DAILY RECORD-UNION

TUESDAY.....APRIL 7, 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 121¾ for 4s of 1907; 112½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 84@4 86½; 101¼ for 3s; silver bars, 103¾.

Silver in London, 49 3-16d; consols, 98 5-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 124¾; 4½s, 114¾.

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

There was increased activity in the San Francisco Stock Boards yesterday morning, and some of the Comstocks showed a marked advance over Saturday's prices. Hale & Norcross ran up to $7 62½, and closed at $7 25. The other stocks were irregular.

Ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen is lying at the point of death in Newark, N. J.

When the men en route arrive on the Isthmus the United States will have 1,200 soldiers and 100 officers at that point.

England is dissatisfied with Russia's answer regarding the Afghan frontier question, and has ordered the Indian Government to actively continue preparations for war.

A religious riot at Larnica, Island of Cyprus, compelled the interference of the police.

M. Brisson has succeeded in forming a new French Cabinet including M. de Freycinet and General Campignon.

The Easter volunteer review at Brighton, Eng., was curtailed yesterday owing to a heavy rainstorm.

During February the Union Pacific Railroad Company earned $1,563,000, while the running expenses were $1,183,000.

General Wolseley has arrived at Wady Halfa.

In the recent engagement between the forces of General Graham and Osman Digna, the latter's son was shot.

The heat grows worse in the Soudan, and the British sick list is increasing largely.

The ninth annual session of the Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., convenes in San Francisco to-day.

The right of Representative Hesley to a seat in Congress is being investigated.

Charles W. Durant, the Chicago millionaire who was recently adjudged insane, is dead.

Henry D. Green, a wealthy citizen of Portland, Or., died suddenly in New York Sunday.

Three young men were drowned in the Columbia river near Vancouver, W. T., Sunday.

The annual convention of the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association is in session at Cheyenne.

The charges of corruption in connection with the Senatorial election in Colorado, have been found to be baseless.

During March fires caused a loss of $9,000,000 in the United States and Canada.

A destructive fire occurred yesterday in Maryville, Tenn.

For stealing horses, George Turner and E. H. Ashley were sentenced at Merced yesterday to five and four years in the State Prison, respectively.

The striking quarrymen at Joliet, Ill., have become disorderly, and are making trouble.

The annual Conference of the Mormon Church closed its session at Logan, Utah, yesterday.

James Sullivan (Dem.) was elected Mayor of Helena, Mont., yesterday.

Colonel William H. Birchard, Inspector of Timber for Colorado under the Interior Department, died in Tucson, A. T., yesterday, of delirium tremens.

The Postmaster at Rome, N. Y., has been suspended by order of the President, and another person appointed to the position.

Sarah Althea Hill was taken to jail last night in San Francisco by a United States Marshal, under orders of Judge Sawyer, of the United States Circuit Court.

At the city election in Columbus, O., yesterday, the Republican candidates were elected by increased majorities.

Ten miners were entombed at Shenandoah, Pa., yesterday, by a cave in a coal mine.

All sparring theaters are now prohibited in Philadelphia, and skating rinks are under police surveillance.

A State election took place in Michigan yesterday, a very light vote was polled, and the Democrats were victorious.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE NEWS REPORTERS.

If the statements of the attending physicians are to be read between the lines, it is clear that notwithstanding the improved condition of General Grant, they have little if any hope of his ultimate recovery. The total absence of encouraging words, the failure to even express belief in a possible permanent change for the better, indicates their belief that recovery is impossible, and death liable to occur at any hour. In one respect the lingering illness of the General is not cause for regret, for it gives to him the opportunity to learn the true place he fills in the hearts of the people. It is evident that this knowledge is a great solace to him, smooths the rough passage to the inevitable and fast approaching end, and compensates largely for the physical suffering he endures. While the nation holds the hands of its great chieftain and pityingly notes his decline, there are those who offend the sensibilities and shock all decent people by speculations concerning the after death hours. For instance, dispatches have been sent across the continent stating how many days after death will elapse before the funeral will take place; where the General will be buried; what ceremonies will be observed, and other equally offensively and ghoulish data. The demands of ordinary respect for the family of General Grant; the requirements of common decency, to say nothing of the tender regard due to a sick man, should stay the hands that indite such "enterprising" news. It is bad enough, goodness knows, to print the obituary of the General prior to his death, as was done by our evening contemporary, and to divert attention from which, it chattered in reply to criticism about the "history" of the General's achievements—a totally distinct matter—but it is infinitely worse to do as the Associated Press reporters have done, and give the details of preparations for the funeral ceremonies of a man who still lives. It is certain that these "enterprising" newsgatherers do not gain their information from members of General Grant's family, for self-respecting Americans do not put the undertaker's tape measure upon a living body, nor arrange for the burial of a loved one while yet the breath of life lingers in the frame. The news men evolve such alleged "facts" from their speculative fancies. Their employers should have the decency to reject the offensive paragraphs, and read the "enterprising" bohemians a lesson.

SOMEBODY'S BLUNDER.

The expectation that Sacramento's Federal building would be put up this year or the next is doomed. We shall not have the building sooner than 1888 or 1889. The reason is that somebody has blundered. The Act appropriating the money and authorizing the construction of the building was approved by the President February 28th. The bill was passed by Congress a good many days prior to that, nearly a month, indeed, before our Legislature adjourned on the 11th of March. Our delegation then in Congress should have known, in fact it does them discredit to assume that they did not know, that before the building could be erected, or a dollar expended in that direction, an Act of the Legislature of California was necessary, ceding exclusive jurisdiction over the site that should be selected, and the building to be erected thereon, to the Government of the United States, with the reservation of the right to enter to serve criminal or civil process of the State. Had our representatives been diligent in duty-doing they would have given us notice of what was required, and the necessary Act would have been passed. The delegation failed, also, to inform the Sacramento authorities that it was expected they should send on names of citizens from whom Commissioners could be selected to locate the building, and the first news received of that requirement was through the Associated Press news dispatches. It is very annoying that these blunders have been committed, and we do not see how the Congressmen from California, who urged the passage of the bill, can explain satisfactorily this neglect. They cannot say we should have known the law, for the fact that it is the law is a new fact to this people. The proviso in the bill could not be known to California prior to the receipt of a copy of the bill, and thus far no one in California has seen it. It is not improbable that by this inexcusable neglect, we may lose the Federal building altogether. If the appropriation does not lapse, another Congress may, in a spasm of economy, repeal the Act. Even if this does not happen, there can be no Legislative Act sooner than January, 1887. It will then take six or seven months to get the department wheels in motion, and 1888 will be at hand before a stone will be laid, and 1889 will be at an end before the construction is completed. If the city and State could guarantee the Federal authorities against possible harm by bond, to the amount of the money appropriated, it is possible the work might be begun earlier; but this is a matter of extreme doubt, as it is scarcely probable that the Washington authorities will venture to proceed until the conditions are strictly fulfilled. In the meantime there are four Congressmen who will be in order to rise and explain why no copy of the bill was forwarded to Sacramento early in February, and why, from February 28th to March 11th, neither the telegraphic lines nor the postal routes were availed of to inform us what was necessary to be done to secure the benefits of an Act, which they claim credit for having worked through Congress.

THE replies being made to Mr. Barclay Henley's Washington pronunciamento are of a character that politicians will scarcely be able to dispute. They deal in unquestionable facts. When Mr. Henley asserted that the anti-Stockton Convention Democracy did not number five hundred voters, he drew the long bow vigorously. He knew at the time that the statement was out of the whole cloth. If the late election proved anything, it established the fact that the Stockton Convention Democracy, though the party had, according to the previous election, a clean majority of from 12,000 to 20,000 in the State, was unable to sustain its candidates on the Legislative ticket. It will not do to say that the Blaine boom carried the Republicans into power. An analysis of the vote proves that in the legislative districts the issue between the two Democratic wings was local and clearly defined. It was a question of Hearst for Senator or not, and that candidacy hinged upon the declarations in the Stockton platform, and the position of the San Francisco *Examiner* as one of its chief exponents. It is not unreasonable to conclude that the genesis of the animus of the Congressman is to be found in the defeat of his effort to secure the complimentary vote of his party for United States Senator. So far as Republicans are concerned, Mr. Henley has served them to a turn, for his remarkable document tends only to widen the breach in his party, and set the conservative Democrats more distinctly to one side and the radical Democrats to another.

CONTEMPORARY EXPRESSION.

WE have often looked for a sentence that would clearly explain it. A Western paper kindly supplies the want in the beautiful simile: "You might as well try to shampoo an elephant with a thimbleful of soap-suds as to attempt to do business and ignore advertising."—[Napa Reporter.

A GOOD reading for an old proverb would be that it is a wise Congressman who knows his own vote, especially at the first session. In halls of legislation, as everywhere else, things are not always what they seem, and yea may really mean nay.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

ALL attempts to cover up the fact that the bitter and persistent attack upon the Latter-Day Saints and their institution is a religious as well as a political crusade are abortive.—[Deseret News (Mormon.)

That Government Building.

From the following correspondence, which is self-explanatory, it looks as though Sacramento will not be able to avail itself of the late Congressional appropriation for a Government building until after the Legislature convenes in 1887:

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1885.

To the Governor of the State of California, Sacramento, Cal.—SIR: I have the honor to advise you that by an Act approved February 28, 1885, authority is given for the purchase of a site and the construction of a public building for the accommodation of the Postoffice, Land Office, Internal Revenue Office, Signal Office and other Government offices at the city of Sacramento, California.

One of the provisions of the said Act is that no money appropriated for this purpose shall be available until the State of California shall have ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the property selected as a site for this building, during the time the United States shall remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said State, and the service of civil process therein.

I beg leave to request your good offices in obtaining from the State Legislature the passage of the requisite Act of cession. Very respectfully,

D. MANNING, Secretary.

The following was the Governor's reply:

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 5, 1885.

Daniel Manning, Secretary of Treasury.—SIR: In reply to your communication of March 9th, advising me that by an Act of Congress approved February 28, 1885, authority had been given for the purchase of a site and construction of a public building for the accommodation of the Postoffice, Land Office, Internal Revenue Office, Signal Office and other Government offices at the city of Sacramento, Cal., and asking my good offices in obtaining from the State Legislature the cession to the United States of exclusive jurisdiction over the property selected for such purpose, I have to say that the Legislature of this State adjourned sine die on the 11th day of March last, or only two days after the date of your communication, which reached this office on the 15th day of March. It is, therefore, impossible to comply with your request in so far as action of the Legislature is concerned until the next regular meeting thereof, which will be on the first Monday in January, 1887.

If the object can be accomplished in any other way than the one suggested, I shall be pleased to lend my support and influence toward securing it. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE STONEMAN, Governor.

NOTICE TO QUIT.—A handbill, printed in heavy black type, surrounded by a mournful-looking border, was shown in the city last evening by a gentleman from Vacaville, Solano county, notifying "Jeff. Gordon, guilty of an infamous crime," to leave that town within twenty-four hours. The solemn-appearing notice was signed "Committee." It is said that the party upon whom the warning was served had been a merchant in Vacaville, and was charged with tampering with little girls who were sent to his store for goods. He accepted the notice and "skipped."

IRRIGATION BILLS.

THOSE RECENTLY BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

Letter from Senator Cross Reviewing Them and Stating His Objections to Them.

The following letter, received from Senator C. W. Cross, criticising the bills recently before the Legislature upon the subject of irrigation, will be read with interest, as this is the most important question now before the people of the State, and by criticism and proper discussion of measures proposed will the most feasible solution of the conflicting interests arising out of the different phases of the subject be reached. Senator Cross says:

The press of the State, and especially the best elements of the country press, has paid much attention to the question of irrigation as presented at the last session of the Legislature. The action of those members of the Legislature who opposed the passage of the Fresno Convention bills has been somewhat, though I believe nearly always decently, criticised. Neither the friends nor opponents of these bills, so far as I am aware, have, through the press, analyzed or criticised the provisions of these bills. The provisions of Senator Whitney's bill (Senate Bill No. 50), and the Wigginton bill, being Senate Bill No. 210, and Assembly Bill No. 410 (the two last as originally introduced being identical), were fully discussed in the Senate, and the discussions, I believe, were fairly and quite fully presented by the principal daily papers of the State.

But the principal irrigation bills, those prepared and represented by Hon. J. De Barth Shorb, Mr. Green and others, were put through the Assembly quite hastily, under the previous question, and presented to the Senate, but owing to the brevity of the session, the fact that there were so many other bills ahead of them in the order of business, and other facts which have been more or less animadverted upon, the bills were never reached in the Senate; consequently were little examined and never publicly discussed.

These bills were three in number. They were not discussed upon their merits, either in the Assembly or Senate. I think it has been quite generally supposed that these bills were irrigation bills; that is, that their purpose was solely to furnish means of irrigation, and that upon that hypothesis a very large element of the public sentiment of the State, concerning the passing of these bills, was based. If it had been understood that these bills forced into the most extensive and expensive litigation every water claimant in the State, authorized the taking of water rights from those who had acquired and held them according to law immemorially, and bestowing them upon those who had never acquired or claimed any right to them whatever, it is hardly conceivable that these measures could become popular measures.

These bills presented to the Legislature by the committee of the Fresno Convention grew directly out of litigation between claimants of water in Kern, Tulare and Fresno counties. The parties to these suits were few, but the expenses of the litigation were enormous, and the decision of the Supreme Court disastrous to Messrs. Haggin & Tevis, who had expended very large sums of money in the construction of canals to irrigate a very large territory of desert lands, and was equally disastrous to those who had bought lands at a high price, expecting to obtain water from these canals for irrigation.

The first of the bills was a constitutional amendment recognizing irrigation districts as municipal corporations. This bill was meant to enable the irrigation districts to borrow money, levy taxes, contract debts and issue bonds, etc. This bill could serve no possible purpose, good or bad, without the passage of the other bills. It therefore requires no further comment.

The second bill was commonly called "the adjudication bill." It provided for the forfeiture of a very large share of the most valued water rights in the State, required every water-right claimant in the State to be sued, and in a large majority of instances the party would have to go out of the county where the water right was situated for the trial of his causes. But to be more specific:

Section 1 required every water claimant in the State to record within one year a notice containing a specific statement of a large number of facts, and among many others the following: The time when the first diversion was in fact made. The extent then and ever since. The dimensions and kind of the original and subsequent means of diversion. The places where it has been used. The purposes for which it has been used. The area of lands irrigated, etc. In this connection it is worth while to note that a large share of the most important water rights are very old rights, and whilst they are well known and undisputed, their early history is unknown. In many localities no records of water right locations were ever made. In others, as in Nevada county, the records have been long destroyed by fire. The present owners could not possibly state correctly the time when the first diversion was in fact made. The witnesses of the original appropriations are dead or scattered. The dimensions of the original works for diversion in case of these old water rights could not be correctly stated. In Nevada county, which has more money invested in works for the diversion of water than any other county in the State, not one-fourth of the water claimants could correctly state "the time when the first diversion was in fact made" or the "dimensions of the works," originally.

But Section 3 provides that upon a failure to make and file this declaration of claim, as prescribed in Section 1, such claim shall by force and effect of failure itself and alone, cease, and thereby be conclusively deemed waived and abandoned. That is, a claimant for water rights is required to do a thing, which in a large number of cases is impossible, and for failure to perform an impossibility his rights are waived and forfeited.

But this is only the beginning of trouble. Next the Attorney-General must sue every water claimant in the State, whether his claim be large or small—whether he is the owner of a mill-dam or one who claims the right to water stock at a brook traversing his land, or to divert water to irrigate a 40-acre field, or a half-acre potato patch. All must be sued.

Now, water-right suits, when they try the rights only of two rival claimants, are usually exceedingly long and expensive—often extending through years. But the suits required by this bill would be practically interminable, for by Section 5 in one suit must be joined all parties claiming on the same stream and its sources. Probably a suit upon the Sacramento river and its sources would involve not less than 2,000 parties. Suppose that the case ran continuously, and that each party required two days for his proofs—which would not be at all unreasonable—and that the arguments of each one's right required a day; suppose the findings required each one page, and this bill requires that as to each claimant four distinct and troublesome facts must be found—the judgment would be thousands of pages; and when the appeal was taken the Legislature would have to provide another deputy Supreme Court to help clear the calendar. No party to the suit when it commenced would live to hear the case decided.

But *where* would the case be tried? Supposing that a man in Nevada county (who takes four inches of water from the South Yuba river to irrigate an alfalfa patch) should conclude to hire lawyers, and could get the necessary witnesses, and had a sufficient bank account to stand it, and should conclude that, rather than give up his right, he would engage in a lawsuit of years' continuous trial, with thousands of rival parties, where would he go to try his cause? The *place* of trial is of some importance, for he might want it near enough home so that he could occasionally see the condition of his stock, the growth of his crops, perchance his family. Usually, perhaps better said universally, rights in real estate are tried in the county where the property is situated; but not in this case. No man could even guess in what county his rights would be tried, for the bill provides that the suits to determine the right to divert from a stream or its sources may be brought "in any county through, by or in which such stream flows or source exists." That is, for instance, all the water claimants of the great Sacramento valley, and the valleys of tributary streams, and of the foothills and mountains draining into it could be taken for the trial of their rights to Sacramento, Woodland, Nevada City, Colusa, Marysville, Red Bluff, Shasta, Fairfield, Oroville or Quincy. County-seat contests usually excite more or less interests. Think of the prosperity of the place where this suit should be tried. Normal Schools are nothing! State Prisons, county seats and State capitals are nothing! The place would from necessity become a metropolis; for every important property-holder in that great country, with his witnesses and lawyers, would have to make it his residence for from ten to thirty years, whilst his suit was on trial. And the lawyers. Ah, me! When I but think of the wealth that would flow in their coffers from having everybody sued! Fancy falls prostrate upon the double edge of its own sword at the bare prospect.*

And what are all these people to be dragged into all this litigation for? Because there has been a law suit between parties of wealth and influence about a water right, and both sides didn't win it.

At the present time there is as little trouble and litigation about water rights, as about any other species of property of equal value. Most of the rights claimed are established by possession for the period of the statute of limitations; and to foist upon our people all of this litigation would be little better than malicious. There is more in this adjudication bill which is interesting, but it might occur to a plain man that it is more of a litigation bill than an irrigation bill, and would do a great deal more for the lawyers than it would for the farmers. And yet I have even heard it intimated that the Bar generally favor these irrigation bills.

But let us pass on to the third bill, commonly called the "District bill." It is a very lengthy bill, and it will be sufficient to discuss a few of the more important features.

It provides for the division of the State into water districts, and the election of three Water Commissioners in each, who shall draw salaries and appoint a Secretary and employ engineers and attorneys, Superintendents and assistants, all of whom draw salaries, and who are to do a great many things and require a great many things; for instance:

"To inspect the channels and canals within their district at least once a year, and report to the State Engineer the condition of such channels and canals and water supply," etc.

"To require all divertors and users of water within the district to make to them an annual accounting of the amount of all waters diverted and used by them and the number of acres irrigated thereby."

"To establish upon all the streams * * * a water gauge," etc.

But the bill also provides for dividing these water districts up into irrigation districts, each of which is to have a board of trustees, a secretary, engineers, attorneys, water overseers, all of whom, of course, "must live." These trustees have power to "look after the water," to purchase and construct ditches, canals, etc., and after the proper authority is granted by vote of the district, to issue and sell bonds to pay for such works. The trustees and commissioners have power to adopt rules and regulations concerning the reception, use, waste, distribution and general management of water, and the bill provides that any violation of such rules and regulations shall be punished as a misdemeanor.

Is anything proposed by this bill which will not, as soon as required, be accomplished by private enterprise and capital at far less expense? Already a very large share of the waters of the State are diverted and appropriated. Money is seeking investment at low rates of interest. If there are waters subject to diversion, which can be profitably diverted, is not private enterprise sufficient for the emergency? Cannot the same end be accomplished without the double array of armies of officers and attorneys of water districts and irrigation districts? Do not all such enterprises, when carried on by the public, prove far more expensive than when constructed by private enterprise? It is estimated that the construction of the main works for irrigation, under favorable circumstances, cost from $10 to $15 per acre. These works, if constructed by the public, with all the officers, employes and attorneys provided for in this bill, would, with the lesser works requisite, average probably $25 per acre. This would create an enormous bonded indebtedness, and would in many districts exceed the cost of good farms already under irrigation by private enterprise. And these taxes must be borne not merely by those who use the waters for irrigation, and are directly benefited, but by all property in the district. The residents of towns, whether they irrigate or not, whether they own factories, labor by the day or live on their interest, must bear their share of this burden of taxation, and whether benefited by it or not.

Is there not a better system to be devised? Cannot measures be proposed at least subject to less objection?

There is nothing in this system which overcomes or does away with the difficulties surrounding the doctrine of the riparianist.

It is a system providing for a horde of officers and attorneys, without increasing the quantity of waters. If there should be punishments provided for the waste or improper use of waters, the Legislature for the State and the Boards of Supervisors for the respective counties have ample power to affix the penalties.

Would it not be far more serviceable to the irrigation interests of the State if it, by a proper officer or commission, would construct great canals above the general level of the plains, cutting the great waterways at about right angles, and conveying the water along on a line of high lands, and furnishing it at fixed prices to corporations and individuals, who would distribute it to the different municipalities and localities at prices subject to official supervision under the Filcher law passed at the last session?

Would it not be well to liberally discuss possible methods through the press of the State, which seems to feel the importance of this subject? C. W. CROSS.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Revision of the Premium List—A Speed Programme Adopted.

A meeting of the State Board of Agriculture was held in this city yesterday. Present—Directors Green, Carr, Shafter, Hancock, Newton, Shippee, Chase and Finigan.

The premium list was considered and revised considerably. The principal features were as follows: A separate gold medal for horses, and another for live stock other than horses. A separate premium is also offered for Aberdeen Angus cattle. The usual premium on Cotswold sheep was stricken out and the premiums on Southdowns, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Shropshire were increased. The premiums in the poultry department were increased $100. A premium of $250 is offered for the best steam plow exhibited and operated on the grounds of the Society for three days. The sum of $1,500 was set apart for county exhibits, to be divided as follows: First premium, $500; the remaining $1,000 to be divided pro rata among the other exhibitors according to merit. This makes $3,000 for county exhibits for two years. The State Grange asked for $5,000, but owing to the heavy indebtedness of the Society, the Directors thought it could not be done at present, but would be in the near future. One thousand dollars was set apart for premiums in the Art Department. The society offers a special gold medal for the most meritorious display in the Pavilion. Three hundred dollars was set apart for the ladies' tournament. After considering other matters relative to changes in the premium list in many minor respects, the following speed programme was adopted:

First day—Thursday, September 10th:

1. Occident stake.
2. Trotting, 2:25 class; purse, $1,200.
3. Pacing, 2:35 class; purse, $600.

Second day—Friday, September 11th—Running:

4. The Introduction stake for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added; $50 to second, third to save stake; three-quarters of a mile.
5. The California breeders' stake for foals of 1882; $50 entry p. p., $300 added; $100 to second, third to save stake; one and one quarter miles; closed in 1884 with nine nominations.
6. The Del Paso stake, for all ages; $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, $300 added, $100 to second, third to save stake; three-quarter mile heats.
7. Selling purse, $250; entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value; one and one-eighth miles.

Third day—Saturday, September 12th—Trotting:

8. Four-year-old-purse, $1,000; closed March 10, 1885, with eight nominations.
9. Trotting purse, $1,200; 3-minute class.
10. Trotting purse, $1,500; 2:21 class, Manon barred.

Fourth day—Monday, September 14th—Running:

11. The maturity stake for four-year-olds; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second $100, third $50; three miles; closed in 1884 with three nominations.
12. The premium stake, for all ages; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $250 added; $50 to second, third to save stake; three-quarters of a mile.
13. The California annual stake, for foals of 1883; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added; one mile; closed in 1884, with eighteen nominations.
14. The Larue stake, free handicap; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $15 declaration, $300 added; $150 to second, third to save stake; weights will be announced September 1st; declaration September 5th, by 8 P. M.; two and one-fourth miles.
15. Free purse $300, for all ages; $50 to second, $25 to third; one mile and repeat.

Fifth day—Tuesday, September 15th—Trotting:

16. Three-year-olds, purse $1,000; closed March 10, 1885, with twelve nominations.
17. Trotting, purse $1,200; 2:36 class.
18. Yearling Trotting stake, one-half mile and repeat; $200 added.

Sixth day—Wednesday, September 16th—Running.

19. The Orange stake, for two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; second, $50; five-eighths mile.
20. The Golden Gate stake, for three-year-olds; $50 entrance (p. p.), $350 added; $100 to second, third to save stake; one and three-quarter miles.
21. Selling, purse $250; entrance free; for all ages; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above; one and five-eighths miles.
22. Free, purse $300; for all ages; $50 to second; seven-eighths of a mile and repeat.

Seventh day—Thursday, September 17th—Trotting:

23. Trotting, 2:27 class; purse, $1,200.
24. Two-year-olds; purse, $1,000; closed March 10th with seven nominations.
25. Pacing, purse $1,200; free for all.

Eighth day—Friday, September 18th—Running:

26. The Sunny Slope stake, for two-year-olds; $50 entrance, $10 forfeit, $250 added; $50 to second, third horse to save stake; winner of Nos. 4 or 13 penalized 5 pounds; if both, 10 pounds; one mile.
27. The Shafter stake, for three-year-olds; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $300 added; $100 to second; third to save stake; winner of Nos. 5 or 23 penalized 5 pounds; if both, 10 pounds; one and one-quarter miles.
28. The Nighthawk stake, for all ages; $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, $300 added; $75 to second, third $50, $200 additional if 1:41¼ is beaten; stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42½) is beaten; one mile.
29. Purse, $300; $50 to second; one and one-sixteenth miles and repeat.

Ninth day—Saturday, September 19th—Trotting:

30. Trotting, purse $1,200; 2:23 class, Sister barred.
31. Trotting, purse $1,200; 2:30 class.
32. Trotting, purse $1,500; 2:18 class.

It is possible that a special purse will be given for St. Julian, Director and horses of that class.

The pool-selling privileges were awarded to Killip & Co., of San Francisco.

Entries for the following running events for 1885-86 were ordered to be closed with the above races:

1. California Breeders' stake, for foals of 1883; to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; one mile and a quarter.
3. California Annual stake, for foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added; second horse, $100; third, $50; one mile.
4. California Derby stake, for foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1887; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; second horse, $100; third, $50; one mile and a half.

The following are the conditions and the rules governing the races:

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent. to first horse, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third and 10 per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

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

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Office of the Immigration Associa'n of Northern California, Sacramento, April 6, 1885.

The officers of the above Association are about to publish "THE HOME-SEEKER," a Monthly Journal giving definite information to immigrants as to the resources and advantages offered by the different localities for settlement. This Journal will be placed in the hands of all incoming passengers. There are now from 8,000 to 10,000 people coming into the State each month. A few business advertisements will be inserted.

ap7-tf

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Sacramento, State of California. In the matter of the estate of WM. F. LEFAVOR, deceased. Order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made. MARY T. LEFAVOR, the Administratrix of the estate of WM. F. LEFAVOR, deceased, having filed her petition herein praying for an order of sale of the whole of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth. It is therefore ordered by the said Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court, on MONDAY, the Eleventh day of MAY, 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court-room of said Superior Court, at the Court-house, in the county of Sacramento, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said MARY T. LEFAVOR to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary. And that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION, a newspaper printed and published in said county.

W. C. VAN FLEET, Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated April 6, 1885. ap7-5Th

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of an order of the Superior Court of Sacramento county, made 6th day of April, 1885, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of HELE. M. BROOKS, deceased, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder for cash, subject to confirmation by said Court, on or after the 18th day of APRIL, 1885, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said deceased at the time of her death, and all the right, title, interest and estate that the said estate has by operation of law or otherwise since acquired, in and to all that certain lot of land situated in the city of Sacramento, county of Sacramento, State of California, known and described as the west 50 feet of Lot No. 6, in the Block bounded by N and O, Sixth and Seventh streets, in said city, with the tenements and appurtenances thereto belonging. Bids or offers must be in writing, and may be left at the office of the undersigned, at 1014 Fourth street, city of Sacramento.

ALBERT LEONARD, Administrator.

April 7, 1885. ap7-tap18

Baby Carriages!

30 New Styles, FROM CHICAGO, UNPACKING THIS DAY.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FURNISHED FREE, AT

DALE & CO.'S, No. 625 J STREET. apr4-2ptf

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.

A. HEYMAN SOLE AGENT, 1 street, bet. Sixth and Seventh opposite Court-house. PIANOS TO LET. Pianos sold on installments. le9-2p1m

DR. G. L. SIMMONS, No. 212 J Street,.....Sacramento

OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 10, morning. 2 to 4, afternoon. 7 to 8, evening. jy20-2p1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sacramento Division, No. 7, U. R., K. of P., will hold their regular meeting, at the Armory, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, April 7, 1885, at 9 o'clock. By order of

J. A. DAVIS, S. K. C.

W. S. OKE, S. K. R. ap-1t*

Stated Meeting of Sacramento Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock. Sojourning Companions invited. By order.

JOSEPH DAVEY, H. P.

W. B. DAVIS, Secretary. ap7-1t*

Howard Benevolent Association Donations.—The officers of the Howards tender thanks for the following donations: $51 30 collections at the polls; $7 60 collected at the Crocker Art Gallery; sundry housekeeping articles left by Mrs. Edward Davis, deceased, very serviceable lots of clothing from Mrs. P. H. Russell, Mrs. N. L. Drew, Mrs. C. H. Hubbard, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Schwartz, Miss Arrick and others; clothing and 25 hats from Weinstock & Lubin; a large lot of floor matting from L. Kellogg & Co.; 6 blankets from Mrs. Henry Miller, and a bed and other articles from an unknown donor. ap7-1t*

A WOMAN THAT IS A GOOD COOK, Washer and Ironer wants a situation in a private family. Address "W.," this office. ap7-1t*

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE (German), a situation in the city or country, where the wife can do the housework and the man general farm work. Inquire at the MECHANICS' EXCHANGE, 120 I street. ap7-3t*

WANTED—A GOOD HOME FOR A LITTLE Girl 8 years old; the right parties can look upon her as their own. For particulars inquire of J. W. BORGGREN, southwest corner Eighth and J streets, upstairs. ap7-1w*

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STEADY RESTaurant Waiter. Address, with full name, Box "C.," RECORD-UNION Office. ap7-1t*

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman wants a situation at general housework in a small family; no washing. Apply at 1122 G street, between 9 and 12 A. M. ap7-3t*

LOST—A PURSE CONTAINING some money and papers of value to none but the owner; Seventeenth street, between N and S streets. Finder will leave the same at Grocery store, Seventeenth and N streets, and be rewarded. ap7-1t*

FOR SALE—TWO FINE THOROUGHBRED Jersey Bulls, one year old (registered). Inquire at 1530 O street. ap7-1w*

FOR SALE—A FINE STALLION; 5 years old; weighs about 1,200 pounds. Inquire of S. K. TREFRY, Agricultural Park. ap7-tf

FOR SALE.

SALOON, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES complete; also, stock of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and 5 Furnished Rooms. Also, 4 acres of land situate in Washington, with House, Barn and Outbuildings; Orchard of 29 bearing Bartlett Pear Trees. Inquire of J. H. SULLIVAN, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 1067 Fourth street, between J and K. ap7-1w

CARD OF THANKS.

THE SACRAMENTO PAID FIRE DEPARTment desire to return thanks to D. O. MILLS & CO., for their liberal donation of $150 to the Fireman's Relief Fund.

CON. SULLIVAN, Chief Engineer S. P. F. D.

ap7-1t

CHOSEN FRIENDS.

THE DIFFERENT COUNCILS OF Chosen Friends of this city will give a Grand Ball on the

Evening of April 23d,

At ARMORY HALL, in honor of the Grand Council. Tickets, admitting Gentleman and Ladies, $1. ap7-3t

POSTPONED.

THE MEETING OF THE CITY BOARD OF Examination heretofore announced to be held on Wednesday, April 8th, for the examination of applicants for Teachers' Certificates, is indefinitely postponed. ap7-2t

METROPOLITAN THEATER.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, APRIL 10th and 11th,

AND

Saturday Matinee!

Engagement of the Favorite Artists,

Jos. R. Grismer

AND

Phœbe Davies

Supported by an EXCELLENT COMPANY, in the dramatization of Hugh Conway's wonderful story, in Five Acts,

CALLED BACK!

With Special Scenery by WM. VOEGTLIN, for the

GREAT SIBERIAN SCENES!

Novel Mechanical Effects in the STARTLING VISION SCENE!

Rich and Appropriate Costuming!

Prices as usual. Reserved seats, without extra charge, on sale at Houghton's Bookstore, No. 615 J street. ap7-1tf

PROGRAMME

OF

RACES

OF