DAILY RECORD-UNION

FRIDAY.........FEBRUARY 13, 1885

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 122⅛ for 4s of 1907; 112⅛ for 4½s; sterling, $4 84@4 87½; 101 for 3s; silver bars, 106⅞.

Silver in London, 49½d; consols, 99⅝d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 125⅛; 4½s, 115⅝.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 84½@85 cents.

The San Francisco mining share market opened yesterday morning with another advance in the Middle Comstocks, Hale and Norcross reaching $3 90 and Chollar $2 75. Elsewhere in the Comstock list there was a steady feeling, but business was very dull. The outside stocks were quiet, but steady.

Rush Johnson and Lige Parker were hanged at Little Rock, Ark., yesterday, for murder.

A lunatic was arrested in Seneca Falls, N. Y., yesterday, who declared he had been selected by Divine power to "remove" President Cleveland.

The railway blockade in the northwest has been partially lifted, although the weather continues very cold.

Richard Trenke was executed yesterday in Philadelphia for the murder of Augusta Zimm.

Miss Eva Mackay was married in Paris yesterday to Julius Colonna, Prince of Galatea.

It is reported in London that Germany has annexed the island of Samoa.

General Wolseley is not satisfied yet that General Gordon has been killed.

Two miners were killed by a snowslide yesterday in Bingham canyon, Utah.

The Salt Lake Grand Jury yesterday returned two more indictments for polygamy, making twelve in all.

William McKuan was held to answer in Nevada City yesterday for the murder of William Blood.

Hiram Atkins and two of his children perished in the flames of his burning residence near Norwich, O., yesterday.

Socialism is spreading to an alarming extent in the Pennsylvania coke regions.

A glove fight to a finish is being arranged between Sullivan and Ryan, to take place in New Orleans.

There has been an average of eight fires daily in New York City this month.

In an affray at a dance in Indian Territory, several persons were killed and a number wounded.

Simon Lowery was probably fatally injured in a mine near Clifton, A. T., by being struck on the head by a falling rock.

The military bill passed the Nevada House yesterday by 25 to 14, much to the disgust of the Miners' Union.

Five men were asphyxiated in a sewer at Chicago yesterday, four of them being dead when taken out and the fifth dying soon after.

The first annual session of the State Woman's Suffrage Association was held in New York yesterday.

An attempt was made to wreck a passenger train carrying 200 persons, on the Texas Pacific Railroad, in Louisiana, Wednesday night, but a freight train in advance was wrecked instead.

Sharp earthquake shocks were experienced Sunday in the State of Oxaca, Mexico.

It was rumored in London last night that the British had captured Metemneh.

Duncan C. Ross, the Scotch athlete, proved himself an arrant coward in Louisville, Ky., yesterday morning.

Heavy snow-storms are reported from Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

In a fire in an insane asylum at West Philadelphia last night, eighteen of the unfortunate inmates were burned to death.

Senator Stanford leaves San Francisco for Washington on the 18th inst.

Pilot Commissioner Edward N. Laffey died in San Francisco yesterday.

The Iron Molders' Union at San Francisco last night decided to accept no compromise, and will not return to work except at the old rates.

WHAT MIGHT BE.

It is such state of affairs as needs radical change when legislation assumes the form of a choked drain-pipe. That is precisely the condition of legislation in the two Houses now in session. There are at least twenty worthy bills that should pass that are not likely to be reached, even if they get to the file, and several good measures have not even been broached. This situation is due to two causes, the iron-bound rule of our absurd Constitution requiring all such legislation to be general; the anxiety of about every member to introduce bills, under the delusion that it will be received by an admiring constituency as evidence of a lively interest in the welfare of the dear people. If the two Houses could rise to the level of great public good and each appoint a culling-out committee, they could sift the seven hundred bills and select, say twenty topics that the public need demands shall be legislated upon. The bills on these could be grouped, and in the remaining twenty-two days legislation could be accomplished on the whole, and with as much wisdom and certainty of right action as if a week instead of a day were devoted to each bill This might necessitate early and late hours—the addition of at least three hours more to each legislative session, and a good deal of work in the committee of the whole, but it is possible. And if this should be done it would prove the capacity of the Senators and Assemblymen for once to rise superior to mere party ends, and would send them home to a constituency so gratified that a return would be assured.

NOT DEFENSIBLE.

The action of the citizens of Eureka, Humboldt county, in banishing the Chinese from the town conveys a lesson which other communities might learn to their advantage. What aroused the Eureka people to action was the sad circumstance that a member of the town Council was accidentally shot and killed during a riot in the Chinese quarter and a boy was badly wounded in the foot, probably crippling him for life. * * * Thus is one town rid of its obnoxious alien element. The proceeding was unlawful, to be sure, but then there are some instances in which the law will not suffice. The fact is notorious that it will not suffice in dealing with the Chinese.—[Stockton Mail.

Then let laws be made that will suffice. It will not do to confess that we are incapable of controlling this obnoxious class. Nor are we. We can make them bend the knee to the law if we will. The action of the people of Eureka is not defensible. There is nothing in their defense that will not justify still severer procedure, and thus by short steps we would arrive at justification for mob law and the rule of passions. No one more than we desires to see the State rid of the Chinese evil, but we cannot condone the methods of the people of Eureka. That community has not bettered itself. The Chinese will return; under shelter of the law they will remain; the place will be mulcted in heavy damages, and the people will be taxed to foot the bill. They will find it to have been a costly bit of work we doubt not, and that they have not in any way made an advance toward the abolition of the evils incident to the residence of Chinese among us.

GRANT.

The friends of the effort to place General Grant on the retired list should not be discouraged by the opposition of army officers. These latter claim that the standard of the service is lowered if one who resigned to take a political office is replaced in the army. General Grant's case stands by itself. To return him to the army will not be a precedent. He resigned from a position in the army created purposely to do him honor. He did not therefore leave a place in the force that was in the regular line of promotion. He resigned his position to take that of commander-in-chief of the army and navy, as President of the United States. By that act he reflected credit upon the army, and honored the service as few men have done. In his old age, while his feet feebly move down the shadowy slopes of life to the near end when death shall close all contention, the nation cannot more honor itself than by again relating the hero of its salvation to the army, once so proud to acknowledge him as its head. No considerations should stand in the way of this generous action. To refuse to do it will be to testify to the ingratitude of republics. In these days we should remember only Grant the soldier, whose wise bravery, resolute courage and indomitable will, saved the Union from wreck and ruin. The ages develop few men of his stamp, and it is only at the mile-posts of centuries that nations are afforded the opportunity to prove that they are not ungrateful to such defenders.

THE KHARTOUM MASSACRE.

The meager details of the massacre at Khartoum are sickening to the last degree. It is difficult to conceive of human beings committing such atrocities who recognize a God to whom they are accountable. But religious fanaticism is in fact at the root of these barbarities; fanaticism of the same character that has led more civilized races to butcheries and outrages scarcely less revolting. Mr. Sala is reported as saying that England will take a terrible revenge upon the Arabs. Probably not. England will be quite content if she is able to even partially control the Soudanese. She cannot justify any revengeful acts by the outrages committed by the fanatical followers of Mahomet Ahmed. The only revenge possible to her as a representative of civilized nations, is the general oppression of the people in the Soudan, in which the innocent would suffer with the guilty, and which acts would not be in line with her policy of securing the pacification of the territory and its submission to the authority of the Khedive.

It will be little less than calamitous if there is failure on the part of the Legislature to invest the proper authorities with power to provide adequate inland quarantine stations, and enforce quarantine regulations upon the borders of the State, for resistance to the assaults of cholera and yellow fever. Experience has proven that the public may in a very large degree be protected by the wise exercise of power to challenge the passage of those who come from infected outside points. Our State Board of Health should be given ample power for that purpose, and be provided with an emergency fund sufficient to enable that body to make its orders effective. In its recent report the Board refers to the Act of March, 1883, giving it the power to quarantine inland travelers, and appropriating $500 to the use of the Board for that purpose. Small as that sum was, it was of material aid to the Board in the quarantine work in which it was compelled to engage. The Board asks that at least $10,000 be set aside for use in case of need in preventing the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases. It will certainly be granted. It is a request supported by the weightiest of reasons.

When Beecher fails to draw a $50 house for a fifty cent lecture, and that in the city of New York, it may be fairly considered as a flat rebuke to the eccentric genius of an able man who has permitted himself to be used to injure the friends of his political household. The necessity of dismissing the audience must have stung the great preacher to the heart, and he probably realized, for once in his life, the terrible punishment that resides in the people's scorn. Assault would have renewed his popularity, but cold neglect is a terrible blow to such a man.

The Assembly Committee on Hospitals yesterday agreed to report favorably on the bill declaring it to be as lawful to cremate a human dead body as to bury it. If now it were possible for the House to take up the bill and pass it, a good work would be accomplished, and one that, in case of an invasion by yellow fever, might prove of highest sanitary importance to California. But there is small hope of the bill being reached in a calendar four hundred deep with enactments.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

United States Senate.

Washington, February 12th.—The Chair laid before the Senate the House concurrent resolution providing for a joint committee of three members of the House of Representatives and two Senators to notify Grover Cleveland of his election as President of the United States from the 4th of March next, and to notify Thomas A. Hendricks of his election as Vice-President from the same date.

On motion of Garland, it was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Garland said the phraseology of the resolution needed looking at.

The resolutions offered yesterday by Ingalls and Hoar, relating to the electoral count, were, on motion of Hoar, referred without comment to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A resolution offered by Sherman was agreed to, authorizing the President of the Senate to appoint a committee of three Senators to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect.

Van Wyck inquired of the Chair why the bill to forfeit the Texas Pacific land grant had been displaced from its position at the head of the special order, and he said the bill had not been considered by the Senate and asked unanimous consent that the bill be restored to its place among the special orders.

Van Wyck's request for unanimous consent was acceded to and the bill ordered restored to its place among the special orders.

The Chair laid before the Senate unfinished business, being the bill for the repeal of the pre-emption and timber-culture laws.

After a short debate, on motion of Allison, the bill was temporarily laid aside and the army appropriation bill taken up.

The bill was read by sections, and the Senate committee's amendments adopted without debate—except the last one, which strikes out the following provision of the House bill:

Section 2. That Article 94, Section 1342, of the Revised Statutes, be and the same is hereby repealed and amended, so as to read as follows: "Article 94. The proceedings of trial shall be carried on during such hours as the Court-martial shall determine."

After some discussion the bill passed.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Washington, February 12th.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Postoffice appropriation bill.

The new legislation concerning railroad mail compensation was stricken out.

Long offered an amendment providing that any article or item in any newspaper, or other publication, may be marked for observation without an increase of postage. Agreed to.

Several other amendments were offered and adopted, and the committee rose.

Townshend moved that the House take a recess until 8 o'clock, but White of Kentucky made the point of no quorum, and a call of the House was ordered.

During the roll-call, White of Kentucky being absent in one of the cloak-rooms, unanimous consent was asked and given to dispense with further proceedings under the call, and the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

At the evening session not more than two dozen members were present when the House met and proceeded, in Committee of the Whole, to the further consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill.

After a short debate the committee rose and the House took a recess until 10 o'clock this morning.

IMMIGRATION.

THE LEGISLATURE ASKED TO AID THE IMMIGRATION SOCIETIES.

Interesting Meeting Before the Senate Committee—Our Wonderful Resources, Etc.

The Senate Committee on Immigration met in the Senate chamber at 8 o'clock last evening, and was called to order by the Chairman, Senator Langford. By invitation, the officers of the Immigration Association of Northern California and several County Boards were present.

N. D. Rideout, President of the Immigration Association of Northern California, addressed the committee. He said some years since citizens of this State became convinced that it was necessary for her development and prosperity to encourage immigration. For that purpose a State Immigration Society was formed, supported by private means, with headquarters at San Francisco. The northern counties, notably Sacramento, assisted materially. Afterwards it was deemed advisable to do more for the northern portion of the State, hence the organization of the association of which he was President. This association had been busily at work for the past several months collecting facts, figures and data regarding this particular section; the same was now in the hands of the printer, and would soon be ready for distribution. He said the result of their efforts would be an increase of the taxable property of the entire State. Many of the older States in the Union had Immigration Bureaus; they worked well, were of immense value to them, and something of that kind is needed in California. This is an agriculture State; it needs settlers, and should have State aid.

Dr. Latham, Secretary of the Immigration Society of Northern California, said it was hardly worth while for him to enlarge upon the importance and advantages to be derived from immigration. The growth and wealth of all our States depends upon their immigration. California in size is larger than all of the New England States and a few of the Middle thrown in. Her resources have no parallel. The same area in the Eastern States supports a population of 15,000,000, while California is only sparsely settled. If our State was properly developed it could easily support 15,000,000 people. No State in the Union has such resources and climate. To give one an idea of the immense area of California, and the small population in comparison with older States, let us look at some figures. The population of Connecticut to the square mile is 129; Massachusetts, 221; New York, 106; Pennsylvania, 95; Ohio, 55; Indiana, 55; Iowa, 39; Missouri, 25—while California has only 5½. Take out our large commercial cities and it is only about 2¼ to a square mile. This meager population is entirely inadequate for the

DEVELOPMENT OF OUR RESOURCES.

Here we have a winterless climate, in consequence of which it does not cost us half so much for the maintenance of human life. In the Eastern States no outdoor work is done for six months of the year. They are compelled to have warm and more substantial houses and clothing. Considering our climate and advantages, California should be able to support a larger population than can be supported on the same area anywhere east of the Rocky Mountains. New England has a population of over 10,000,000. We have much larger area and vastly superior resources. Any of the unsettled 20,000,000 of acres in our foot-hill regions is better than any land they cultivate. There is a warm belt region running through the foothills that will produce all the cereals, vegetables and fruits, and no country in the world has such a water supply. Away up in the mountain sides on the slate rock and in red soil excellent oranges are cultivated without irrigation. People in the East will not believe us when we tell them that in California oranges, lemons, figs and olives are grown in this State fifteen miles north of the 40th parallel, yet such is the case. It is the farthest point north in the world where semi-tropical fruits are grown with success, or even grown at all. Ours is a migratory people. We are a people ever hungry for the horizon, constantly looking westward for homes. Our population has ever been one of home-seekers. They first crossed the Alleghenies, next settled in the lake basins, peopled the great valley of the Mississippi, crossed the plains, the Rockies and the Sierra Nevadas, and many have found their Eden

ON THE GOLDEN SHORES OF THE PACIFIC.

According to our last census, 7,000,000 of our national population came from Europe and made here their homes. Over 15,000,000 are children born of foreign parents. Their earnings in one year would pay off our national debt of $1,600,000,000. According to the same census, 12,000,000 native born citizens have left their native States and located, as a general rule, farther west. It is this constant endeavor to improve their condition and develop our latent resources that has made ours the first, the richest and the proudest nation on earth. They are still in search of homes, and we can get them headed this way. In the past five years the population of Texas has increased over 500,000. The reason for this unparalleled immigration is that the State has an immigration bureau which informed the immigrant of their resources, climate, productions, etc., and thus held out an inducement to him to try his fortunes in the Lone Star State. In the past five years the population of Colorado has increased 300,000 for precisely the same reason. Why should Colorado improve so much more rapidly than California? Their best lands will not compare with the product of our foothills, and as to climate,

THERE SIMLPY IS NO COMPARISON.

The last time he was in Denver a Coloradoan, in speaking of their climate, said: "We have three seasons here, July, August and winter." Denver, the great city of the plains, in 1870 had a population of only 12,000, and to-day it is over 70,000. Some counties in the State similarly situated to those in our mountains have populations of from 30,000 to 40,000. This healthy condition is owing entirely to the immigration that is induced by the State Immigration Bureau. The increase of population in the past ten years in Oregon has been 93 per cent., Texas 95, Kansas 173, Nebraska 278, Idaho 118, Colorado 388, and California only 54. The percentage in the increase of farms for the past ten years in some of the States was as follows: Florida 129, Minnesota 100, Oregon 114, Colorado 160, Alabama 122, Kansas 163, Nebraska 900, and California only 53. He said El Dorado county offered excellent opportunities for the securing of homes. The soil was exceedingly fertile, and water for irrigation abundant. In that county were 340,000 acres of unappropriated Government land, over one-half of which was susceptible of the highest cultivation. In that county, which was not unlike others similarly situated, all the cereals could be grown without irrigation. In Colorado nothing can be raised without irrigation. The plains are used for grazing purposes only. The census of 1880 shows no State or Territory in the Union where the land holdings are one-half so large as they are in California, where they average 487 acres to a farm. If we can get the immigrants here we will make land so valuable that it will have to be sold to fruit-growers. It will be worth too much money to raise wheat or grow wool on. What the State ought to do is to establish an immigration commission and appropriate means to advertise this country, not only in the East, but to the world, and thus induce immigration. We want to show them that ours is a land without a winter, and thus induce people of means to come among us, build up homes, cultivate our lands, become prosperous, and

ADD PROSPERITY TO THE ENTIRE STATE.

He said he was daily in receipt of letters from all parts of the east and Europe, asking for information. Many of them are from individuals who desire to come here and settle in colonies of fifteen or twenty families each. He received a letter Wednesday from one individual who said he represented forty families who desired to come West. They all had means ranging froms $200 to $10,000 each. It was that class of immigration that was desirable, and such accessions to our population should be encouraged. In their letters they say: "We have heard wonderful stories regarding your climate and productions, and we desire to get rid of grasshoppers and cyclones." Five counties in the southern portion of the State, by judicious advertising of their sections in the East by means of pamphlets, increased in three years their taxable property over $40,000,000. Between the years 1878 and 1883 Los Angeles increased her acreage in vines from 5,850 to 20,000, her wine product from 1,696,000 gallons to 4,000,000, and her orange trees from 103,000 to 526,000. At least two-thirds of this improvement was directly attributable to her immigration. The population of the city of Los Angeles has in the last five years grown from 11,000 to 30,000. We are talking about surplus grain. The foothills, if populated as they should be, would consume our entire grain product. He said three years ago he was back East. People were complaining of the extreme cold. They imagine that the Sacramento valley is as cold as it is in the East. They do not know that while they are snowed in on the 40th parallel, at the same latitude in California the farmer is plowing and putting in his crop. They imagine from what they have heard that the southern portion of the State is a garden of Eden, and that the northern portion is a barren wilderness. They know nothing of the two great valleys of the San Joaquin and Sacramento.

Mr. Rideout said the Association of Northern California embraced fourteen counties; each one has one Director, except Sacramento, which has two. They have written up the resources of the section embracing those counties and are having printed 30,000 copies. They are neat, attractive, contain sixty pages and a neat map. These will be

CIRCULATED ALL OVER THE EAST,

And some will be sent to Europe.

Senator Langford thought they might merge the Immigration Associations with the Labor Bureau.

Will S. Green—The labor bureau is a humbug.

Mr. Rideout—An Immigration Commission would accomplish more good than all the commissions ever created by the State.

Senator Filcher of Placer, who is Chairman of the Placer County Association, said that some years ago some of the enterprising citizens of Humboldt county issued a pamphlet, which set forth its resources, and it bore good fruit. What is true of that county is true of all other sections. The people of the northern portion of the State have entered upon this work for no selfish motive, but for the benefit of the entire State. The citizens interested in these organizations are spending their own time, money and energies in an endeavor to build up their respective sections, adding thereto wealth and conveniences. It is wise and prudent to set forth their interests, and it cannot help but result in increased population, development of our resources and increased wealth. One reason that the southern portion of the State was advertised so extensively in the East in advance of the northern section was that it originally consisted of large Spanish grants, and the owners

COULD WELL AFFORD TO PAY LIBERALLY

Toward any scheme that would bring in settlers who would buy their lands. We have had enough experience in the foothills to know that a small investment will prove profitable. Placer county last year, notwithstanding the decline of values in the northern portion, owing to the shutting down of the hydraulic mines, showed an increase of taxable property of over $1,000,000. This was an increase independent of railroad values, and created a tax of $15,000, $5,000 of which went to the State. This was brought about by the efforts of a few of our citizens. An increased immigration means a lessening of our taxes, better schools and the purposes of life enhanced. Is it not a part of wisdom on the part of the State to assist in this matter? Have a State Immigration Society, give them money to operate with, and then let them render to the State an account of their stewardship. Every dollar so expended will bring back one hundred fold. The appropriation for the New Orleans exhibition was the best thing the Legislature has done or will do this session.

Will. S. Green was the next speaker, and confined his remarks to Colusa county. He said he had been bothering himself so much lately about irrigation that he had water on the brain, and did not feel able to say much upon immigration. He indorsed all that had been said by the other speakers. He said they could raise all the cereals and fruits without irrigation, but with water they could avert failures and increase crops. Without water to irrigate with Colusa could support ten times its present population; with water a hundred times its present population. California, with its waters devoted to irrigation, could support the present population of the United States. Our valleys, divide them into 160-acre farms, and they will support 15,000,000 people. With wise laws on irrigation and immigration and we can support 50,000,000.

Senator Johnson of San Bernardino stated that he thought with proper care oranges could be raised in northern California as well as southern. At Riverside the young trees had to be protected until they were two years old, by wrapping their bodies with tule.

A. S. Hopkins, of Sacramento, made a lengthy speech, giving a history of the immigration societies of the State, and gave a detailed description of their workings. He spoke of the Norris grant, just north of the city, which contains 40,000 acres of the best land in the county, is given up to sheep pasturing, and does not support one individual to a square mile. He was in favor of assessing such ranches so high that they could not be used profitably as sheep pastures. He spoke about the county exhibits at the late State Fair, and said if the State would appropriate $10,000 for such exhibits, $1,000 to the best, and divide the remaining $9,000 among all the others in accordance with merit, he thought every county in the State would enter. Then leave them as permanent exhibits where they can be seen by all tourists, travelers and immigrants, which would at a glance give them an idea of the resources of the different sections. We need and should have legislative help. It will benefit the entire State.

Senator Langford—We may relieve you in the way of printing. We have a State printing house, which can print your pamphlets.

Judge Bush, of Shasta, spoke for upwards of half an hour on the resources of his county and what a large amount of good has been done by a local Immigration Board.

Dr. J. H. Miller, of Redding, also made extended remarks relative to that section. He had been interested in the immigration movement, and said it had resulted in a great benefit to his county. He stated that by the expenditure of a small sum in advertising the resources of Shasta county, the population has increased from 9,700 in 1880 to about 14,000, 700 families of whom had settled during the last year, and the taxable property of the county has increased within two years, according to the Assessor's statement, to $2,611,379.

Senator Langford said he thought a great deal of harm had been done the State by newspapers howling land monopoly.

Senator Filcher was of the opinion that an Immigration Commissioner could be appointed who would be allowed to have all desired information printed at the State printing office. This would relieve the Immigration Commissions of their heaviest expense.

Senator Langford requested Senator Filcher to prepare such a bill, and the meeting adjourned.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

There were eighty-one girls supported at the expense of the city and county in the Magdalen Asylum for the week ending February 7th.

The sentence of Mrs. Laura Wilson, found guilty of selling a white infant to a Chinese charlatan, has been continued by Judge Lawler until Saturday, at her request.

Lorenzo Peri has sued Dominico Cassassa for slander, claiming $10,000 damages. He alleges that defendant, in the presence of fifty persons, referred to him in Italian as an "embezzler, thief, rascal and hog."

A large force of compositors employed in the job office of Francis & Valentine struck on Wednesday morning upon being informed of a reduction of wages upon the work of printing the delinquent tax list.

M. L. Powers, a well-known mining man, was slashed on the left side of the head with a pocket-knife three times early Wednesday morning by Frank McCann, a mining expert, during a quarrel in the office of the What Cheer House, on Sacramento street.

Isaac Levy, one of the best known and most respected merchants of this city, died on Tuesday afternoon at his residence, 617 Green street, after a long and painful illness. Deceased was 63 years of age and a member of the firm of Livingston & Co., wholesale liquor dealers.

One thousand one hundred and twenty-four passengers arrived in this city last month from China, Japan, Australia, Hawaiian islands, Panama, Central America, Mexico and British Columbia, and 1,133 departed. The overland routes brought in 3,756 and carried out 2,242.

The habeas corpus case of Patrick Campbell has been set for next Monday for hearing by Judge Hunt. Campbell was fined $500 for contempt of Court, in the case of Yuba county against the Golden Gate Hydraulic Mining Company. He was ordered by the Superior Court to desist from throwing debris into the Yuba river. He refused to comply with the order, and was arrested in consequence.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION IN AN INSANE ASYLUM.

Eighteen Unfortunates Burned to Death—Heartrending Scenes and Incidents.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DETAILS OF THE HORROR.

Philadelphia, February 12th.—A fire broke out in the insane department of the County Alms-house, West Philadelphia, to-night. The flames spread rapidly, and before the 300 inmates could be released nineteen of them were burned to death. The others were left to roam about the grounds at will, and many of them were picked up by the police throughout the city. The buildings at 11 to-night were still burning, and the other departments are in great danger.

Philadelphia, February 12th.—Eighteen raving maniacs were burned to death in the insane department of Blockley's almshouse, on the west side of the Schuylkill river, to-night, in a conflagration which needed nothing to make it the most horrible disaster of the kind ever known in the history of the city. The fire originated in the wing of the old building of the insane department of Blockley, which fronts towards the Schuylkill river, and directly east of the main building of the almshouse. This wing is 145 feet front and 60 deep, connected on the south with the main building of the old structure of the insane department, which runs south 400 feet to a similar wing to the one in which the disaster occurred. In this north building, where the fire broke out, there were sixty separate cells for violent patients, twenty on each floor. In addition to this, there was a large room on each of the three floors, in which cots for twelve men were placed, all of which were occupied when the fire broke out on the second floor opposite the central cell of the row of separate cells. On the north side of the corridor, which runs from east to west, was the drying-room, heated by steam.

WHERE THE FIRE ORIGINATED.

This room, which was about ten feet square, was directly alongside the middle stairway leading to the floors above and below. Here the flames originated, but from what cause is not known. At the time there were insane patients in each of the twenty cells on these three floors—ten in the large room on the first floor, and twelve in each of the large rooms on the second and third floors. From all accounts to be obtained, it appears pretty certain that the first alarm was given by an insane patient on the first floor of the building. This man, Joseph Nadine, occupied a room adjoining the stairway and drying-room, with about twenty other quiet patients. About ten minutes to 8 o'clock he saw smoke issuing from above the door which opened into the wing in which the cells were situated. He ran to the big iron-grated door fronting on the main corridor of the building, and cried out "Fire!" This fearful sound reached the ears of James Shroeder, an attendant, on the ground floor, who was in his room directly opposite the one from which Nadine had given the alarm.

A WOMAN'S STORY.

Mrs. Umpstead, who has the general charge at night, said it was about 8 o'clock when the alarm reached her. She was in her office, about 200 feet from the drying-room, and at once hurried to the scene. She says that an attempt was made to put out the flames with buckets of water, and at first it was supposed the flames were only burning from the ground floor near the stairway, but in almost an instant it was found that the real point from which the danger came was the second floor, at the top and above the drying-room. She then hastened to get all the patients from the main building, extending back from the east wing

STATEMENT OF AN ATTENDANT.

Attendant Shroeder takes up the thread of the story at this point, and thus relates some of the horrors of the dreadful night: "I do not know who sounded the alarm As soon as I heard Nadine cry out, I rushed to the foot of the stairway, and after a short attempt to check the fire, at once set to work to get out the patients. First I unlocked the door of the room in which Nadine and his companions were, and they ran out at once. By this time the flames were gathering in fury, and dense volumes of smoke ascending into the upper stories. I succeeded in unlocking the doors of all the cells on the first floor; and although with difficulty in some cases, succeeded in getting the inmates out. I had no time to look after them, further than to run them into the yard, for the flames were getting so fierce it was almost impossible to breathe in the now fiercely burning building. The smoke in the upper stories was so thick that breathing was impossible. While I was getting the men out below, attendant Wm. Shrain was doing the same for the inmates on the second floor. I met Hanna, the night watchman, who was also helping, and we went up to the third story, but were driven back by the flames, which had forced their way through the stairway, and were creeping along to the cells of the doomed inmates. We ran around to the other stairway, near the new buildings on the west, and by that time some firemen arrived. All the inmates had been gotten out of the second story, and so there remained about twenty-eight on the third floor—twenty in cells and eight in the large common room in the west end. The unfortunate occupants of the cells were being smothered to death by the smoke and perhaps blistered and burned by the flames. Their cries were heart-rending. Some of them cursed and swore. Others laughed hideously, and others yelled with pain, with such awful cries as would have appalled the boldest heart. The firemen, myself and a patient named Rafferty crawled on our hands and knees to such of the men as we could reach, and dragged out fourteen, eight of them alive, four suffocated to death, and two so horribly burned that they died before we could get them out of the building. We could not see any of the men in the cells, but could hear their horrible cries above the roaring flames, as they came to realize the horrible fate that was in store for them."

THE MAIN BUILDING ATTACKED.

While Shroeder was going through this terribly experience the flames were extending to the main building of the department. The wing in which the victims were being burned alive was wrapped in flames, which were shooting many feet into the air, and illuminating the city for many squares. At half-past 8 an alarm had been struck, and in half an hour a general alarm was sounded. When the firemen arrived the fire was enveloping about one-third of the main building, and burning fiercely. The two plugs in the yard gave but an insufficient supply of water,

HEROIC WORK.

A truck arrived on the scene soon after the first alarm, its ladder was quickly run up to the third floors, to the windows of the cells in which the maniacs were fastened. With axes and hooks the firemen attacked the iron gratings of the cells, and succeeded in taking out seven men, four of them suffocated to death, and three still alive. The last man thus rescued was the notorious "Jim" Burke, who has been in the institution over thirty years. He was brought from the Easton Penitentiary, where he was undergoing a life sentence for murder. He has killed, since he has been in the insane department, a cook and two attendants. All of the inmates of the insane department were rescued safely except those in the third story of the wing in which the fire originated. The total loss of life is eighteen. There is nothing but wild theorizing as to what caused the fire, no facts being known which would justify any statement whatever.

THE FLAMES STILL RAGING.

At 1 o'clock this (Friday) morning the entire group of buildings making up the insane department was in flames, and there was no prospect of saving any of them, although the firemen then had the fire well in hand, and all the other department buildings were safe. The loss to property will amount to about $150,000.

THE UNFORTUNATES PROVIDED FOR.

Philadelphia, February 13th—A. M.—Six hundred and thirty inmates were turned out of the various wards, and were, as far as possible, and as soon as could be, provided for in a secure part of the almshouse Many of them, however, escaped into the city, and wandered about the streets, where some were captured by the police, and either returned to the institution or locked up. The bulk of them were taken to the hospital, and a large number placed in the clinical lecture-room of the hospital. The women were stowed away about the hospital as far as possible, and all were finally cared for.

Nine bodies were discovered and placed in the dead-room.

Dr. Biddle, a member of the Hospital Committee, having charge of the insane department, says there were absolutely no means of subduing the fire. There will be an investigation at once.

PAINFUL RUMOR.

A rumor prevailed at the almshouse grounds late to-night that some forty of the most violent patients were confined on the upper floor, and all perished. This rumor could not be traced to any authentic source, and it is believed by the attendants questioned in reference to it that the patients in the upper floor were all rescued, and will be accounted for in the morning, or as soon as the prevailing confusion and excitement subsides. The buildings were erected in 1830, and were only partially insured.

THE FIRE UNDER CONTROL.

Philadelphia, February 13th—3 A. M.—At 2:30 A. M. the firemen had the fire under control; that is, they had the neighboring buildings protected, and the fire was allowed to spend its fury on the insane department of the building alone.

The First Steamer.

Eds. Record-Union: In the San Francisco *Call* of January 24th I see the request for the name of the first steamer that plied on the Sacramento river, and being a passenger on the occasion of the first trip, I feel myself competent to give the information desired. She was a beautiful steam yacht, bearing the name of Sitka. She was, I believe, presented by the Russian Government to Captain Leadsdolph [Leidesdorff?]. She left San Francisco on the 15th of December, 1847, and arrived at the embarcadero on the Sacramento on the 24th of the same month. Any other information I can give you are welcome to.

Mrs. James Greyson.

Sebastopol, February 6, 1885.

The San Bernardino *Times* says that it is proposed to convert the Hemmet valley, in the San Jacinto range, into a reservoir. The valley is situated at an elevation of some 6,000 feet and has a drainage area of 250 square miles, over which there is a heavy rainfall, which escapes by the San Jacinto river. By building a dam at the mouth of the canyon, all this winter rainfall can be stored for summer use and the San Jacinto plains be irrigated by its means. The dam would be about 100 feet in hight and 150 in length, filling a narrow gorge which drains the valley. It could be erected at an estimated cost of $40,000.

There is talk of organizing a brass band at Dixon, and indignant citizens are loading their shotguns.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Regular meeting of Harmony Lodge, No. 399, K. and L. of H., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at Exempt Firemen's Hall, Eighth street, between J and K, at 7:30 o'clock.
A. C. TUFTS, Protector.
I. P. Eldred, Secretary. fe13-1t*

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, in a small family. Inquire at No. 1021 F street. fe13-1t*

WANTED—A SALESMAN WHO CAN FURnish Horse and Wagon and has about $750 ready money, to travel in country. Address Postoffice Box 228, city. fe13-3t*

TO LET—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for housekeeping. Apply at 1307 Sixth street, between M and N. fe13-3t

A CARD.

CIRCULAR LETTERS HAVE BEEN SENT out soliciting contributions to a proposed loan exhibition to be held at the Crocker Art Gallery, under the auspices and for the benefit of the CALIFORNIA MUSEUM ASSOCIATION. The Committee of Management earnestly request responses from all who received the letters. Even negative replies will enable the committee to determine what is possible in the matter of the exhibition. We are convinced that every household has some article of curious interest, and that the amateur art, mechanical and other workers of the city, and the possessors of relics, models, heir-looms, curious manuscripts, rare fabrics, works of skill, can make the exhibition a success and a source of great interest to the people. We could not address letters to all the people, but we solicit responses, offering to loan articles, from all who may read this request. Safety will be guaranteed on all loans. Address the Secretary, J. R. RAY, 901 K street. fe13-1t

NOTICE.

Thos. Fox, Esq., Manager Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1009 Second street, Sacramento:

Dear Sir—I desire to tender my sincere thanks for the prompt payment of four thousand dollars, being amount of policy held by my deceased husband, P. J. Jurgens, in your company, and in this connection wish to state that your promptness in settling is sufficient evidence of Mr. Jurgens' good judgment when he remarked, "The home company is good enough for me," when approached by agents of other life insurance companies.
ELISABEA M. D. JURGENS.
Sacramento, February 12, 1885. fe13-1t

CARD OF THANKS.

IN APPRECIATION OF THE VERY PROMPT settlement of the policy of $5,000, with Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, held by me on the life of my late husband, and paid to me thirty days after proofs were filed with the company, I take this means of thankfully acknowledging receipt of the above amount.
THERESA KOZMINSKY.
Sacramento, February 9, 1885. fe13-1t

CERTIFICATE OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE CERTIFY THAT WE CONSTITUTE A partnership, transacting the business of Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Cigars and Tobacco, in the city of Sacramento and the city of San Francisco, California. Its principal place of business is the city of Sacramento, California. Its name is "GATTMANN, JACOBS & CO." The full name and respective places of residence of all its members are signed hereto.
JULIUS M. GATTMANN,
Residence Sacramento, California.
LEE JACOBS,
Residence Oakland, California.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Sacramento, } ss.
On this 12th day of FEBRUARY, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, before me, J. C. Tubbs, a Notary Public in and for said county of Sacramento, personally appeared JULIUS M. GATTMANN and LEE JACOBS, personally known to me to be the same persons whose names are subscribed to the said within instrument, now who duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office, the day and year in this certificate first above written.
[SEAL.] J. C. TUBBS, Notary Public.
fe13-4wF

GENERAL NOTICES.

Mrs. P. W. Stevens, Test Medium, is located at No. 1121 Ninth street, between K and L. Seances Tuesday and Friday Evenings. ja20-1m*

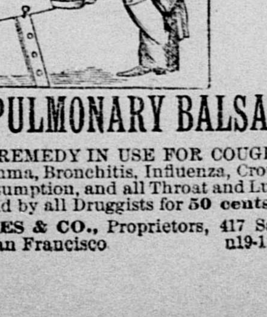
Dr. La Mars' Seminal Pills cure all cases of Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Loss of Mental and Physical Vigor, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions and all disorders caused by Over-indulgence, Indiscretion and Abuse. Dr. La Mars' Pills are no mere Temporary Stimulant, but a completely Restorative Tonic. They build up the whole system, strengthen and restore the sexual organs, and give a new lease of life—with power to enjoy it—to all who experience the blessed benefits of their potent power. Price, $2 50 per bottle. Sent by mail on receipt of price, or by Express, C. O. D. Address all orders, A. McBOYLE & CO., Druggists, San Francisco, P. O. Box 1952. n5-1m

Lundborg's Perfume, Ednia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Marechal Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.
mr8-1y

100,000 HOP ROOTS
FOR SALE CHEAP.
W. R. Strong & Co
fe11-2p1w

MONEY TO LOAN!
ON REAL ESTATE, AT LOW RATE OF interest, by PETER BOHL, No. 325 J street. ja8-1ptf

PAINTS AND OILS.
J. L. CHADDERDON, IMPORTER AND DEALer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Mixed Paints, Artists' and Painters' Materials, Wall Paper, etc. No. 204 K st., Sacramento. jy17-1ptf



HALL'S PULMONARY BALSAM
THE BEST REMEDY IN USE FOR COUGHS, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Incipient Consumption, and all Throat and Lung Troubles. Sold by all Druggists for **50 cents.**
J. R. GATES & CO., Proprietors, 417 Sansome street, San Francisco n19-1p

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
Friday Evening, February 13, 1885.
MAMIE LYONS
GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT!
—ASSISTED BY—
Leading Artists of San Francisco.

In deference to the La Gaiete Club, which had appointed its Complimentary Party, in honor of the Governor and the Members of the Legislature, to take place on Wednesday Evening, the time of the Concert has been changed to Friday Evening Next

Tickets, ... **$1 00**
AT GIRARD'S MUSIC STORE, CORNER SEVENTH AND J STREETS. fe9-

METROPOLITAN THEATER.
A SEASON OF FIVE NIGHTS!
COMMENCING TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17th.
THE FASHIONABLE LOCAL EVENT!
Production on a grand scale, with New and Elegant Costumes, etc., of the Popular Cantata,
"ESTHER;" Beautiful Queen!
(Under the Exclusive Management of J. J. AIKEN, ESQ.)
CAST: Mrs. Dr. Pinkham, Mrs. Godley Smith, Mrs. Hansbrow; Messrs. Sanborn, Beardsley, Fritz and Aiken, with a Powerful Chorus of
100 VOICES!
FINE ORCHESTRA, ELEGANT SCENERY, ETC.
Admission .... **50 and 25 cents.**
BOX OFFICE OPEN MONDAY MORNING. fe11-6t

AUCTIONS.

BELL & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Office, 1002 J street, Sacramento, Cal.
REGULAR SALE DAY FOR STOCK, BUGgies, etc., Saturdays, at 10 o'clock, at Fountain Stables. Real Estate, Outdoor, and House Sales promptly attended to. The Highest Price Paid for all kinds of Household Goods. fe10-tf

SHERBURN & SMITH,
Auctioneers,
NO. 323 K ST., SACRAMENTO.
(NEAR THE POSTOFFCE.)

IN CONNECTION WITH OUR FULL LINE OF
FURNITURE
Crockery and Glassware,
We have, VERY CHEAP, a nice lot of
MAJOLICA PITCHERS,
CUSPADORES,
COMPORTS,
FLOWER POTS, Etc.
Also, Nickel-plated Cuspadores, Silverplated R. B. A1 Table and Teaspoons, Forks and Knives.
Also, Six Dozen Chromos, at $1 75 Each.
Also, a Fine Line of Tapestry, Three-ply and Extra Super Carpets (Cheap).
SHERBURN & SMITH.

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.
Enthusiastic Reception of the Eminent Tragedian.
W. E. Sheridan!
And the Beautiful Actress, MISS
Louise Davenport!
Supported by a Powerful Company.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
Mr. Sheridan's Masterpiece,
LOUIS XI.,
And First Appearance of Henrietta Osborne.
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY,
THE MARBLE HEART.
SATURDAY EVENING,
Positively Last Performance, after careful preparation First time in Sacramento,
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Box Office open from 10 to 5. Seats secured without extra charge.
Our Next Attraction,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17th,
ESTHER, BEAUTIFUL QUEEN.
fe9-6t

SACRAMENTO TIVOLI.
Alexander & Co. .... Proprietors.
NEXT ATTRACTION!
MONDAY EVENING, ... FEBRUARY 9TH,
And during the week, the people's favorite,
Miss Kitty Belmour
In the great Sensational Drama of
THE CHILD STEALER!
Supported by the full strength of the Tivoli Dramatic Company.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
Admission, 25 and 15 cents at all times. d8-1w

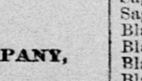
ELITE THEATER.
GREAT ATTRACTIONS
EVERY EVENING!
Don't fail to see them—the best show ever seen in Sacramento. Popular Prices: 25 and 50c. d9-2ptf

THE JORAN TESTIMONIAL!
Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 17, 1885,
—AT—
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH!
LULA, PAULINE AND ELSIE
JORAN!
—ASSISTED BY—
Signor Campobello
The World-renowned Baritone.
Tickets and seats may be had at Houghton's Bookstore, on and after Thursday, February 12, 1885. TICKETS, $1. fe11-td

NOTICE
TO ALL SHOOTERS: THERE WILL BE A Glass Ball Shooting at Live Oak,
Sunday, February 15, 1885.
Entrance fee, $2; free for all; money to be divided into three prizes. Six persons have entered already. The shooting will be from a Rotary Trap; 50 Balls each; Bogardus rules to govern shooting. [fe6-8t*] PARK BROWN.

LION INS. CO. OF LONDON.
WASHINGTON INS. CO. OF Boston.
JOS. WISEMAN, Agent,
No. 405 J street,...[d19-2p1m]...Sacramento.

NOTICE!
ALL CREDITORS OF A. McREA ARE REquested to present their claims forthwith to J. HYMAN, Sutter street, Folsom, Sacramento county, Cal. The estate being ready for distribution, it is necessary that all claims be verified and presented within sixty days from this date, or they will not be considered.
Folsom, January 28, 1885. J. HYMAN,
ja29-2p60t Assignee Estate of Alex. McRea.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.

A. HEYMAN SOLE AGENT, I street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, opposite Court-house. PIANOS TO LET. Pianos sold on installments. fe9-2plm

C. R. PARSONS,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT.
Corner Third and J Streets,
AGENT FOR
UNION INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF SAN FRANCISCO—FIRE AND MARINE.
C. R. PARSONS, Notary Public. jy1-2ptf

DR. G. L. SIMMONS,
No. 212 J Street,.................Sacramento
OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 10, morning. 2 to 4, afternoon. 7 to 8, evening. jy20-2plm

ORDINANCE NO. 12.

Establishing the Rates to be Paid by the County for Job Printing, Stationery, Blank Books, Advertising, Etc., for the year 1885.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Sacramento do ordain as follows: The Board of Supervisors of Sacramento county, State of California, hereby establishes the following prices at which said county shall be supplied with Job Printing, Stationery and Blank Books, and the prices at which County Advertising shall be done, or in excess of which no such supplies or advertising shall be procured, this ordinace being in accordance with Section 23, of Act approved March 14, 1883:

Assessment Rolls, each	$30 00
Deed Books for Assessor's office, each	20 00
Index Book for Assessor's office, each	9 00
Tax Rolls, per quire	4 00
City Map Book, per quire	2 50
County Map Book, per quire	15 00
Military Poll Tax Roll, per quire	2 00
Trust Deed Book (printed), per quire	3 00
Index, same book	9 00
Delinquent Roll Book, per quire	5 00
Marriage License Book, each	6 00
County Warrant Book, 2,000, four on a page, one-half bound, bank note paper	15 00
Mortgage Book, Demy, Ex. R. Bands, per quire	2 50
Index for same, each	9 00
Poll Tax Receipt Books, 50 in each, one-fourth bound, bank note paper, No. in duplicate, each	75
One-quarter Sheet Foolscap Blanks, per 1,000, 12lb paper	4 00
One-half Sheet Foolscap Blanks, per 1,000, 12lb paper	6 00
Full Sheet Foolscap Blanks, per 1,000, 12lb paper	7 00
Road Tax Receipt Books, 25 in each, one-fourth bound	50
County License Books, 25 in book, one-fourth bound	90
One hundred Election Proclamations, 28x42, full sheet	10 00
Seventy-five Tally Sheets, full	12 50
Seventy-five Tally Books	10 00
Seventy-five Tally Sheets, half	9 00
Seventy-five Poll Lists, with oath and instructions	20 00
Forty Return Envelopes	7 00
Forty Ballot Envelopes	5 00
One-fourth Sheet Flat Cap Blanks, per 1,000, 16lb paper	4 50
One-half Sheet Flat Cap Blanks, per 1,000, 16lb paper	7 50
Full Sheet Flat Cap Blanks, per 1,000, 16lb paper	10 00
Letter Heads, per 1,000, 10lb paper	5 50
Letter Heads, per 1,000, 12lb paper	6 50
Note Heads, per 1,000, 6lb paper	4 50
Envelopes, printed, 6 XX, per 1,000	4 50
Envelopes, printed, 6 XXX, per 1,000	4 75
Envelopes, printed, 9 XX, per 1,000	6 00
Envelopes, printed, 10 XX, per 1,000	6 25
Envelopes, printed, 11 XX, per 1,000	7 00
School Warrant Book, 2,000, four on a page, one-fourth bound, bank note paper	15 00
Demy Cash Book, Ex. R. Bands, per quire	1 00
Demy Record Book, Ex. R. Bands, per quire, blank	1 00
Demy Record Book, Ex. R. Bands, per quire, printed	2 50
Index for same, per book	9 00
Fifty Informations, full sheet legal 14lb, printed on three sides	7 50
One hundred Indictments, full sheet legal 14lb, printed on three sides	5 00
One hundred and fifty Commitments, half sheet legal 14lb, printed on two sides	5 00
One Criminal Register, Ex. R. Bands, per quire, printed	2 50
Two hundred Books, 25 pages each, one-fourth bound, news, printed on back	20 00
Twenty-eight Books, 250 pages in each, half bound, No. in triplicate, perforated twice, full sheet 12lb flat letter, ruled and printed	57 50
One thousand, same as above, not bound	5 00
Eighteen quires Warrant Register, medium, Ex. R. Bands, ruled and printed	25 00
Four thousand Assessment Lists, full sheet demy 24lb, printed on four sides, black ink, County Blanks, per 1,000	12 50
Six thousand Assessment Lists, half sheet demy 24lb, printed on two sides, blue ink, per 1,000	7 50
Five hundred Assessment Classifications, blank royal 19x24, ruled and printed, per 100	2 00
Personal Property Receipt Book, 50 in each, one-fourth bound in duplicate, per book	80
Office Book, cap, half bound, ruled and printed, 130 leaves, indexed with leather tip, per book	7 00
Printing Great Register and Supplement in form required by law (about 700 required), price per name	09
Letter Paper, 12lb, per ream	3 60
Note Paper, 6lb, per ream	1 80
Foolscap Paper, 12lb, per ream	3 60
Legal Cap Paper, 14lb, per ream	4 25
Legal Cap Paper, 16lb, per ream	4 80
Transcript Paper, 16lb, per ream	6 00
Envelope Paper, 40lb, per ream	8 00
Envelopes, 9 XX, per 1,000	4 00
Envelopes, 10 XX, per 1,000	4 80
Envelopes, 11 XX, per 1,000	6 00
Envelopes, 6 XX, per 1,000	2 40
Envelopes, 5 XX, per 1,000	2 00
Envelopes, 6 XXX, per 1,000	2 75
Envelopes, 5 XXX, per 1,000	2 40
Arnold's Fluid, quarts, each	50
Mucilage, quarts, best quality	75
Mucilage, 8oz, with brush	50
Morgan's Mucilage Stand, with brush, each	50
Carmine Ink, 4oz., glass stoppers, best quality	50
Faber's Pencils, round, black, per dozen	40
Faber's Pencils, hexagon, per dozen	60
Gillot's 404 Pens, per gross	50
Gillot's 303 Pens, per gross	1 00
Gillot's 332 Pens, per gross	1 50
Gillot's 290 Pens, per gross	4 00
Gillot's 387 Pens, per gross	1 75
Adams' Golden Pen, per gross	75
Rubber Bands, 10, per gross	20
Rubber Bands, 31, per gross	80
Rubber Bands, 32, per gross	90
Rubber Bands, 0 ¼ in., per gross	1 00
Rubber Bands, 00 ¼ in., per gross	1 25
Rubber Bands, 000 ¼ in., per gross	1 50
Rubber Bands, 0000 ¼ in, per gross	1 75
Rubber Bands, 0 ½ in., per gross	2 00
Rubber Bands, 00 ½ in., per gross	2 25
Rubber Bands, 000 ½ in., per gross	2 50
Rubber Bands, 0000 ½ in., per gross	2 75
Large Pen Holders, swell silver tip, per gross	3 00
Faber Ink and Pencil Rubber Eraser, small, each	15
Faber Ink and Pencil Rubber Eraser, mammoth, each	25
Rulers, 15 in., brass edge, each	25
Rulers, 15-in., rubber, each	25
Rulers, 15-in., flexible rubber, each	50
Rodgers' Steel Erasers, ivory, each	50
McGill's Fasteners, R. head, 2, per 100	35
McGill's Fasteners, R. head, 3, per 100	40
McGill's Fasteners, flat head, 2, per 100	30
McGill's Fasteners, flat head, 3, per 100	35
Eyelets, per box	25
Red Tape, ¼ in., per spool	50
Pocket Inkstand, each	25
Portfolios, demy, sheep, each	2 00
Portfolios, medium, sheep, each	2 50
Sagar's Tracing Cloth, 36 in., per yard	50
Sagar's Tracing Cloth, 42 in., per yard	60
Blank Books, cap, half bound, per quire	25
Blank Books, demy, half bound, per quire	60
Blank Books, cap, Ex. R. Bands, per quire	75
Blank Books, demy, Ex. R. Bands, per quire	[illegible]
Blank Books, medium, Ex. R. Bands, per quire	1 50

Signed: L. H. FASSETT, Chairman.
[SEAL.] Attest: W. B. HAMILTON, Clerk.
Adopted by the following vote: Ayes—Steinman, Jackson, Bates, McMullen and Fassett.
fe7-6t