DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.....MARCH 28, 1885

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.*

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER is Sole Agent for this paper in San Francisco and vicinity. He is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, and collect for the same. Rooms 21 and 22, Merchants' Exchange.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 122½ for 4s of 1907; 112 for 4½s; sterling, $4 84@4 86½; 101¼ for 3s; silver bars, 107.

Silver in London, 49 3-16d; consols, 98 5-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 124½; 4½s, 114¾.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 81@81½ cents.

Business in mining stocks at San Francisco is still light, but higher figures were yesterday morning attained for speculative descriptions, such as Best & Belcher, Gould & Curry, Savage, Hale & Norcross, Chollar and Potosi. The Gold Hill stocks were also higher.

A stage was robbed of the treasure box and mails near Cloverdale Thursday night.

The woolen mills at Dayton, W., T., were destroyed by fire yesterday; loss, $30,000.

William Neal, the last of the Ashland murderers, was hanged yesterday in Grayson, Ky., protesting his innocence to the last.

Fire at Rougeville, Mich.: loss, $100,000.

An insane woman at Lakeport, N. Y., who severely wounded herself in an attempt at suicide, charged her husband with trying to kill her.

A widow in Philadelphia has sued her father-in-law for the possession of the remains of her late husband.

The Windsor Hotel, at Randolph, Mass., was badly damaged yesterday by an explosion of dynamite.

A woman in New York, who has been confined in jail nearly a year, for refusing to testify in Court, has been released.

The United States Senate adjourned yesterday until Monday, the President desiring that the final adjournment be postponed until Thursday next.

General Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia, is to be Commissioner of Railroads, and Norman J. Coleman, of St. Louis, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Henry S. Neal, Solicitor of the Treasury, has resigned, and will be succeeded by Alexander McCue, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

A colliery explosion at Trappan, Austrian Silesia, buried forty miners, and one in Moravia killed fifty-six men.

The last British regiment evacuated Korti yesterday.

The coolies among the English at Suakim have struck for higher wages.

In the recent reverse at Dong Dang, in Tonquin, thirteen French officers were killed.

Within the past thirty days business failures, with liabilities amounting to 116,000,000 roubles, have occurred in Moscow, Russia.

Cunningham and Burton, the dynamiters, have been held for trial in London on charges of treason and felony.

Miss Van Zandt refuses to sing any more in Paris.

Sara Bernhardt is refused permission to produce "Theodora" in London.

The rebellion in Menitoba continues to enlarge its proportions.

England has sent Russia a proposal, something in the nature of an ultimatum, and desires an answer not later than Monday next.

The British Government has given an order for 100,000 uniforms.

The Governor of Merv says Russia should seize Herat before England gets the opportunity to fortify it.

Senator Stanford has rented the residence of Minister Pendleton in Washington for the full term of the former.

The great boat race between Hanlan and Beach takes place to-day at Sydney, N. S. W.

A colliery disaster at Lebu, Chile, yesterday, caused the death of 35 miners and the dangerous injury of 13 others.

Several skirmishes have taken place between the forces of San Salvador and Honduras and the armies of Guatemala.

The March meeting of the State Hortienltural Society was held in San Francisco yesterday.

Elb Keisey, one of the original settlers of Utah, died suddenly in Salt Lake yesterday.

The explosion of the boiler of a steamboat at Memphis yesterday killed five men and badly hurt several other persons.

General Grant's testimony in the trial of Fish was read in Court at New York yesterday.

THE BOUNDARY-LINE TROUBLE IN ASIA.

England is making actual preparation for war. We have not believed that a conflict between Russia and the English Empire would occur. Present indications certainly antagonize that view. Still, since all know that neither country desires or is prepared for war, it is reasonable to hold to the view yet, that a conflict will be averted. At this particular juncture, with her Cape colony uneasy, and its relations with its neighbors disturbed; with her army in the Soudan hemmed in by Arab hordes, and daring neither to retreat nor advance; with the policy forced upon her of preventing a successful rebellion upon the Nile, and consequent total loss to her shareholders and guarrantors of Egyptian debt; with a Prime Minister whose whole life-policy has been that of peace, but whose peculiar situation at the head of a mixed Cabinet, and beset by a people divided in sentiment between advance and retreat, submission and war; England has full hands and heavy burdens, and may well shrink from a new conflict, in which the mere trap of war may wrest from her the key to India, and imperil the richest attachment of the Empire. Unquestionably her present active preparation is being carried on more with the intention of impressing the world with a sense of her readiness to do battle, than with any wish for a struggle in arms. England is still the best-armed nation of earth. She is still the fighting nation of the globe. Her supremacy is not what it was in amplitude, but it is still supremacy. In an actual conflict, the reserve force and vigor of the United States of America would soon dispute with her the title, but between England and old powers, she is second to none, not even excepting Germany. The policy of Disraeli has compelled Gladstone most unwillingly to the Egyptian campaign, but in resisting the encroachments of Russia upon India, it is certain that Gladstone very willingly lays aside his peace policy. In that case it is a question of self-defense, before which even the most quakerish doctrines give way. Russia, after strengthening her fortifications in Central Asia, moved troops into an unsettled region, partly upland and partly dry plateau, swept by the hot breath of a burning sun, but capable of great production, and over which the nomadic Turcoman now holds practical sway. It is that territory recently deseribed as wedge-shaped in the RECORD-UNION. It lies between the Heri or Hury and the Murghab or Moorghab rivers, and has Herat, "the key," upon its extreme southern point. Afghanistan claims control over this region, over which Turcoman robbers exercise all the real power visible in the section. Had England not abandoned her railway projects in Afghanistan, she would not have the present difficulty upon her hands. But she did cease work upon the line from her Indian frontier to Kandahar and stayed her progress south of Khojack pass, and thus imperiled her advantage to throw heavy bodies of troops at any time toward the Russian frontier. A peaceful settlement of the boundary-line question between Afghanistan and Turkestan was at one time in progress, through the agency of a Commission appointed by Russia, England and Afghanistan. But, for reasons never fully explained, and probably for which no explanation can be given, the Russian Commissioner delayed action, co-operated but listlessly, and finally the whole scheme fell through. Russia, in fact, did not care to settle the matter. She preferred to await her opportunity to advance her southern outposts and, if possible, control the route to India, and thus hold England at mercy. The gain of eighty miles southward would really bring Russia several hundred miles nearer to India, since it would give her command of the Herat road. England has her northerly Indian outposts in the region of Quetta, near the Afghan's southern border. This is 120 miles from Kandahar in Afghanistan. The Disraeli Government built a railway toward the latter point out of India, but the Gladstone Government stopped its construction when but half-way to Kandahar. In the meantime a Russian railway has been pushing southward and easterly, parallel with the Persian border, from the Caspian toward the region now in dispute, and hence the saying that there is a race for Herat across the waste that separates the Russian coast of the Caspian Sea from the northern line of India. Penjdeh or Punji Deen is in the midst of the disputed wedge-shaped territory, and this is the immediate objective point of the Russian advance. Afghanistan is fortifying Penjdeh and Herat, and England is pledged by treaty and a more forcible reason—self-interest, to uphold the Afghan arms. The real question, therefore, is, Where shall the line be drawn against the southeasterly advance of Russia? England would place it about forty miles north of Penjdeh and at right angles to Moorghab river, which connects Penjdeh and Merv or Mervusha Jehan. She would have it extend from there directly east, bearing north but little, to the Amoo or Jinoon river, and south of west slightly to the eastern boundary of Persia. Russia would fix the line she must respect as far southward as she possibly can. To the understanding of these positions a dilligent study of the map will contribute and tend to simplify the accounts of the struggles of two great nations, the one to shear the other of power by close approach to her Indian possessions, and the other to keep the ambitious nation as far away from the pastures as possible. Diplomatic skill can bring about a settlement of the question at issue, and we believe it will, but in the meantime preparations for war will probably go on. We at this distant point have only good to anticipate from any conflict of arms. What paralyzes industry, checks agriculture and brings the spindle to a standstill abroad, increases the demand for our products. It is cold-blooded speculation, but a natural and inevitable one. As to the outcome of a war, should it be declared between Russia and England, there would seem to be little doubt. England, with her Indian provincial strength, and the Afghan support, must prove too formidable a foe for Russia. The latter will be forced to operate from a distant base of supplies, some 500 miles. England and Afghanistan will be upon their own ground, with as near a base as they choose to make. True, the railway from the Caspian will greatly facilitate Russian operations, but it will remain that the Russians must be aggressive, move troops and transport supplies long distances, and conduct the campaign as one of conquest, while the English will have the advantage of the defensive position and operations in a country friendly to it, and for the nominal independency of which it is contending. It can reach the scene of action more rapidly than can Russia, since its gap of non-rail route is less, and its facilities for transportation from India very much more effective than those of Russia from beyond the Caspian.

THE LAW'S DELAY.

Some time ago we referred to the essay of Judge McFarland in which he pointed out the injustice of our present system of new trials, and how it works the defeat of rights, and brings the methods of the law into contempt. Now comes Chief Justice T. F. Hargis, in the *North American Review*, and treats of "The Law's Delay." It is a subject that has been prolific of broad and long extended debate. No one contends now that our processes to reach final judgment are speedy, or that they do not in many cases defeat the ends of substantial justice by reason of their lingering methods. It is an admitted evil, and the only questions unsettled regarding it are, what is the cause of the law's delay, and what the remedy? Chief Justice Hargis believes the principle source of delay to be the law's defects that originate in venality, neglect, or incapacity of legislators. Beyond question this is the bottom truth; the law's delay is to be laid at the door of the lawmaker. But why does the source give such results? The essayist replies, because his venality, neglect and incapacity spring from his election by the ignorance, corruption or partisanship of a class of suffragists who too often hold the balance of power in elections. An eminently sound conclusion; and it follows that back of this evil is the incapacity and indifference of the voter, who surrenders to the boss element, and to the rabid partisanship the heritage that American citizenship bequeaths. Intelligence and courage at the ballot-box, therefore, are the remedies for all the ills that arise from the law's delays. But these have a substructure into which like elements must enter. The ballot is handicapped by party. There always has been and always will be party. When venality and bossism and the barter and sale of offices and influences rule in both or all parties, the voter, however intelligent and brave, can do nothing at the ballot-box. His courage and intelligence must, therefore, be first manifest in the party. Its organization must be controlled by intelligent and brave public spirit, or else the ballot-box will be but an act in a farce. If, as Justice Hargis says, the voter, holding the jewel of modern civil liberty in his hands, casts it in the dust, there is no remedy for any ill. He must exercise the unit of the only arbitrary power given to a people with thoughtfulness, freedom, intelligence and solemn regard for the high trust with which he is invested. It follows that illiteracy must give place to knowledge, indifference to action, and patriotism supplant partisanship control and boss domination. The essayist believes that the radical remedy will be found in establishment of a voting qualification measured by educational ability. In this he may not have the concurrence of a majority of the people. Human rights and human freedom would, it will be claimed, under an educational qualification be put in peril because of lack of ability to read or write, for instance. To set up such a rule would be to create an aristocracy of intelligence say opponents. But we may well reply to this, that such an aristocracy is not dangerous to a free people, while as a matter of fact, no such class distinction could be permanent, since in a brief time all illiterates would be stimulated out of their condition and educational influences would be exerted to prevent future illiteracy of any great extent. With wiser and braver voting in the primary we should have wiser and braver nominating, better selections at the polls, fearless and non-trading representatives in the Legislature and the best possible laws, as the result of their deliberations. "With a people," says the essayist, to return to his text for a moment, "educated in letters, and in the laws of trade and commerce, self-interest, observation, and intelligence would demand better statesmanship and more useful and practical legislation." This is a self-evident proposition and practically concludes the subject, since the cause of ill being discovered and the disclosure of the remedy made, its application becomes only a question of detail as to methods. But the blessings of educational suffrage not being ours, there is some profit to be reaped in considering the character of the ills under which we labor. In the consideration of these we shall accompany Justice Hargis in a future article.

THAT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The San Francisco *Alta* says: "If Sacramento secures the splendid Crocker Art Gallery by complying with the not difficult terms of the gift, she will have something to be proud of. There is not another city the size of Sacramento in the United States that has such a hall of art, and no city of any class has a superior one. Sacramento's glory will be unique. With such inducements, it is not to be believed that the $100,000 which must be raised to secure the gift, will be lacking, and if it is raised without difficulty, Sacramento will have another justifiable cause of pride, in contrasting this achievement with the failure of the great city of New York to raise $250,000 for the pedestal of the Bartholdi statue."

The sum to be raised, as our contemporary indicates, is not really so large as it seems. Fully half that amount has been spent in this city the past winter for non-necessaries, and the community has not felt it. Among 25,000 people it is not a great sum. We should raise it. We can do so; more than an eighth is already pledged. But we know that all men are not public-spirited, and that some will fail to see how directly beneficial the investment will be, and others are not solicitous to do good to their community. The investment will return to us in esteem abroad, in trade, in enhanced values, in the desirability of the city as a home, in the permanency of the place, in the advantages it will give our children and schools, in the attractiveness it will add to Sacramento in the eyes of strangers. There are citizens who were once of us and among us and fared well here, who will watch our effort closely, and if we are true to ourselves and manifest a broad public spirit, it is fair to assume that these and others will be moved to endow the institution further in order to broaden its scope and extend its influence, for those are helped who help themselves, always. It is a scheme with a very practical as well as an artistic side. It will, in gathering a museum of our products, soils, etc., be a permanent exhibition for the information of intending settlers. Its artistic side will address itself to those who desire their children to avail of such advantages for culture, while to every citizen it will be a pride and a pleasure to have an institution where he and his guest may go for healthful rest from the toil of day and examine not only the works beautiful, but the works instructive, satisfying and representative of discovery, art, science, and the advances in mechanics and agriculture. With such a theme the canvassing committee should be able to preach sermons to this people full of convincing reason.

ECONOMICS AND PRACTICAL BUSINESS.

In a recent paper by Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, Ph. D., on the character and discipline of political economy (*Popular Science Monthly*), that trenchant logician assails vigorously the common and injurious belief so widespread among business men actively engaged in commerce, that economists are mere "doctrinaires," who move in an atmosphere above the plane of everyday work and uncongenial to it. In doing this, Mr. Laughlin does a good and a needed work. The idea is altogether too prevalent that to be thoughtful upon economic topics is to be bookish. The truth is, as the essayist points out, that the bookish, or literary economist, is of no real value. He is like an engine without motive power; a fine piece of machinery without application or ability to work. The everyday work of the business man should and does qualify him, not only for the study of economics, but it enables him to make practical applications, and thus doubly enhance the value of his "book-study." "But," Laughlin remarks, "mere money-making does not make one logical. It is as if one should demand that every scientific physicist or chemist should have first put his knowledge into practice by inventing some application of electricity, or a patent medicine, before he is competent to impart the principles of his science to others. The contempt of the practical world for (so called) 'doctrinaires,' is as great a mistake as for the speculative writers to set themselves above the men of affairs. As in most things, the correct position lies somewhere between. If an economist is an abstract thinker, and nothing else—unable to verify his deductions—then he justly merits contempt; but in that case he is not a properly equiped man. * * * * On the other hand, it is common to see merchants or manufacturers showing great energy in studying and writing upon economic subjects, who, so long as they confine themselves to the range of facts within the limits of their own horizon, make most valuable and effective contributions to the verification of principles; but when, without accuracy, logical power or a grasp upon governing principles, they begin to generalize upon their limited data, they are very apt to be less effective and useful than they are dogmatic. He only is truly an economist who, eagerly studious of facts not in one occupation or place only, but in as many as possible, applies scientific processes to his investigation, and produces that which becomes the world's truth, the property of men of all times, not the petty sum of thought which has grasped only a small fraction of the facts. In other words, when a wide-awake man goes to books he really goes to get the experience of the best observers of all countries with which to correct himself against false and narrow inferences drawn from his own limited experience."

A FEW years ago there was a great craze among fat people over the Bunting system of reducing obesity. It consisted in refraining from all food containing starch, sugar or fat. In announcement this may appear easy enough to do; in practice it is exceedingly difficult. Subsequently there came to the front the German system, which allowed fat to be used, but forbade sugar and starch. This was a modification of considerable importance, especially for those living in cold climates. Later the Munich system became popular, which provided that the patient should dress in woolen clothes, and sleep between flannel blankets only. It is not believed now that this system is any thing more than speculative, and it certainly does not fortify itself by any positive reasoning. The latest Buntingism is known as the Schweninger system which fixes rigidly upon an interval of two hours between eating and drinking. It is the least sensible of all the systems for reduction of weight. But in one sense it is wise advice, since for digestive reasons we should not drink while eating. The Americans, of all people in the world claiming to be civilized, wash down their food, and of course weaken the gastric glands, for they are not called into exercise in the secretion and discharge of their necessary fluids.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette*, which is seldom mistaken in its political judgment of men in power, sees in the attitude of President Cleveland a strong and sincere disposition to enforce the principles of the civil service reform, while Vice-President Hendricks is bitterly opposed to the whole theory and practice of the civil service rules. "In other words, while Cleveland proposed to make changes in office a question of official merit and demerit, Hendricks proposed to revive the Jacksonian system of spoils in the most violent and aggressive form. It follows, as a matter of course, where such strongly opposed policies are advocated there must be, sooner or later, a sharp conflict between their respective advocates." We confess that the state of the political atmosphere does give warrant for the conclusion that an open rupture between the President and the spoils Democracy is imminent. If it comes about Vice-President Hendricks will certainly be found upon the spoils side of the fence and leading that faction, which believes, or assumes to believe, that office is the reward of partisans, and created for that express purpose, while competency in the public service is a secondary matter.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: "The spectacle of the Missouri delegation fighting among themselves about the appointments for this State, while edifying in the extreme, is profitable also as illustrating the total lack of harmony among the various Democratic delegations to Congress." Then California is not alone in presenting the regular spectacle of two contending factions at Washington, each denouncing the other as Democratic frauds.

CONTEMPORARY EXPRESSION.

CALIFORNIA did no more with greenbacks than to divest them of the sophistry which surrounded them at the East. They were accepted at their market value—that is to say, if they were only worth 40 cents on the dollar, only 40 cents worth of property was given in return.—[S. F. Bulletin in reply to the *Nation* on California Financial Teachings.

Is it a fact that the mob of office-seekers, and the rings and bosses in the several States who want the offices in order to run the party, are all or chief of the Democratic party which elected Mr. Cleveland? Is there not behind and aloof from these a much larger number of Democrats who look on this raid of the fierce horde with fear and trembling; who see rings and bosses trying to seize the offices in order to fasten their rule upon the party, and to thrust out of its counsels all who dare to have manhood or high views of Government.—[Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

WHEN Cleveland was elected the Democratic office hunters at once rushed to the conclusion that the measure of time referred to by the Governor of North Carolina in a conversation with the Governor of South Carolina, as elapsing between drinks had at last been conclusively determined.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

IT is a hard case for a sugar-maker when the selling price is so low that he cannot afford to buy glurose to mix with his sugar.—[New Orleans Picayune.

BETWEEN chicory, scorched peas and poison, the average coffee-drinker leads a hard life.—[Boston Globe.

IT cannot be permitted that men who have died to the United States to save their necks shall set up their lawless tribunals and doom and do to death those who have incurred their displeasure.—[Philadelphia Record.

WITH a navy that is the laughing-stock of the world, we are in a nice fix to be stepping on people's coal-tails and hunting up a fight and entangling ourselves in the affairs of a country with which we have no trade, and have not had any since the importation of our Ethiopian fellow-citizens ceased to be profitable commercially.—[Washington Sunday Herald.

THE "copperas-breeches, one-gallus fellows" are more powerful at the ballot-box than the farmers who have sheep to protect. In many districts a vote for a dog-law would be equivalent to political death.—[Nashville American.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The "Popular Science Monthly" (D. Appleton & Co., New York,) presents a large number of papers rich in scientific and philosophical interest. Among the leading essays are W. R. Benedit's "Nervous System and Consciousness;" Dr. Pettenkofer's third article on "Cholera Propagation;" George Ile's paper on "Fire Insurance;" Count D'Alviella's "Religious Value of the Unknowable." Gorham D. Williams has a valuable paper of a very practical character on "Liquor Legislation," and F. A. Fernald one on "Aristotle as a Zoologist." The opening paper is by J. Lawrence Laughlin, Ph. D., upon "The Character and Discipline of Political Economy;" Williams continues his article on "Cookery;" Allen Prindle treats of "Agiculture," and Charles Morris on the "Structure and Division of the Organic Cell."

The "Century" for April (Century Publication Company, New York), is at hand. It is a superb number, both in text and illustration. Among the especially noticeable articles, rich with spirited engravings, are "New Orleans before the Capture," by George W. Cable, and the "Opening of the Lower Mississippi," by Admiral Porter. Henry W. Grady replies to Mr. Cable on the Southern reconstruction question, and with a dignified vigor that will command respect. Edward Eggleston has an exceedingly interesting and brilliantly illustrated article on "The Colonists at Home." "From Puget Sound to the Upper Columbia" is a paper by Eugene V. Smalley, and fully illustrated, as is also the paper entitled "A Florentine Mosaic," by W. D. Howells. The departments are as fall as usual.

From the publication company, 30 Lafayette Place, New York, we have the "North American Review" for April. The following are the papers of the number: "A Study of Prison Management," by Charles Dudley Warner; "The Law's Delay," by Chief Justice T. F. Hargis; "Free Thought in America," by Robert Buchanan; "Characteristics of Persian Poetry," by Ainsworth R. Spofford; "The Agricultural Crisis in England," by William E. Bear; "How to Reform English Spelling," by Professor T. W. Hunt; "The Army of the Discontented," by T. V. Powderly." A new department under the title "Comments," opens the door for brief criticisms and comments on papers published, and is proving a very agreeable and useful department.

The souvenirs for Easter are numerous, and many are very fine. Among the most elegant of the season is the poem "Easter Bells," beautifully presented on heavy card leaves, with silver lined corners decorated with white lillies, and satin fringe edged. Published by White, Stokes & Allen, N. Y., and sold by C. S. Houghton, Sacramento, $1 50. Also by the same publishers, a beautiful birthday souvenir, entitled "Birthday Flowers." It is of the same character, with several birthday poems elegantly illustrated, and inclosed with gilt and bronze covers, with floral decorations and scarlet satin fringe. Sold by C. A. Sawtelle, Sacramento; $1 50.

The "Magazine of Art" for April (Cassell & Co., N. Y.,) gives as its frontispiece a study of drapery from a drawing made for this magazine by Albert Moore. The cuts and descriptions of five of the older London churches is presented by W. J. Loftie. "Fashions in Waists," at various periods, is an interesting and amusing article. The descriptions furnish the facts and the illustrations enable a full comprehension of the utterness of various extremes in styles described.

"The Ladies' Floral Cabinet" for March (published at 22 Vesey street, New York,) furnishes numberless valuable suggestions for floral decorations about the home and concerning the spring work among flowers. Other matters presented are suggested by the tillers, as, "The Vegetable Garden the Best Acre of the Farm;" "The Front Yard of Long Ago;" "A Chapter on Plagues;" "Eastern Gifts;" "Spring Fashions," etc.

Rose Terry Cooke addresses the young people in "The Wide Awake," April number, through a story entitled "Polly and Dolly." "Footprints in the Snow" is another pretty story, complete in this number, and from the pen of Charlotte S. Fursdon. "Japs" furnishes the theme for Ellen Olney Kirk to tell an interesting and amusing story which has a dog hero in it. [D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.]

"Cassell's Family Magazine" (Cassell & Co., New York and London,) is at hand for April. It is especially bright and cheerful, and has all the charm of spring about it. It is freely illustrated, and the text is varied and full of interest. "The Wild Birds of London," "Bugle Calls," "The Body's Invisible Enemies," "Nathaniel Hawthorne and His Wife," are among the leading papers.

Three pieces of music are given in the "Musical Herald" for March—"Wiegenlied," by Stephen Heller (instrumental); "Sweet Spring Is Near," song by Franz Abt, and anthem, "Oh, Praise the Lord," by W. F. Sherwin. The number also contains many articles which will interest musicians and music students. "Musical Herald" Company, Boston.

"Stand by Your Master, Jack," is the name of a new song with chorus, by George Arlington, and published by Charles D. Blake & Co., Boston. The same publishers have also just issued another song and chorus by Maude Beverley, entitled "Mother's Last Request."

"The Sixteenth Amendment" is the name of a new prohibition paper published at Buffalo, New York, W. H. H. Bartram, editor.

MERCHANDISE REPORT.

The following freight passed Ogden March 27th:

For Sacramento—Hall, Luhrs & Co., 50 boxes candles; Stanton, Thompson & Co., 23 bundles and 1 box rake teeth; A. Dennery & Co., 2 boxes looking-glass, 2 boxes and 11 barrels tumblers; Waterhouse & Lester, 2 boxes hardware, 23 boxes dashboards; A. A. Van Voorhies & Co., 2 cases hardware; Kirk, Geary & Co., 1 box cosmetics; Weinstock & Lubin, 9 boxes soap, 2 cases hats; Grangers' Business Association, 10 boxes rollers; John T. Stoll, 3 cases hardware, 1 case saddlery; Baker & Hamilton, 50 bundles rakes; Mebius & Co., 1 case cigarettes; Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, 5 boxes and 4 packages granite ware.

For Stockton—Grangers' Union, 10 boxes rollers, 2 barrels hinges, 12 boxes nails, 3 barrels pulleys, 6 bellows, 2 boxes wringers, 1 bundle cards, 4 boxes castings, 3 boxes hardware, 8 boxes scythes; J. T. Hickenbotham, 4 bundles shafts, 1 box dashboards; Austin Bros., 5 cases saws; H. T. Dorrance, 3 boxes harness; D. Houser, 4 barrels iron; Southworth & Grattan, 2 barrels iron.

For Marysville—Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 2 bales leather belting; B. F. Gilman, 2 cases books; White, Cooley & Co., 1 package iron, 2 boxes pans, 10 boxes rollers; W. L. Lawrence, 1 buggy and fixtures.

For Red Bluff—M. Manesse, 1 bundle hose.

For Woodland—L. Dietz, 1 box harness.

For Oroville—J. C. Gray, 1 box hardware, 1 box and 2 bundles scythes, 1 bundle hooks, 2 bundles forks, 1 bundle hoes, 2 bundles rakes, 1 bundle handles, 1 box scythe stones, 1 box stamped ware.

HORTICULTURAL DIRECTORS.—The Governor has made the following appointments of members of the State Board of Horticulture: N. R. Peck, of Ophir, Placer county, for the El Dorado District, which includes the counties of El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mariposa, Placer, Nevada, Yuba, Sierra, Plumas, Lassen, Modoc, Alpine, Mono and Inyo; A. F. Coronel, Los Angeles, for the Los Angeles District, including the counties of Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, San Diego and San Bernardino; William M. Boggs, Napa, for the Napa District, including the counties of Napa, Solano and Contra Costa; General M. G. Vallejo, for the Sonoma District, which includes the counties of Sonoma, Marin, Lake, Mendocino, Humboldt, Del Norte, Trinity and Siskiyou.

During the three months of 1885 thirty buildings have been erected in the town of Woodland, at an aggregate cost of $72,100; and in Yolo county, outside of that city, sixteen buildings were constructed, costing $30,500, making the total value of improvements in the county $102,600. To this may be added $25,650 estimated value of small buildings, costing less than $1,000 each, and of the cost of improvements to old structures.

CHANGED DAILY FOR THE RED HOUSE.

TO-DAY

Our Special Values!

A glance at our prices will convince you that they cannot be equaled:

Striped, Flowered Buntings, at 8 cents.
Dress Plaids, at 10 cents.
"Princess" Worsted Suitings, in Flowered and Figured—new designs—(Navy Blue, Brown, Drab, Old Gold), at 12½ cents.
"A la Glacie!"—Spring Styles in Dress Goods (very latest), 20 cents per yard.
Summer Prints, 4½ cents per yard.
Fancy Shirtings, 5½ cents per yard.
Yard-wide White Muslin, 6 and 7 cents per yard.
White Corded and Check Piques, 6 cents per yard.
Best Quality Ginghams, 12 yards for $1.
Ladies' Chemises (lace and embroidered trimmed), 35 cents.
Ladies' All Embroideries (standing collars), 15 cents.
Fine Values in Misses' and Ladies' Hosiery.
Ladies' Satin Parasols (in Blue, Black, Scarlet, Garnet, Drab and Ecru), $1 75.
Extra Quality Jersey Jackets (wool), $1.
Ladies' Hats (chenille trimmed), 45 cents.
Sun Hats, 10 cents to 50 cents.
Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, 12½ cents.

Lace Tidies at Half Price!

Three Hundred Lace Tidies (sample goods). Price, 5 cents to 50 cents.
Large size Bedshams, $1 50.

FURNISHING GOODS!

Boys' Unlaundried White Shirts; reinforced fronts; the best muslin, 55 cents.
Odd Lot of Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 25 cents and upwards.
Boys' Heavy Calf Shoes, $1.
Children's Best Calf Laced Shoes; sizes, 1 to 5, $1 25.
Children's Button Calf Shoes; sizes, 7 to 10, $1.
Odd Lot Children's Shoes, kid and goat; sizes, 4 to 7; 50 cents.
Ladies' Four-strap Kid Sandals, $1 25.
Misses' Strap Sandal; sizes, 11 to 2, 75 cents.
Small Lot of Ladies' French Kid Shoes; sizes, 2, 2½ and 3; $1 85.
Odd Lots in Gents' Clothing, at Half Price.

25 CASES MEN'S AND BOYS'

STRAW HATS!

RECEIVED TO-DAY FROM NEW YORK.

All the Summer Styles Are Now in Stock.

C. H. GILMAN,
PROPRIETOR

RED HOUSE,

Nos. 714 and 716 J street, and 713 and 715 Oak Avenue, Sacramento.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES

$8 90. No. 7 Vista Cook Stove. $8 90.

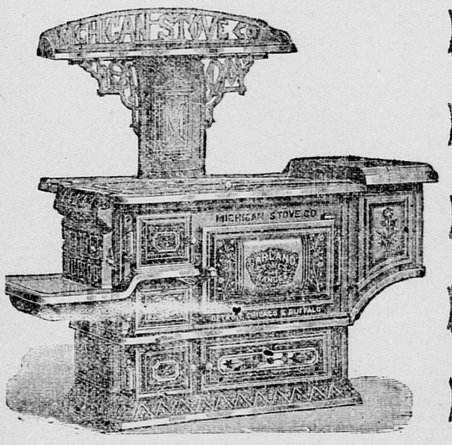
We have just received 138 BUCK'S NEW PATENT STOVES, and offer them for sale at $8 90. Has there ever before on this coast such an offer been made? A No. 7 COOKING STOVE, first-class in every respect, for $8 90. Now is the time to buy. Send on your order for we have already sold quite a number of them.

WE HAVE ALSO JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF OUR

IMPROVED

"GARLAND" RANGES!

As the Cut below shows they are something very extra



☞ The above RANGE, as shown with fancy base and high shelf, surpasses anything of the kind yet made. The most notable improvement in this NEW SERIES OF "GARLAND" RANGES is: First, the Fire Back, which is made in three pieces, and will weigh fully 12 pounds, and we will warrant it to last seven years. Again, the Flues are made almost double the width of any other RANGE, thereby doing away with the complaint of poor draft, so often found in most all other RANGES. The Covers, also, are made with double centers—this prevents them from ever cracking, and many other improvements we could mention. But enough; buy no other but the "GARLAND," if you want the very best RANGE in market.

We are expecting every day a fine lot of ICE BOXES and REFRIGERATORS. Also, a great number of ICE CREAM FREEZERS, from $2 50 up.
HAMMOCKS of all grades in stock, from $1 up.
Several Thousand Feet of RUBBER HOSE, at 8 cents per foot.
BEAUTIFUL MARBLEIZED MANTELS, of all shades and designs, from $35 up.
ELEGANT COLORED TEA SETS (of 44 pieces), at $4 50.
IRONSTONE CHINA DINNER SETS (of 125 pieces), at $11 25.

☞ We are bound to be the LEADING HOUSE IN OUR LINE ON THE COAST, and at all times SELL AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES. Send for our PRICE LIST, which is now ready.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.,

502 and 504 J street, and 1009 Fifth street.