus of all the California railroads to be made within the borders of the city of San Francisco; that they would mind their own business, and not attempt the impossible by endeavoring to regulate fares and freights. So long as this depression continues, affecting, as it will, all general merchandise, depreciating the rent and values of all real estate, reducing the price of all labor, and making hard times, let our citizens reflect that they have themselves to thank for it all—themselves, and only themselves, to blame."

In the Superior Court of Nevada county the Champion Mining Company has begun proceedings against the Wyoming Company, which owns the adjoining ground, to prevent the latter from further operations where it is now mining, and also to recover the sum of $300,000 and costs. The plaintiffs allege that defendants are working out a portion of the ledge included in the Champion location.

The sheep-owners of Western Idaho have formed a society to be known as the Western Idaho Wool-growers' Association, to promote the large and increasing wool-growing interests of that section of the Territory.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They **Increase the Appetite**, and cause the body to **Take on Flesh**, thus the system is **nourished**, and by their **Tonic Action** on the **Digestive Organs, Regular Stools** are produced. Price 25c. 41 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sumner Post.—Regular meeting this (Thursday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, Grangers' Hall, corner Tenth and K streets.
J. L. SKINNER, Post Commander.
G. B. CORWIN, Post Adjutant. n20-1t*

Entertainment for the benefit of the German-English School, corner K and Twelfth streets, THURSDAY EVENING, December 4th, at the German Lutheran Church. Tickets, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents. [B. C.] n20-1t

Hall of Court Sacramento, No. 6,861, A. O. F.—There will be a regular meeting of Court Sacramento, No. 6,861, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 20th. J. W. PATTERSON, C. R.
J. CHAS. JONES, R. S. [B. C.] n20-1t*

A special meeting of Union Lodge, No. 58, F. and A. M., will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, November 20, 1884, at 7 o'clock, for work in the Fellow-craft Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. J. H. MOORE, W. M.
JOHN MCARTHUR, Secretary. n20-1t*

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO do general housework; is a good cook and nurse; will work by the day, week or month. Address "C. S.," this office. n20-3t*

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH A PRACtical business education, who can give the best of references. Address "J. G. B.," this office. n20-3t*

LOST OR LEFT IN SOME BUSINESS House in this city, on the 3d of November, an OPEN-FACED GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN. A suitable reward will be paid the finder for leaving the same at this office. n20-1t*

ROOM TO RENT—CHEAP; NICELY FURnished; references exchanged. Apply 626 Q street. n19-1w*

FARMS FOR SALE.

10 ACRES FOR	$ 500
10 ACRES FOR	650
10 ACRES FOR	1,000
10 ACRES FOR	3,500
20 ACRES FOR	1,200
20 ACRES FOR	2,000
20 ACRES FOR	3,800
30 ACRES FOR	600
30 ACRES FOR	3,000
40 ACRES FOR	2,000
40 ACRES FOR	2,600
40 ACRES FOR	3,800
40 ACRES FOR	8,000
65 ACRES FOR	1,600
65 ACRES FOR	11,000
80 ACRES FOR	800
80 ACRES FOR	1,500
80 ACRES FOR	3,800
80 ACRES FOR	6,500
105 ACRES FOR	1,050
120 ACRES FOR	1,600
152 ACRES FOR	4,500
160 ACRES FOR	1,200
160 ACRES FOR	1,600
160 ACRES FOR	2,300

Particulars as to locations, improvements and terms of sale inquire of CARL STROBEL (Land Broker), 321 J street, Sacramento, Cal. n20-

AUCTION SALE
—OF A—
VALUABLE BUILDING LOT!
Belonging to the Estate of ELIZA A. WELTY, deceased.

D. J. SIMMONS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, WILL sell on MONDAY, Nov. 24th, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, the East Half of Lot 2, I and J, Sixth and Seventh streets—being on I street, between Sixth and Seventh. Sale Positive.
—ALSO—
We will shortly sell at Public Auction, that elegant piece of property known as the GRAND HOTEL. Full particulars will be published in the RECORD-UNION.
D. J. SIMMONS, Auctioneer.
n29-4t Office 1005 Fourth street.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.
SIX NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES
—COMMENCING—
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 24th,
Triumphant Tour of the Favorite Artists,
H. A. and JULIA KENDALL!
Supported by the Strongest, Largest, Most Complete and Unexceptionable Dramatic Organization in the United States, and
A Full and Complete Grand Orchestra and Superb Band,
Under the direction of PROF. J. M. RODI.
The performance will consist of an entirely new version of the Great Play of the Age, in which Mr. H. A. KENDALL will appear in one of his most successful characterizations, entitled
Joshua Whitcomb!
An old Jackson Democrat, called "UNCLE JOSH" for short.
"Forty foot high, without a knot or limb!"
"All wool and a yard wide, by gosh!"
Supported by a Strong Cast!
During the Play there will be several Songs, Duets, Ballads, etc., and UNCLE JOSH'S Kweer, Kwaint, Kute, Komical Kape Kod Kotillion.
Kendall's Popular Prices, 50 and 75c.
Reserved seats can be secured, without extra charge, at Theater box office, Monday morning, after 9 o'clock and during the day. Entire Change of Programme each evening.
Thursday (Thanksgiving) and Saturday Matinees! n20-9t

Latest Styles
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Ladies' Satchels
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1,000 PAIRS
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White, Scarlet Grey
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Brown BLANKETS!
AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
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No. 1301 J street.....Sacramento,
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GROCERS,