ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE


# DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.....JUNE 6, 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 122⅝ for 4s of 1907; 112½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 87@4 88; 100⅝ for 3s; silver bars, 107.

Silver in London, 49½d; consols, 99 9-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 125½; 4½s, 115.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 84¼@84¾ cents.

In the San Francisco mining share market yesterday all the north end stocks sold at slightly advanced prices, Consolidated California bringing $3 15@3 20, Ophir $1 85@1 90, Mexican $1 40, etc. The middle stocks were dull and a shade lower, and this exerted a weakening influence on the market.

At Magalia, Butte county, Thursday night, John Lancaster shot and killed A. J. Ferguson.

Petroleum has been discovered near Midway, Contra Costa county.

Two brothers named Rainsbarger were taken from jail by a mob at Eldora, Ia., yesterday morning, and riddled with bullets.

California wine and brandy took the first prize in every instance at the New Orleans Exposition.

By the recent earthquake at Serinagur, vale of Cashmere, 87 persons were killed and 100 wounded.

Consul Mackey, who shot an insulting editor in Rio do Sul, Brazil, has been acquitted by a jury.

The Suez Canal is to be enlarged.

The strike on the Kentucky Central Railroad has collapsed.

Cholera is increasing at Valencia, Spain.

The race for the Oaks stake was won at Epsom, Eng., yesterday, by Lord Cadogan's Lonely.

Dr. V. Gelcich, a pioneer, died in Los Angeles yesterday morning.

The funeral of the late D. T. Murphy, the San Francisco millionaire merchant, took place in New York yesterday, and was largely attended.

Sullivan, the slogger, will shortly appear in a series of statuesque poses at a Boston theater.

There are now more than 7,000,000 colored people in the Southern States, of whom more than 6,000,000 cannot read or write.

Billy Wilson, the colored slogger of St. Paul, Minn., proposes to fight any man in the world, barring Sullivan.

Sanford Sisco was hanged at Hackensack, N. J., yesterday, for the murder of Abram Garner.

A physician in Montreal has been sued for $10,000 damages for causing the death of two children by vaccination with impure lymph.

Vigorous measures are now being adopted in New York against the approach of cholera.

Blaine will leave Washington for Augusta, Me., early next week.

The Supreme Lodge of Workmen, in session at Des Moines, Ia., elected J. A. Brooks, of Missouri, Supreme Master.

During the past week 223 business failures occurred in the United States.

Street cars will be running on Broadway, New York, in a few days.

The Yosemite Commissioners completed their annual session in the valley yesterday.

Anarchists are to be expelled from Switzerland.

Senator Sherman and Charles Francis Adams were tendered a public reception in Portland, Or., yesterday.

George Weller was found drowned in the Willamette river yesterday, at Portland, Or.

George W. Scott was convicted at Fresno yesterday of murder in the second degree.

The validity of the Chinese tax has been affirmed by a Victoria (B. C.) Judge.

The International Typographical Union, in session at New York, selected Pittsburg as the next place of meeting.

The maneuvers of the Russian navy have begun.

General Grant will go to Mount McGregor on the 23d inst.

Foster Chase and Robert Williams, both colored, were hanged for murder in New Orleans yesterday.

Ex-Governor Hale, of New Hampshire, has failed, with heavy liabilities.

Elections for the Reichsrath were held in Austria yesterday.

The Black Flags are ravaging the provinces of Sontay, Honghoa and Tuyenequar, in Tonquin, and thirty villages have been destroyed.

A Chinaman was sentenced in San Jose yesterday to be hanged July 31st.

Grasshoppers have devastated portions of Merced county.

Graduating exercises at the Annapolis Naval Academy were held yesterday.

No jury has yet been secured in the Salvation Army case at Stockton.

### COMING HOME TO ROOST

The alarm of the Boston press over the introduction of French Canadians into New England factories is amusing to the people of California. Is this the same press that was so bitter upon Californians for objecting to the Chinese incursion? We of California resist Chinese immigration because it tends to degrade the American laborer to a level with what is popularly known as "pauper labor." The case of the Canadian laborers is not a true parallel, because there is a possibility of assimilation with them. With the Chinese there is not even the hope of it. Theirs is an antagonistic civilization, before which our system must go down. That this is not chimerical is established by historical data not disputable. To maintain the American system the workman must be equal to our citizenship and its demands. This must depend in large measure upon his wage. Now since the American laborer cannot raise up a family upon the American plan when brought down to the competing level of the Chinaman, it follows that if the Chinese come among us without limitation, our labor system must take on the Chinese character. American citizenship demands of the family certain surroundings in the way of comforts, capacity to rise, ability to live as becomes citizens of a republic of intelligence. The American home is the substructure of Americanism. The Chinese home is at war at all points with every requirement of American manhood. The French Canadians will furnish cheaper labor to New England, and in a degree will foster New England production. But Chinese labor contributes to the reduction of consumption. We want the laborer of America to be the patron of all our arts, manufactures and culture. Without this ability the American laborer will be but little better than a slave. If he is to compete with the Chinese he must live upon their wage, and as a necessity, according to their system. That excludes peremptorily every requisite of even the meanest American home. It may not be so with the French Canadian; the possibility exists of his absorption. No such assimilation is possible with the Chinese. But so far as the French Canadian labor reduces the American laborer to the home system of the French Canadian laborer, the cases are parallel. But in the case of the Chinese there come with them certain personal vices that contaminate—not known to the French Canadian—and which are wholly foreign to us. While this is a consideration upon the lower levels of the question, it is a vital one, and has been exemplified to be material by our experience. We wish no ill to our New England brethren, but cannot repress a feeling of gratification that this question has been brought directly home to them, and intensified by a degree of personal suffering. It will go far toward disabusing the people of the East of the false, dangerous and indefensible doctrine that the foreigner possesses an inalienable right to enter this house of refuge. It will open the eyes of the East to the fact that immigration to these shores is a privilege, and not a right; that we enjoy the indisputable prerogative of determining who shall be of our household, and to reject those elements that in no wise contribute to its stability or betterment. It is not true that this nation is a hospital for the incurables of earth, or a refuge for the scum of the world. That doctrine has been preached until, at the East, there has been cultivated a belief that it is one of the fundamentals of the American system—a false, dangerous and destructive belief. Still another consideration remains. The New England press now complains bitterly that the French Canadian does not come to stay; that he wins his wage only to export it from the country, not for investment in it. Does it occur to the Boston press that this is precisely the complaint Californians have been making, and which has in only the recent past been the cause for a vast deal of tip-tilting of the New England nose at California?

### AN OPPORTUNITY TO BE PUBLIC-SPIRITED

The California Museum Association, with its location in the Crocker Art Gallery, in this city, is now ready to begin the work of collecting a museum, the first public one upon the coast. It has had a very active life since its inception. Very few organizations, in so brief a time, have accomplished so much. No association has called upon its directors for more of labor and sacrifice of time and labor for the public good. The society has now its halls cleared, an inventory of the magnificent property entrusted to its care fully made, its insurance written, its attaches appointed and a roll of membership of respectable length. It has divided the membership into classes that are to give their attention to the specific work, each in a different direction, of building up a museum. While the membership is doing this, the directors are to bend their energies to the founding of chairs of art and science. The Art Gallery can be made a center of instruction, and will be. It may take much time to accomplish it, but it must be done. Here are the tools, now for the workmen. The several thousand study plates are ready, and they form a rich collection. The halls and rooms are prepared, examples of art of the highest order are in the Gallery for study. What is now needed are the necessary chairs filled by competent teachers, and this cannot be done until the endowments are made. It is an opportunity for liberal wealth to erect to itself an enduring monument, to benefit the young talent of the country, and to elevate public tastes. If wealth shall fail to respond, then by aggregation of many contributions the necessary sums must be raised. It is a great, a worthy work, and means much for California and Sacramento. In the meantime the local membership of the Association has grand opportunities before it. The geology, mineralogy, flora and agriculture of the State; the mountains and the valleys; the woods, grains, rivers, lakes and the very air are rich in wealth, that may be sampled and brought to the proper departments of the Museum. It needs only a fair amount of energy to begin the building of the Museum out of the natural history of the country. The membership should feel, and unquestionably does feel, a high degree of satisfaction in the privilege to do this work. A museum is of slow growth so far as collections of mere curiosities and works of art and antiquities are concerned. But so far as the natural history of the coast is considered, the local membership should be able to make a showing at once, and inside of three years have a very useful and highly attractive collection—incomplete, of course, but still one of high value and great variety. Our people should unite with the working membership. Instead of forty active and eighty life members, there should be three hundred of the first and a thousand of the latter. There is no reason why all should not engage in and contribute to this purely public work, and which is destined to prove of such value to the city. It has also its personal rewards. In the study of the natural history of the State incident to the labor of collecting examples of its classes, there will be stimulated an interest in scientific study, and cultivated a spirit of inquiry and research that will prove of high personal benefit to every one engaging in the work. While the Association is thus employed in gathering and discussing the examples of the natural history of the coast, in hearing lectures and in debating scientific and intellectual topics, the people may aid in the work by contributing, or loaning for indefinite terms, articles for the general museum—antique articles, those of special historic value, those of strange workmanship, cabinets of shells, minerals and crystals, rare works of art, examples of the articles in use by strange peoples, etc. All these will go to make up the curiosity side of the museum, and serve to engage the fancy and curiosity of the people while more important and teaching collections are being made. In short, there is now beginning the work of building a museum for California, such an institution as is valued in all cities possessing one, and guarded with zealous care. Let us see how freely the people of the city and State will respond to the open invitation to aid in the building process.

### MICROBIC INOCULATION.

Inoculation for cholera, as a preventive measure, has been tried in France and Italy upon five thousand people. According to the Ferran theory it acts as a preventive for about three months; but no demonstration of this claim has been made that is satisfactory to the medical scientists as a class. A few are convinced, but these do not advance sufficient proofs of the virtue claimed for the inoculation. Of the five thousand persons inoculated only a very few have taken the cholera; but not much importance is to be attached to the fact that the others escaped the plague, although the disease was epidemic in the countries of their residence, for it is not and cannot be shown that all or even the major part of the five thousand were exposed to the disease directly, though living within an atmosphere where it prevailed, for many hundreds of thousands have not been attacked though also residing in the same sections of country with the five thousand supposed to be armed against the disease. To be thoroughly tested it would be necessary to expose a majority of the five thousand people inoculated—or at least a very large number of them—directly to the disease, and to have them for a given time within the immediate atmosphere tainted by the disease or the causes of the epidemic. Under such conditions it could then be noted how many supposed to be protected were attacked by choleratic symptoms, compared to those attacked who were not inoculated, and what the character of the action in each case. The statistics of the desired proofs must be made in several groups and under dissimilar conditions. The escape of one, two or a dozen persons who have been inoculated and then similarly exposed would not be accepted as demonstration of the effect. Nearly all the English and American physicians are agreed that no real test has been made, and they warn the public not to form a judgment on the matter as yet. When the Ferran system has been extended, tried in different climates and under varying conditions, and for a considerable time, then there will be sufficient data at command to form an intelligent judgment. The United States Government has been solicited to send a medical commission to Valencia to investigate the Ferran discovery, jointly with France and England, but it is argued that scientific and medical societies will accomplish the work of investigation before any Government commission can do so. Dr. Wendt, of New York, who is preparing a treatise on cholera, is of the opinion that "it is much better to urgently press upon the authorities of cities the enforcement of sanitary measures which are known to be successful in excluding cholera than to lull the populace into a sense of security by spreading the belief that inoculation will protect any individual from an attack of the disease."

Dr. Janeway regards Ferran as an "experimenter," and that his inquiries are still in the experimental stage. He holds, however, that it would be an act of wisdom to appoint a competent medical man in Spain to act by authority of our Government, and report fully all the facts. "If that report were submitted either to one of the national societies of medicine or to several eminent physicians, to examine, and their judgment taken as to the best course to be adopted, this country might derive great benefit, and we should have a basis for pursuing our investigations and experiments that we have not now."

Dr. J. H. Douglas says we do not now know enough of microbe inoculation to form any opinion whatever as to its availability for protection in a cholera epidemic. He favors the appointment of a Government Commission of Inquiry. One of the most eminent physicians of the country, on being asked for his opinion, stated that a Commission will be useless, as the French and Spanish are deeply interested in this matter of checking the cholera, and their scientific societies will leave no stone unturned to get at the bottom and truth of every suggestion made in the way of staying the plague. From all that can at this time be learned there is not placed any reliance by the mass of medical men upon inoculation as a protective or preventive measure. They know very little about the new discovery, it is true, but the evidences of its virtues have not yet been shown to be such as to act as a guide to the profession. In the meantime, with summer approaching, the vigilance of sanitary officials should be renewed, and no measure of cleanliness at all practicable to enforce, remain unenforced.

SANITARY science is constantly adding to the sum of human knowledge. One of the latest discoveries is full of interest to the people. E. Peyrusson, in *Cosmos les Mondes*, contributes a paper in which it is shown that lead poisoning, which is not infrequent, is liable to result from the use of certain kinds of common pottery, lead salt being used in their glazing. He allowed 100 grammes of milk to sour in one of these vessels, and thus detected the large amount of .22 of a gramme of sulphate of lead. He adds:

The glazing of fine earthenware, both French and English, has been greatly helped by the addition of boric acid and borate of lime, which permits a large reduction in the amount of carbonate of lead used, which formerly was considerable. These latter vessels give to fermented milk or soups but a small percentage of lead; but it being granted that this metal is the most dangerous of the common metals, it is beyond doubt that if these vessels are incapable of producing as acute poisoning as those glazed with lead salt, they nevertheless can by constant use cause accidents which are so much the more alarming, as the elimination of this poison requires a long time, during which time also small doses can accumulate to dangerous proportions.

He found by experiment that poison resulted more readily and frequently from use of vessels in which food had been allowed to sour or ferment. This led him to suspect that the cracks and chinks which always occur in the glazing of earthenware had something to do with it, as, despite repeated washings, these cracks retain a certain number of germs to start fermentation in new liquids. So it is concluded that such vessels should not be used in the care of the sick suffering from contagious diseases. It is therefore advised that in such cases, and especially in hospitals, earthenware should be supplanted by glass and porcelain, which are the only entirely safe vessel materials to use in the sickroom. Even metal vessels present unevenness that, no matter how thoroughly cleansed with boiling water, may retain germs.

THE California Democratic statesmen are just now engaged in the profitable business of biting each other. Mr. McCoppin is credited with writing his Chinese letter to get even with Judge Wallace, while the latter is accorded the honor of having headed McCoppin off by his Chinese epistle. Between the Henley, McCoppin, Wallace, Field, Stockton and anti-Stockton Convention Democracy the party has managed to cut California out of the Chinese mission, and play into the hands of the Eastern sentimentalists who are using the confessions of Wallace and McCoppin as proofs of the partiality and prejudice of this people, and the unfitness of a Californian to pass upon the Chinese restriction question. There can be no other than a bad result from all these matters. The people at the East, who had become convinced of our sincerity and the justice of the California opposition to unrestricted Chinese immigration, will now be inclined to doubt our capacity to judge in the matter. The result will be to set back the Chinese agitation materially, and compel us to fight a good part of a won battle over again. For all which we have to thank the Democratic party.

THE meeting of citizens fully indorsed the proposition that there should be no costly celebration of the Fourth of July made this year—indeed, no collection at all. The sense of the meeting was that the burden of cost should be borne by all, and to do this the whole sum needed should be taken from the public treasury. Whatever justification there is in taking $1,000, as proposed, extends to taking $1,500, or $2,000. We want a decent celebration, but do object to the reproduction of all the old conventionalities of the procession and the pyrotechnics, if the sum to carry them on must be begged from door to door. It is an unequal and unjust method of raising the money, and those who should give most invariably give least—that is, if the question of personal benefit to result is to be taken into consideration. But that is a mean and selfish consideration, devoid of patriotism and unworthy the day and its sentiment. Let us celebrate the "Fourth" because it is a glorious anniversary, richer in grand memories and teachings than any other national day—not because its observance may be made the means of turning an extra coin into the shop till.

DR. TALMAGE has joined hands with Rev. Heber Newton and Rev. Dr. Bengeliss upon the cremation question. Whoever makes the matter a subject of cool inquiry will become a convert sooner or later to the idea of cremation of the dead human body. The wonder is with all who believe in the practice that the leading lights of the pulpit, the press and the professions are so slow to find out how proper a thing cremation is. The day is but a little distant when the great mass of the people will look upon burial with horror. There is an amusing side to Dr. Talmage's conversion. It is said he "comes over" to the cremation theory because he has suddenly discovered that while "dust to dust" may mean inhumation, "ashes to ashes" certainly is authority for cremation. How long indeed has this expounder of the law and the prophets been mouthing the phrase in the funeral service without stumbling upon the interpretation he now gives. But let us be thankful that he has butted his head against it at last. It is no argument or authority for cremation with those who hold to the practice. The wisdom of incineration in a crematorium arises out of higher and better reasons than that. It is right because it is humane, decent, respectful to the dead, protective of the living, conservative of the public health and of personal economy.

"THE people of Colombia," says one of our officers upon the Isthmus of Panama, "are enthusiastic in their praise of the United States marine corps while acting in Aspinwall and Panama." It's pleasant to know that our marines are praised, and justly, but let us hope that there will be no occasion to invite the criticism of even as weak a power as Colombia upon our navy.

### CONTEMPORARY EXPRESSION.

FROM all that can be learned in regard to the matter, it looks as though ex-Chief Justice Wallace and ex-Mayor Frank McCoppin have each betrayed California on the Chinese question, rather than to see the other appointed Minister to the Chinese Empire.—[Napa Reporter (Dem.)

IT must have been a black eye to the Bush-street Democratic management of California, otherwise known as the Stockton Conventionites, to have two of its distinguished members suggest to the President, in labored epistles, that the Chinese mission should not be given to a resident of California, on account of the prejudice existing in this State against the distinguished citizens of China temporarily sojourning among us.—[Modesto Herald.

COMMERCE and culture go hand in hand, and the merely utilitarian citizen cannot afford to scoff at the schools, for more than harbors and railroads, warehouses and mills, the schools are the motive force behind material advancement. [Oakland Times.

THE President is reported to have said that Secretary Bayard is the most unselfish man in his Cabinet. Perhaps this is because Secretary Bayard gives away the Administration so often. [Detroit Post.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"With the Invader" is the title of a compact little volume by Edward Roberts, of San Francisco. It is from the press of Samuel Carson & Co., San Francisco, and is for sale at $1 by C. S. Houghton, Sacramento. The "invader" is the railway, and by it the author traverses sections of the Southwest, of which he gives us some charming glimpses. It is an original and thoroughly useful and interesting book of travel. While not pretending to give an exhaustive account of the Southwest, the author presents the more striking peculiarities of the region in an original and entertaining manner, and pictures the quaint oddities of such cities of Santa Fe, El Paso del Norte, Chihuahua, Guaymas and Santa Barbara with entertaining vividness. In Arizona the writer finds much that is interesting, and his description of the scenery in that land of high mountains and secluded valleys form one of the most attractive chapters of the book.

Few books are to be more warmly welcomed than the "Life and Labors of Louis Pasteur," by his son-in-law, M. Radot. It is translated from the French by Lady Claud Hamilton, and is from the press of D. Appleton & Co., New York. The work of Pasteur in his laboratory is largely exposed in this volume, warmed as it is by the hand of affection, profound respect and reverence. The introduction by John Tyndall, written in 1884, is an especially delightful chapter to a book that treats of a man whose researches and successes have placed his name in the front rank of courageous scientific investigators. Pasteur of all men has been most profound and determined in the investigation of microscopic organisms, and his name will remain in medical history as the greatest champion of microscopic investigation into the causes of diseases.

"Discriminate," a companion to "Don't," is a small quarto, paper-covered volume from James T. White & Co., San Francisco, and published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. It is intended as an aid to the use of correct words and phrases in ordinary speech. Its every paragraph begins with "discriminate"—as "Discriminate between ADAPT and DRAMATIZE." "Discriminate in the use of PERFORM. Don't say 'he *performs* on the organ exquisitely.' Use *plays*." In many respects it is useful but if one is well grounded in the fundamental principles of grammatical construction, and is well versed in definitions, the book will be valueless. Vast numbers of people, however, who know better, fall into bad habits in writing, and this book will serve to such as a gentle hint, at least.

From A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, we have the "Autobiography of Henry Taylor, 1860-1875." It is in two volumes octavo, and is from the press of Harper & Bros., New York. It is not necessary to remark upon the literary labors of Taylor. The volumes are full of interest to the thoughtful, and modestly present the life trials of a strong mind and original thinker during seventy years. As a poet and dramatist Taylor won a high place in the literary annals of England. His "Philip Van Artevelde," a poetic drama, won him especial honors, and was translated into the German in response to popular demand in that country. His prose works won for themselves wide attention in political circles—notably, "The Statesman," published in 1836.

Of the "International Scientific Series" (D. Appleton & Co., New York, J. T. White & Co., San Francisco) we have the forty-ninth volume. It is by G. J. Romanes, M. A., LL. D., F. R. S., and is on "Jelly-Fish, Star-Fish and Sea Urchins," being a research on primitive nervous systems. Romanes' method we considered at length, and with commendation not nearly so warm as deserved, when we noticed his work on "Animal Intelligence." The present volume, which to this time we have gone into only partially, will add to the prominence of Professor Romanes as a scientific essayist. The book will be found of special value to physiologists. As one of the "International Series," it will take rank with the works of Von Meyer, Candolle, Wurtz and Sully.

The "Century Magazine" for June (Century Publishing Company, New York), is so full and varied in matter as to render it difficult to say what are leading papers. The war papers continue, General Imboden writing of Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah, General D. H. Hill of the battle of Gaines' Mill, and General Fitz John Porter of the same event, while Colonel Bissell tells how a channel was sawed out above Island Number 10. Among the special attractions of the number is an article by Rev. Dr. Dudley, "How Shall We Help the Negro," and a paper on "John Brown at Harper's Ferry," by J. G. P. Daingerfield. "Orchids," by Sophie B. Herrick, with illustrations by the author, will be found of especial interest to lovers of floriculture.

"Good Housekeeping," for the homes of the world, is the title of a new semi-monthly journal on general household and family economy, published by Clark W. Bryan & Co., 111 Broadway, New York. Its mission is announced to be an effort in the interest of high life in the household, and if it shall accomplish even a moderate degree of success in bringing about this desired end, it will deserve the full approbation of mankind. A list of most excellent writers will contribute to its columns, their names being already announced, and the present number is an earnest of success. Price, $2 50 per annum.

"The Wit and Wisdom of Bulwer," compiled by C. L. Bonney, comes from the press of John B. Alden, New York. It is a volume of paragraphic gems from the works of Bulwer—poems, novels, dramas, etc. It was an admirable idea, this compilation; it has been skillfully accomplished, and makes up a useful, brief book for the literary scholar. It is not saying anything out of the way to suggest that for the literary hack, the compelled worker, it is an admirable resort, and to such will prove of great usefulness in the way of embellishing work by quoted texts.

The controversy between Frederic Harrison and Herbert Spencer on the "Nature and Reality of Religion," which ran so long in the "Nineteenth Century" and the "Popular Science Monthly," has been presented in book form by D. Appleton & Co., with an introduction, notes and an appendix on "The Religious Value of the Unknowable," by Count D'Alviella. The debate attracted wide attention in America and Europe, and the demand for it in book was not to be resisted by enterprising publishers.

"A Child's Garden of Verses," by Robert L. Stevenson, is a neat volume from Scribners' Sons' press, New York, and for sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco. They are not nursery rhymes, or mere jingles to please the ear of childhood (these little poems), but gems of poetry by one whose soul is in harmony with youth. The subjects are simple, pure and of the class to delight children. These sweet songs possess the merit of beauty, and not a few of them are fine examples of conciseness in literary style.

"A Man of Destiny," by Siva, is the title of an octavo volume from the press of Belford, Clarke & Co., Chicago and New York. It consists of eighteen letters on the causes of Democratic ascendancy in national affairs under the leadership of Mr. Cleveland. They attracted widespread attention when published in the columns of the *Inter-Ocean*, and the interest justified their issuance in book form.

Mary Stuart Smith has compiled a stout book, which she dubs "The Virginia Cookery Book." It is from Harper & Bros', press, and is for sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco. Without knowing from trial, we venture to say that the appearance of the pages justify the claim of usefulness made for the compilation—but then, to the making of cooking books there is no end.

The "English Illustrated Magazine" for June (Macmillen & Co., New York) is at hand. Its contents are: In the Forest—a story in English history, by Mabel Collins; Schwartz, a history, by D. C. Murray; The London Ragamuffin, by Dorothy Tennant; In the Lions' Den; The Sirens Three, by Walter Crane; A Family Affair, by Hugh Conway, etc.

"Stories by American Authors," is the title of a delightful series which has reached its tenth volume, now before us. The stories are all brief; all good. Those in the tenth volume are by Jauvier, Mitchell, Stephens, DeKay, Boyesen and Schayer. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York; A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco. Fifty cents.

"Cassell's Family Magazine" for June (Cassell & Co., New York and London), is a superior number, both in text and illustration. The "Evening with Scott," "Balloon of the Future," "Arm Chairs of the World" and "A Riverside Review" are articles of interest, especially for brief and restful reading.

There are several well-written articles in the "Electra"—a magazine for young people, published at Louisville, Ky., for June. Among these are "Lionized," by Mrs. Emma E. Meguire; "Genius and Religion," by Florence Trail, A. M., and "The Connecting Link," written by Annie E. Wilson.

The "Library Magazine" for the present month (John B. Allen, New York) comprises about 100 pages of choicest reading from such authors as E. H. Plumptre, Alfred H. Guernsey, Helen Jackson, Herbert Spencer, Sir H. C. Rawlinson, Bayard Wilson, etc.

"A Carpet Knight," is a novel by Harford Fleming, of high literary merit and strong attractions. It is from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, and is for sale by C. S. Houghton, Sacramento, at $1 25.

From T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, we have "Nana's Brother," by Emile Zola, author of "Nana" and "L'Assommoir." It is a cleaner and equally as strong a romance as the earlier "Nana."

"The Crime of Christmas-Day" is the title of a tale of the Latin quarter by the author of "My Ducats and My Daughter." D. Appleton & Co., New York; James T. White & Co., San Francisco.

From D. Appleton & Co., New York, we have Book I. of the Earl of Lytton's "Glen Averil, or the Metamorphoses," a poem in six books. It is a cheap edition, but most convenient in form.

A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, have received of the Harpers' Franklin Square Library Series, the novel of Hall Caine, entitled "The Shadow of a Crime." Price, 20 cents.

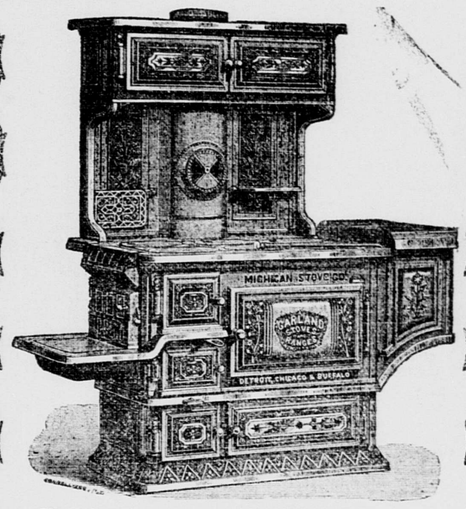
The "National Academy Notes and Complete Catalogue of the National Academy of Design" for 1885, is at hand from Cassell & Co., New York and London.

"Fifty Salads," by Thomas J. Murray, is what its title indicates; a small and useful book on salad making and salad dressings. White, Stokes & Allen, New York.


GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES

# Largest in the World!

☞ We present to our many customers to-day a notice of the MICHIGAN STOVE CO. (the sole manufacturers of the Celebrated "GARLAND" STOVES AND RANGES), taken from D. J. Kenny's "Historical, Statistical and Descriptive History of Chicago, Ills.," and we trust after the public reads this that they will say that at no time have we in our many notices overrated this world-famed "GARLAND" RANGE:




The Michigan Stove Company is an institution that has acquired a national reputation as manufacturers of stoves and ranges. The growth of their business has been phenomenal. Established in 1872 their trade has increased to such vast proportions that to-day they stand without rival in this or any other country. There are more of their "GARLAND" Stoves and Ranges in use throughout the United States than any other known, while the quantity manufactured yearly at their works in Detroit, is more than three times that of any other stoves or ranges manufactured in the United States.

These results have only been obtained by a liberal outlay of money and practically unlimited capital, united with both genius and talent. Every department of their works is presided over by men of the most thorough experience—men who have successfully devoted their lives to the perfection of stoves and ranges down to the very minutest details. Hence it is that wherever their goods are known they are immediately recognized as the best that can be furnished, and they instantly take their place as the first and most sterling on the market.

It would be almost impossible to convey an idea of the extensive ramifications of their business, extending as it does to almost every State in the Union. It would not be within the scope of a brief notice like this to enumerate the numerous special advantages presented in their goods, or the improvements recently effected in them and controlled exclusively by the firm. Suffice is that it is acknowledged by the Trade. The Michigan Stove Company have reached, in the perfection of their Stoves and Ranges, the highest point of excellence ever attained in the manufacture of this class of goods.

The Agents for the United States are: Barstow Stove Co., New York, Providence and Boston; Fred. W. Gardiner, for all the Western States; Lithgow Manufacturing Co., for the Southern States; and L. L. LEWIS, for the Pacific Coast.

We are selling the "GARLAND" STOVES AND RANGES from $25 up (all complete), with 36 pieces of furniture.

☞ SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST. ☜

## L. L. LEWIS & CO.,

502 and 504 J street, and 1009 Fifth street.

CHANGED DAILY FOR THE RED HOUSE.

# TO-DAY'S SALE!

Fifty Cases of General Merchandise, purchased at a Forced Sale, will be placed in stock TO-DAY, all of which will be marked at such low figures as to insure the immediate sale of the whole line. The assortment is varied, consisting, in part, as follows:

200 Pieces Light and Dark-figured Sateens (Steel River), choice designs, 5 cents per yard.
1,000 Yards Best Ginghams, 5 cents per yard.
One-yard-wide Plain French Percales (Brown, Black and Navy Blue), 7 cents per yard.
One-yard White Muslin (two cases), 5 cents per yard.
Assorted Variety of Worsted Dress Suitings, 7 cents.
Men's White Shirts (open back), 45 cents.
Gents' White Fancy Woven Front Shirts (linen bosoms), 50 cents.
Gents' Fancy Corded White Shirts (linen bosoms and cuffs), 50 cents.
Gents' Fancy Long Scarfs, 10 cents.
Gents' Embroidered White Lawn Bows, 5 cents.
Gents' Navy Blue, Polka Dot Bicycle Shirts, 40 cents.
Boys' Fancy Silk Sailor Ties, 10 cents.
Gents' Standing Linen Collars, 25 cents per dozen.
Boys' Extra-length Suspenders, 10 cents.
Gents' Buck Gloves (half gauntlets), 40 cents.
"Madame Foy's" Skirt Supporter and Corset, 25 cents
Boys' Fancy Waist (extra-heavy), 25 cents.
Sheffield Dessert Knives (best silver-plate on solid steel), 15 cents each.
**Black Satin Rhadame (an extra-heavy piece), only 50 cents per yard.**
Wild Cat and Coon Skin Mats, $2 50 each.
Boys' Fancy Check Cassimere Knee Pants, 55 cents.
Men's Extra-good Quality Brown Linen Coats, 50 cents.
Men's Navy Blue Army Coats, $1 50, $2 and $2 50.
Men's Navy Blue Suits, $3.
Men's Medium-weight Summer Suits, $6 to $10.
Fancy-striped Dress Suitings, 5 cents per yard.
One Lot Wall Paper, 5 cents per roll.
Combination Pocket Knives, 25 cents.
White Tucking, 35 cents per yard.

# Ladies' Shoes and Slippers!

Ladies' Kid Congress Gaiters, $1 25.
Ladies' Serge Slippers, 35 cents.
Ladies' Fancy Cloth Slippers, 40 cents.
Ladies' Kid Shoes (sizes, 2, 2½ and 3), $1 25.
Ladies' Open Slippers, $1.
Men's Low-cut Calf Shoes, $1 25.
Men's Prince Alberts, cloth top, $1 50.
Odd Lots in Ladies' and Misses' Shoes.
Children's Three-strap Ties, 50 cents.

Space will not permit us to publish only a partial list of the many we have on sale to-day.

SALE COMMENCES AT 8 A. M., CLOSES AT 10 P. M.

Until further notice, our Store opens at 7:15 A. M.; closes at 8 P. M.

Yours Respectfully
L. L. Lewis

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