DAILY RECORD-UNION

THURSDAY........................JULY 30, 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; 112¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 85½@4 87; 103¼ for 3s; silver bars, 106¼.

Silver in London, 49⅛d; consols, 99 11-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 125¾; 4½s, 115½.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 85½@85¾ cents.

Stock matters did not improve any at the early sessions of the Boards in San Francisco yesterday. Prices for most of the stocks were slightly lower, but the only sellers that were seen were a few room traders and small outside dealers.

A terrible storm of wind and rain prevailed yesterday in Minnesota.

Anarchy reigns throughout Dongola.

Paradox won the Sussex stakes at Goodwood, Eng., yesterday.

Sardou, the French dramatist, is coming to America.

Cholera has broken out on the French frontier.

A volunteer corps is organizing in Italy, to go to Spain to assist the people in the cholera-stricken regions.

It is denied that the Ameer of Afghanistan has consented to the establishment of a British cantonment at Candahar.

A revolt against the execution of the excise law is in progress at Huesca, Spain.

An equestrian statue of General Grant is to be erected in Chicago.

A fire at Maysville, N. Y., yesterday, caused a loss of $70,000.

El Mahdi left two young sons.

Another terrible tragedy is reported from Kentucky.

The steamers R. P. Rithet and Enterprise collided near Victoria, B. C., Tuesday, the latter being lost.

Two barns, with their contents, were burned near Roseville, Placer county, yesterday.

Mrs. Irwin, who pleaded guilty to shooting and wounding her husband, was sentenced at Yreka yesterday to seven years in the State Prison.

Fire in San Francisco; loss, $2,000 to $3,000.

King Leopold, of Belgium, proposes to take the title of sovereign of the Congo Free State.

Masked men robbed a store at Arco, Idaho, Tuesday night, and then shot a stage driver and rifled his treasure-box.

All the Postoffices in the United States have been ordered closed August 8th, between the hours of 1 and 5 P. M.

Hon. C. B. Stewart, one of the two surviving signers of the declaration of Texas independence, died at Montgomery, Tex., Tuesday, aged 81.

Fire at Adams, Or.; loss, $2,500.

Details of the burning of the County Jail at Baker City, Or., are given this morning.

The committee appointed to inquire as to the truth of the statements of the *Pall Mall Gazette* concerning vice in London, report that they find the charges substantially true.

The Governor of New York has declared August 8th—the day of General Grant's funeral—a legal holiday.

The Virginia Democratic State Convention, in session at Richmond, last evening nominated General Fitzhugh Lee for Governor.

MONTEFIORE.

In the death of Sir Moses Montefiore the world has lost one of its greatest benefactors. The record of his life is known wherever benevolence, charity and the dictates of humanity have an abiding place in the hearts of men. Montefiore's distinguishing trait was the wisdom with which he dispensed his benefactions, and the singular courage that animated him in his work in behalf of suffering mankind. It is said that he was never deceived by an applicant for relief, that he never misapplied one of his charitable benedictions, and that there lived no prince or potentate with whom he could not secure an audience. Certain it is he never failed in that direction. But it is also to be remembered that he never sought the foot of a throne, or the seat of an oppressor, except to urge the claims of humanity. He bearded the Turk, and made the Porte do deeds of justice others could not wring from him. He made his way to the Czar, and pleaded successfully the cause of his down-trodden people where all others had failed. Despots were only men in his eyes, and none of them were to be feared. He believed that every heart has its tender chord, and that success follows the touching of it by the applicant for relief. He believed that in every man the sense of justice resides, and that in none is it so dormant that it may not be awakened to some degree of activity. He believed that all men are merciful, though in some the divine quality is so cased over as to be wholly hidden from the world. Wherever Sir Moses interfered, it was in behalf of the weak and suffering, as against the strong and the oppressor. His life graced Jewish character, gave Jews the highest claims to be proud of him, and justified them in indulgence in raphsodies of praise for the noble representative of their faith. He lived far beyond the ordinary lease of life; but his mentality was intact at one hundred years of age, and he seems to have been spared as a special example of the possibilities to which men may attain by a life of purity, disinterestedness and charitable works. It was because all men knew the grand old hero of so many moral victories to be pure as snow, as unselfish as the sunlight, and courageous as the wind that stays for no man, that he wielded among them such marvelous power. His life proved a great deal for himself and such as he, but it proved a great deal more for men. It demonstrated that they are quick to the touch of the good and true and courageous, and that in all conditions mercy, justice and charity are to them white-winged angels, kings to command, and masters to direct. There could have been no Montefiore except there was a humanity upon which such a lofty character could operate. Sir Moses would never have been what he was but for the fact that men responded to his call, and thereby testified to the possession of the same qualities—only in lesser degree, perhaps—that made him the friend of all men. The contemplation of such a life as his is full of texts and overflowing with sermons. It is a lesson to all beings that dwell on the face of the globe, a volume of wisdom, a casket richly set, as has been no other, with jewels of charity and peace, and inclosing as rare and as radiant an example of human tenderness and love for human kind, as has been known to modern time. Others have loved as well and sincerely, others have been as unselfish and as pure but to Montefiore was given the means to make the desire of his heart the work of his hand. Hence it is, that he of all the givers of modern times has been most widely known. There can be no Heaven if the soul of Montefiore does not there repose. The religion that preaches his eternal part an outcast from due and eternal reward for loving his fellow men, is false and a hollow mockery.

SAN FRANCISCO'S NEW MOVEMENT.

The Supervisors of San Francisco have before them an important "ordinance," intended to work reform in the sanitary condition and domestic arrangements of the Chinese quarter in that city. It is impossible to reproduce the ordinance in these columns, nor is it necessary to do so. It suffices to say that it is based upon the remarkably bold and lucid report made to the Supervisors by their special committee upon the real condition of "Chinatown," and which report the RECORD-UNION recently very fully presented. Whoever read that document will comprehend very easily the scope of the proposed ordinance. It requires Chinamen to keep their premises cleanly, to observe certain wise sanitary regulations, and to cease keeping fires in pots or earthen vessels in rooms. It holds property-owners responsible for defective sewerage in the quarter, and requires all nuisances to be immediately abated. It is fortified by some very severe penalties. It remains to be seen if they can be enforced. We do not believe the ordinance will be found to be unconstitutional. Municipalities are given, under our laws, broad powers for carrying out police regulations, and almost unlimited freedom in adopting health and police ordinances. The theory of our system in California is that the government shall be brought as nearly home to the people as is possible—that city governments shall enjoy the broadest possible latitude in regulating the sanitary matters of the city, the matters affecting quietness, sobriety, orderly behavior, etc. So far as the ordinance is made to apply only to the Chinese quarter, it is weak, and here develops the spot for assault. When it comes up on passage it would be a great deal better to make it applicable to all the city and all the people in it. There is no obligation proper by law to be imposed upon the resident of Jackson street that should not apply upon any other street in the metropolis.

IT is very true that the Federal Court has declared the deposition of mining debris in the rivers and tributaries to be a public nuisance. Why? Not because of injury to *private* but *public* property—i. e., the navigable waters. Precisely because this is the law should Federal officers in charge of navigable rivers exercise the power they possess to forbid all and any persons from impairing river navigation. Such an order would be a sweeping injunction, and that is exactly what is needed. The injunction of the Court operates only against the offender proceeded against in a particular case, and for that reason the process of enjoining through the machinery of the Courts is tedious and wearies patience, and all the while the river fills up. But no one asks that there be any relaxation of effort through the Courts for that reason. What is asked is Federal aid. It costs nothing to ask it. It costs nothing to exercise the sacred right of petition. It is an eternal right to make a grievance known. If refused, our latter state can be no worse than our present.

WHOEVER says that there is more gambling going on in Sacramento now than before unlawful games were suppressed "publishes and circulates a deliberate falsehood." A census of the places where cards were played for money shows the vast majority closed up, and that where formerly ten played in cigar stands, back rooms and saloons there are not now two. This is the fact, and capable of demonstration at any moment. The miserable pettifogging effort is being made to lead people abroad to believe that there is more gambling in Sacramento now than before the law was enforced against unlawful games. The attempt springs from a soured and disappointed source—soured because the infamous license system was broken up, disappointed because the sequel of the enforcement of the law has given the lie to the stale cry that "gambling cannot be suppressed." The lawyer assured his Indian client that he could not be jailed upon the charge for which he had been locked up. "But here I am," replied the logical red man.

THERE is prating about the uselessness of appealing to Congress for an Act forbidding the deposition of mining debris in the river. What has been, is and will continue to be urged is what all who have studied the subject know to be possible—an order by the proper governmental department that the work of the Government in improving river navigation shall not be interfered with by miners or any others.

EXPERIENCE has proved, in the matter of monument building, that the fittest time to push the project for the erection of such memorials to any of our distinguished dead is immediately after their departure. Then the wound is fresh in the hearts of the sorrowing people, who take pride in contributing to the object according to their means.

True. And why not make an effort here to that end? This people should have in its midst at least a marble bust of exquisite workmanship to grace our splendid building of State. And who knows but that even in so limited a community as this a monument fund may not be successfully created and completed?

THE Jewish people who have long felt sore over Grant's celebrated "order of exclusion" when in command of the army, will feel relieved now that it is proven that General Grant did not originate the order, but that it came to him from Washington, and he was compelled to publish it from headquarters. Yet all these years the wonderful man bore the reproach uttered against him, and said never a word in defense until just before his death, and only then in the course of a private conversation.

THE RECORD-UNION some days ago suggested that in Sacramento steps be taken to create a monument fund for Sacramento for the erection of some kind of a monumental or statuary memorial of General Grant. While the RECORD-UNION discovers no particular virtue in first suggesting in print what has probably occurred to scores of minds, it is worth while to note that envious rivals will, according to present indications, be claiming honors for "originating the idea."

THE protests against burying General Grant in New York were well enough before a final decision was reached, but now that the widow has chosen the spot, it is unseemly to continue objecting, as some of the people of the East are doing.

CONTEMPORARY EXPRESSION.

MR. HENDRICKS owns up to being an "offensive partisan," and says he has no respect for a man who isn't. Mr. Hendricks' influence with this Administration has thus far secured for him the Postmastership in his own city.—[Boston Record.

NOTHING short of a miracle can prevent the early-closing movement, now well under way in Boston and vicinity, from becoming successful. It would succeed in the end if every trader opposed it; but the facts in the case are that the proprietors of the stores are, many of them, leaders in the cause, and are seconding the desires of the clerks in every way they can.—[Boston Globe.

Two men are slaughtering seal at the mouth of the Umpqua river for oil.

GRANT HONORED.

MEMORIAL SERVICES HELD BY THE SACRAMENTO PIONEERS.

Eulogistic Remarks of Newton Booth, N. Greene Curtis and Carroll M. Davis.

When General Grant visited Sacramento some years ago he was the guest of the Sacramento Pioneers, and made an honorary member of that organization. As is always customary upon the death of one of their brothers, a committee was appointed at their last meeting to draft suitable resolutions to be submitted at the meeting held last evening. The hall of the Pioneers not being large enough to accommodate all who desired to attend, the meeting was held in Methodist Church South, on Seventh street. At an early hour the commodious building, which was suitably draped in mourning, was filled with Pioneers, their families, members of the order of N. S. G. W. and invited guests.

G. W. Chesley, President of the Pioneers, called the meeting to order, saying: Ladies and Brother Pioneers: I have called this special meeting for the purpose of giving expression to our sincere grief for the death of our respected brother, General Grant, and to adopt suitable resolutions of condolence.

The President then introduced Rev. Charles McKelvey, who offered a fervent and eloquent prayer.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read by the Secretary, John S. Miller. From them it appeared that A. P. Catlin, J. H. McKune and A. B. Nixon were appointed a committee to draft resolutions upon the death of their brother, U. S. Grant.

Mr. Catlin, Chairman of the committee, then stepped forward, and in a loud, clear and eloquent manner, read the following:

Mr. President: Your committee to whom has been assigned the duty of preparing a memorial address and resolutions expressing the grief of this society at the loss of our late brother, U. S. Grant, our sympathy with his family, and our appreciation of his great services to our common country, beg leave to report that this society while it stands silent, uncovered in the presence of a great grief which has fallen upon our beloved country, yet has a special sorrow in the loss of a beloved brother, whom it was our delight to honor, and whose membership we treasure as sacred to friendship, to love of country, and those other virtues exemplified in the life and character of General Grant.

He became a member of our society on the 23d day of October, 1879. He left upon our records in his own hand the following:

"I arrived in San Francisco the first time in September, possibly late in August, 1852, via Panama, coming up the coast in the steamer Golden Gate. Was stationed a few weeks at Benicia. Afterwards went to Fort Vancouver, now in Washington Territory. Remained there until September, 1853, when I was promoted to a full Captaincy in the Fourth United States Infantry, which took me to Humboldt Bay, in this State, where I remained until the spring of 1854. Left San Francisco in July, 1854, via the Nicaragua route for the East, and only returned to the Pacific coast on the 21st of September, 1879, coming from Japan, or by the east the entire way from our eastern seaboard. This day I was made a member of the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers, an honor which I highly prize. U. S. GRANT."

Our records mention many events intimately connected with the early history of our State, in the construction and maintenance of which we have borne a humble part, but none that we treasure with pride more genuine, pleasure more heartfelt, than this brief statement of incidents in the life of this greatest among men, who has thus honored us by his membership in our society, by his sympathy with us in our endeavors to perpetuate the memory of historic events in founding this empire of the Pacific, bound with ribs of granite, inlaid with gold, and opening a Golden Gate to the jeweled East.

And shall not we, now that his mortal remains lie in state, in the presence of a mourning nation and a sympathizing world, mingle our tears with those of his bereaved family, and join in the sorrow of the whole people? In his life his country called him to the head of its armies at a time when a lion-hearted leader was needed; and, when the wisdom and patriotism of Washington and Lincoln were needed to reconstruct States, battered, depleted, dissevered, he was called to the Presidency, where, with a master-hand, he brought to the people the blessings of civil order, fraternal feeling, union and peace. When his great work was done, and three score years, and the hardships he had endured, made repose necessary, a grateful country retired him from active service, still retaining him as the head of the nation's armies.

His country quickly sought to pay him its highest honors, but is yet his debtor for services and honors bestowed by him, which can now be repaid only by the grateful remembrance of posterity; and this, we may be assured, will continue to the remotest generations of men.

General Grant, by a military record marked with rare combinations in strategy, prudence under adverse circumstances, promptness in action, skill in the management of great armies of volunteer soldiers, and in securing the fruits of his victories, elevated his country to a front rank among the nations of the earth, and rendered standing armies and great navies unnecessary as means of defense against dangers domestic or foreign.

In managing great affairs General Grant was never the servant of hesitation or fear. In war he acted on the theory that delays were dangerous.

Standing upon the perilous edge of battle he surveyed the field with an all-embracing eye, with all emotions pressed down under the weight of his mental poise and resources, and saw where and when to strike the decisive blow. He measured his own and his adversary's strength with unerring certainty. Artillery, battalions, the heroism of soldiers inspired by confidence in a victorious leader, were indeed most potent agencies, but were doubly effective under the quick and timely direction of such a master of the forces of war.

His policies, in both military and civil administration, were grounded upon the broad idea that complete success and permanent peace could be established only by adhering to the highest principles. He never resorted to expedients or compromises where these principles were concerned.

He loved his country with "a respect more tender, more holy and profound than his own life." He joined himself to no party that did not support the flag of that country with an unqualified and unconditional devotion.

To those in arms against that flag he yielded nothing. But when those opposing arms were laid at his victorious feet a great heart and magnanimous mind controlled his actions.

He was a conqueror in the highest sense of that word. He subdued the arms of his adversaries, and conquered their hearts at the same time.

History has no record of a victorious military leader who was less ambitious, or more obedient to the Prince or Government whom he served, nor more unselfishly devoted to the cause for which he fought. He cared not for himself, what he should eat or drink, or wherewithal he should be clothed. He sought nothing for himself, not even honors, applause, rank or emolument. He was an absolute concentration, an embodied intensification of one purpose—to put down the armed opposition to the Government, and bring the revolting States back to the Union.

To this one grand purpose he bent all the aroused energies of his nature, all the qualities of a dauntless courage and an unconquerable spirit, a self-reliance born of the highest mental grasp, a military education supplemented with a soldier's experience at Palo Alta, Resacada de la Palma and Molino del Rey.

At the very outset of his service in the civil war, with only a Colonel's commission in his pocket, and before he was known to the country as one among its many Generals, he comprehended, far in advance of others, the magnitude of the struggle and the stragetical importance of the great rivers of the West. To obtain the control of these rivers, and the States upon their borders, and before the President and Senate placed him at the head of all the nation's armies, he had, in twenty-six months, won seventeen battles, taken 100,000 prisoners, 500 cannon and innumerable thousands of small arms. He took no rest from his labors until he had broken and destroyed the Confederate power in the Southwest, and had more than half conquered the rebellion.

General Grant was a man of remarkable simplicity of character. He was free from all guile or indirection; a devout lover of truth in its plainest forms. He loved not strife, and had no taste for the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war." Nature gave him a heroic soul, and duty made him draw a warrior's sword, which he quickly sheathed when duty called to peace. He made war short, but terrible, as the only means for a quick and solid peace.

No statue in bronze, monument in marble, or monolith in granite can sufficiently serve to commemorate his great deeds. You may inscribe upon them Donelson, Iuka, Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg and Chattanooga, the Wilderness, Richmond and Appomattox, but the inscriptions will crumble into dust, the iron and stone mingle with their mother earth, and yet the name and deeds of Ulyssus S. Grant will survive in story and song until the last syllable of recorded time.

The Sacramento Society of California Pioneers, desiring to join in the universal acclaim of "Well done, good and faithful servant," in special meeting assembled, unanimously

Resolve, That we join in the universal sorrow and unite with all the people in their expressions of respect for the deceased General, and of honor to his memory.

That we offer to his widow and family our sympathies, and mourn with them in their affliction.

That we deeply deplore the loss of a brother, endeared to us by a personal association, brief but profoundly interesting. We will cherish the memory of his great services to the country, his virtues, his unselfish devotion to principle, and to the highest good of our whole country.

W. F. Knox moved that the resolution be adopted, spread upon the minutes and that an engrossed copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Mr. Chesley—Brothers: It is a well known fact that we have talent among our members, gentlemen eloquent in words, and two of them are here to-night who will address you. One has served a term in the United States Senate, a portion of his time during the administration of our lamented brother, General Grant. I have the pleasure of introducing to you our distinguish citizen, the Hon. Newton Booth.

Mr. Booth—Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: The eloquent resolutions just read leave very little to be said. For the third time in the life of the present generation of America this continent has been draped in black, and the American people with one accord have been bowed in mourning. The assassination of Lincoln and Garfield, the deep damnation of their taking off, cried aloud for punishment and vengeance. This stood rebuked, however, with the great words of the immortal Lincoln: "With charity for all, with malice toward none." Those words from one of the greatest civil leaders are cherished, and their meaning is a part of the glory of our country that will never perish. Our great soldier leader did not fall by the hand of the assassin. For months they have stood by the bedside of the dying patriot, counting every throb of his failing pulse. His tender solicitude for his friends, his suppression of every evidence of pain, in order not to give others pain, the homage for the hero was almost lost in love for the man all over the land. In the death of General Grant we each of us have lost a friend.

The speaker said he would not enter much upon an eulogy of the departed hero, but would relate some personal reminiscences. He did not do this through any personal egotism or vanity on his part, but believed that some of Grant's personal acts would be more interesting than an elogium. During the last two years of Grant's administration the speaker was in the United States Senate. He received from the President all the official courtesies due a Senator from his official relations. Continuing, the speaker said: Our friendly relations was the result, as I might say, of an accident. It will be remembered that Grant's administration closed on a Sunday, the 4th of March. I had introduced a bill for quieting a certain class of land titles, and it had passed both Houses. As it had not been returned, I began to get anxious. I called upon the President, found him alone and asked him what were his objections to the bill. He replied that he had referred it to the Interior Department, and it had been returned to him with objections. I said to him, "Very well, I will go and see them about it." As I started to leave, I turned and said, "Mr. President, I will not see you again. I wish to congratulate you upon the success of your Administration, and to say that no people feel more grateful toward you than those of California." As I was going to the door he called me back. He spoke to an assistant, and asked to see the bill, which was handed to him. He remarked, "The object of this bill is good." He then read the letter from the Secretary, which was simply a criticism of the second section. He then read the section referred to, said he thought it was all right, signed the bill and it became a law. I was fully convinced that the heart of the great man was touched with that spontaneous expression of gratitude. The speaker said he did not think Grant had a fine sense of humor, was not particularly jovial, and did not remember of ever having seen him laugh heartily. He did not have a rigid reserve, neither did he have that keen sense of the ridiculous so characteristic of Lincoln. Shortly after the interview spoken of the speaker had an invitation from Grant to dine with him. At those State dinners the guests are seated according to official etiquette. Sometimes a gentleman would be assigned to escort a certain lady to the table. This sometimes proved very awkward, for perhaps it would be the wife of a member who had been wounded in debate. Members could look over such small matters, and forget—but the wife, never. On that occasion he remembered Grant stating that once, while on a river excursion, he was approached by a beautiful young woman, who said "General, I desire to ask you a conundrum. Why are kisses like victories?" The General gave it up, when the young lady smilingly remarked, "Because they are easy to grant." After the expiration of his term as President, the speaker said, I grew to know him better. One day I asked him how he felt when he first took command. He replied: "I was the worst scared man you ever saw. It was just before the battle of Belmont. I did not know whether I could depend upon my men or not. Did not know whether I could depend upon myself or not, and then I was afraid of the enemy. In fact I was scared. However, I pressed on with my troops, and found the enemy gone. I then made up my mind that they were as badly scared as I was. It gave me courage, and I was never afraid again." After dinner, in the smoking-room, Grant was always the center of attraction. He was the most interesting conversationalist I ever listened to. A stranger would imagine Grant was a war correspondent, and would never think that he was listening to the leader of the great armies. He said to me that he had made many mistakes in his life; that he must have done so. The two greatest mistakes of his life, and those that caused him the most regret, was, first, the second assault on Vicksburg, and, second, the battle of Cold Harbor. The second assault on Vicksburg, he said, was a useless waste of men. "I ought to have known better, and I should not have made it. The battle of Cold Harbor," he said, "I shall regret as long as I live." Here, the speaker said, the soldier is eclipsed by the greater man. The first time the speaker ever saw Grant was at a grand review of the army at Washington in April, 1865, immediately after the close of the war. Grant on that occasion was the center of attraction. The army was two days in passing through the streets of the Capital city, and were reviewed by President Johnson and General Grant. I studied the faces of the victorious armies, and saw in those of the officers a kind of exultation, the joy of success. Sheridan's face seemed illumined as by the glare of battle. The expression on the face of Grant was one of apparent relief—relief from a responsibility, one that said: "I am glad that the war is over." Grant was one of the few who achieved a great reputation as a soldier without contracting a love for war. To him it was a necessary evil which he wished to get through with as speedily as possible. He apparently never aspired to military distinction. When a boy he was forced into West Point, did creditable service in Mexico, was sent to California, but having no pride in his profession, resigned and was out of the service for five years. He was poor when the war came; and if ever there was a man on earth who entered the service purely from a sense of duty, that man was Grant. He enlisted, not for glory or hope of promotion, but for love of country, and what he considered a solemn duty. Comparatively unknown, he went from Galena to Chicago, where he applied at military headquarters for anything. A State Senator from his county interceded for him, but he was put off from day to day. Mr. Washburne afterwards went to those in command and said, "Here is a man who has a military education; give him a place." Finally, he was given a clerkship. The next day the State Senator saw him carrying an armful of muskets, and Grant remarked, "You see, I am in the service at last." It was from a solemn sense of duty, and no other reason, that Grant entered the army. It has been said that Grant was not an educated man. He was a graduate of the Military Academy of West Point, and no man passes through that institution without getting a fair education. He was a man of refinement, he never uttered a word anywhere that he could not have uttered with propriety in the presence of any lady. It is said by some that his was a career of luck and that all his victories were gained by main strength and awkwardness. Military men concede that Lee, Johnson and Bragg were great Generals. Grant met each of them in battle and was never defeated. We must accede to him the genius to command. He was the first to discover that the strength of the Confederacy was in the army. Its destruction was necessary, and he proceeded against it with an iron hand and a heart that never quailed until he accomplished it. When he was made Lieutenant-General of the United States army he had command of more men and was fighting over a larger area of country than any who ever lived. Napoleon's armies and campaigns do not compare with those of Grant. The fabulous number of men said to have been commanded by Xerxes are merely imaginary. That he made mistakes in his civil administration is true, for like all other men he was human. I have heard men criticise the official acts of this great man, that could not manage their own business or their own family for a single day. His mistakes were that when he gave his confidence he gave his heart also. His loss of fortune in his latest days by the treachery of friends, severe as was the blow, was as nothing; but his good name was dragged in the dust. He murmured not; he stood it bravely. He went down to the dark valley of the shadow of death working so that his family should not want. His pen dropped from his hand when his tongue ceased to articulate. Magnanimous to his foes, pervaded with charity, he died regretted by all. He is gone. His work is done. Life will flow on in its accustomed channels; morning, noon and evening will come and go; the seasons will succeed each as of yore. Hope, joy and ambition will rise in the hearts of his countrymen as ever; but he will come no more. No more for him the voice of love, the songs of gladness. His name will be perpetuated in marble, bronze, poetry and song. The marble will crumble, the bronze corrode, paintings fade; but his monument is his country, undivided, undivisible, and may it stand forever—Washington, the founder; Lincoln, the liberator; Grant, the preserver.

Song by the choir.

Mr. Chesley then introduced N. Greene Curtis, the next speaker.

Mr. Curtis—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow Pioneers: Taking up the theme where Governor Booth left off. Grant is gone. The heart of the whole nation was paralyzed when the news was flashed over the wires that Grant was gone. We thank God that General Grant lived, and I thank God that it was my good fortune to have met him. I met him in Pioneer Hall, and was one of the committee of forty who went from this city to San Francisco, to welcome him back to this country when he returned from the Orient, and to extend him an invitation to visit Sacramento. When I saw him walk from the steamer and plant his foot on the soil of California, I looked upon him with wonder and amazement. He was a grand old hero. The simplicity of his manner and honesty of purpose was the admiration of all who ever met him. I remember how he looked when under the gaslights he was received by the numerous committees. Eloquent addresses were made. He was not reticent nor taciturn, but easy, graceful. He replied in language beautiful, eloquent, elegant and chaste. He who says Grant was not an educated man falsifies history. He was wonderful, grand, but not gloomy. The speaker then related the conversation held between Grant and the committee from Sacramento relative to his coming here. Continuing, the speaker said: When I hear individuals say that Grant was cold, dictatorial and tyrannical, my heart leaps to my mouth, for it is not true. I said to him in San Francisco: "General, you have heard the saying, 'Anything to beat Grant.' Our committee has sent us here, and their cry is, 'Anything to meet Grant.'" A more genial, pleasant and affable gentleman I never met. While here he went out to the Park to hear the Union Boy squad under Captain Siddons fire more shots in a minute than General Grant has ever heard fired from a gun in the same length of time. After counting the shots the General smilingly remarked, "My watch is too slow, or I have made a mistake." When Grant left us for his Eastern home the heart affection and love of the Pioneers and the people of Sacramento went with him. Out at the Park the General noticed that I had taken off my Pioneer badge, and he asked if he should not take off his. I replied: "No; we want you to wear it, for we feel honored in your so doing." He promptly replied: "Then I will not take it off." This grand old hero's name was often used without his knowledge or consent in making up the directorship of corporations. He remarked to me while at the Park that he was elected President of a corporation, was never installed and never got the benefits of the office. I said, "General, I, too, know of an individual who was elected President, was never installed and never received any of the benefits of the office." The General, in a jocular way, said, "Hold on, Curtis; stop where you are; you are drifting into politics."

By the almighty fiat of that Divine Providence which rules over the destinies of men and of nations, an honored and beloved member of our Society has been removed from earth, and we, together with the whole people of the nation, mourn the death of the great captain of the age.

For many long, dreary days the eyes of the whole nation have been turned with an intense and solemn earnestness towards the "cottage on the mountain," watching and waiting in sad anticipation the sorrowful tidings of the death of the nation's idol, the soldier and patriot, General Grant.

The hallowed associations that cluster around the name and memory of Grant, his noble deeds of daring and patriotism, cling to our memories with all the tenacity of the spirit to life, or the dying Christian's faith in the immortality of the soul—inspiring the purest, holiest, loftiest sentiments of which the patriot heart is susceptible.

To-day all asperities are dissolved, all distinctions are done away, geographical lines are obliterated, sectional jealousies are forgotten, all strife and discord is hushed, and around the altar of a common country the nation mourns its hero dead. Down through the ages to come his record will be a track of light where soldiers and patriots may walk with safety, consecrate his achievements and feel the inspiration of his intrepid patriotism.

An educated soldier, he bore the flag of his country to the walls of Vera Cruz and Monterey, at Cerro Gordo, Chepultepec, and into the halls of the Montezumas, and by his valor assisted in placing our grand little commonwealth as one of the brightest stars in the galaxy of States. Again, when the hoarse muttering of discontent and the loud murmurings of sectional strife were heard, loud, fierce, and bitter, fed by unholy ambition, until "anger rushed his eyes on fire and rudely snapped the silver cord." Then the deep-toned thunder of the canon of Sumter, in solemn, strange, unnatural sounds announced the hour of civil war. Soft peace spread her wings and flew weeping away, and the genius of Liberty, from the tomb of Washington, mingled her tears with the blood of the slain. With a fervent, holy, patriotic zeal, the grand old hero drew his sword and marched to the defense of the Constitution and the flag of his country. The tocsin of war rang out loud and shrill: To arms! to arms!! Freedom's hosts rallied around the flag, and their gallant leader bore it aloft amid the roar and din of strife, carnage and toil through a long and bitter civil war, as the patriot's pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night: defended it upon the bloody fields of Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg and Appomattox, and finally unfurled it upon Liberty's dome, where it waves proudly and triumphantly to-day, to gladden the hearts of the American people, and to cheer the oppressed of every land on earth. Immortal hero of the lion heart and iron nerve; brave as a Spartan, guileless as a child, your name is written on the brightest page of your country's history! The American heart wells up to-day with joy and gratitude, to you and your compatriots, for the inestimable blessings of union, liberty, fraternity. Grand old hero! by your indomitable courage the genius of liberty again comes forth inspired by the woe of the past and the weal of the future, to a bright deliverance, a glorious redemption, smiling through her tears. With one hand she bestows the laurels of victory to the living heroes, while with the other she drops the cypress of grief upon the tombs of the slain, whose memories will forever remain embalmed in the sighs and bedewed by the tears of the sons and daughters of freedom.

The grand old hero is dead! But the triumphant car of liberty, union and progress—for which he fought—rolls on, guided, guarded and protected by an all-wise providence.

Farewell, grand old hero and patriot! For you the nation mourns. A holy thrill of patriotic devotion warms the heart and quickens the blood of the Northman and the Southerner. The glory of your life is their common heritage. Liberty, union, prosperity, peace, hold their torches to light your pathway to the tomb. Your memory will be enshrined in the hearts of millions yet unborn, and your tomb will become the Mecca of patriots' pilgrimage.

Song by the choir.

Mr. Chesley then introduced Rev. Carroll M. Davis, a representative of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

Mr. Davis—Mr. President, Members of the Pioneers, Ladies and Gentlemen: I feel a great diffidence in speaking to you after the eloquent gentlemen who have preceded me, but as the smallest child may pluck a flower and place it on the mound of the one he loves, so it is but right that the Native Sons pay their tribute to one we all mourn alike. It seems almost strange that those who were scarce yet born in the days of the conflict, would now be able to say a word for the heroes of that conflict. We have been told what is too true, that "He is gone;" and also, "Thank God, that he lived!" I say he still lives in the record he leaves behind, the deeds he has done, and most of us know them by heart. As we gather here to-night to pay respect to his memory, we all feel a personal loss. We will cherish the memories of his traits of character in war—heavy and severe; and those in the last few months, of patience, patient waiting until the hand of Him who rules and governs all called the great leader to rest. The speaker dwelt upon the patient suffering of Grant in the last few months of his life. He said, in Grant's own words, he was raised almost from the grave that he might finish the last work for him in life. He was ready to leave the earth, those with whom he had been so near and dear, knowing that his earthly race was run, and there was waiting for him in the home beyond a crown of glory. We should strive to train up the rising generation to reverence those who have done so much for us. As we, the Native Sons, have learned to look up with reverence to the pioneers, so we shall teach our sons and daughters that those grand individuals give us all we have. Those characteristics, those noble traits, do not stand away off from them, but belong to them. No man could receive more earthly honors than the man we mourn. His was a life well lived, deeds well done, pleasing alike to men, and he who rules over the destiny of men.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

MONKEYS WRECKING RAILROAD TRAINS.—Between a place called Niddivunda and Herebully there is a large tope which is well known to be infested with a host of monkeys. Having no other mode of occupying their dull hours, they are bent upon trying to destroy the Tunikur line. It would seem that these animals, about fifty or sixty, form themselves into two batches; they arrange themselves systematically, one-half on one railroad, the other half on the other. They begin by first removing the earth from the sides of the rails. Then they arrive at the difficulty of nuts and bolts, which, though they examine them very minutely, they cannot get over. On the approach of the up or down train they wait till the engine is within a few yards, when, with the utmost coolness, they simply jump on one side till the train has passed, and then resume their work. A remarkable instance occurred on one of these occasions. As the engine was approaching, the monkeys made their usual jumps, with the exception of one, who persisted in remaining on the line, the engine by this time being very near. Five or six monkeys, seeing the danger one of their number was in, made a sudden rush and dragged him off, some laying hold of him by the tail, others by the legs; anyhow, they saved him. They are now styled the Niddivunda gangmen by the guards and drivers.—[Madras Mail.

THE LAUGHING PLANT.—It is called the laughing plant because its seeds produce effects like those produced by laughing gas. The flowers are of a bright yellow, and the seed pods are soft and woolly, while the seeds resemble small, black beans, and only two or three grow in a pod. The natives grow and pulverize them, and the powder, if taken in small doses, makes the soberest person behave like a circus clown or a madman, for he will dance, sing and laugh most boisterously, and cut the most fantastic capers, and be in an uproariously ridiculous condition for about an hour. When the excitement ceases the exhausted exhibitor of these antics falls asleep, and when he awakes he has not the slightest remembrance of his frisky doings.—[Shanghai Celestial Empire.

How Women Would Vote.

Were women allowed to vote, every one in the land who has used Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" would vote it to be an unfailing remedy for the diseases peculiar to her sex. By druggists.

The Examining Board of five members at the Mare Island navy-yard, appointed to examine applicants for foremanships, has made its report to the Secretary of the Navy. There were about 100 applicants for positions, and twelve vacancies. Only those the Board recommends for appointment will be given positions.

Mrs. M. A. Feles, aged 110 years, and born in Santa Cruz, who died Sunday, was buried yesterday. She was probably the oldest lady in California.

IF you suffer from looseness of the bowels, Angostura Bitters will surely cure you. Beware of counterfeits, and ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

EACH year finds "Brown's Bronchial Troches" in new localities, in various parts of the world. For relieving coughs, colds and throat diseases they have been proved reliable. Sold only in boxes.

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.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

Scarlet fever prevails at Reno, Nev.

A railroad from Los Gatos to Almaden is talked of.

There is an old man at Reno, Nev., who claims to be haunted by the spirit of Guiteau.

The Government and railroad lands in San Luis Obispo county are being rapidly settled up.

"Excursion" parties are carried from Boston to Los Angeles at $48 50 per head, and it is not requisite to purchase a round-trip ticket.

The Hollister *Advance* says that quail are reported as becoming so troublesome in the Gabilan hills that ranchers are spreading poison for their destruction.

In a recent trial at Fresno the testimony of a man so enraged his wife that she assaulted him while on the stand, knocked him down and beat him severely.

At Elsinore, a new settlement in San Diego county, every voter is a Republican, and it will be necessary to import a Democrat to fill the office of Postmaster.

During the month of June the Northern Pacific Railroad Company sold 11,657 acres of land in Montana, a larger quantity than was sold in any other Territory save Dakota.

In Newark Valley, White Pine county, Nevada, is a spring from which quantities of small sea shells are ejected, and which rises and falls with the regularity of the tide.

Prescott, A. T., complains that fire insurance rates there have been raised to a higher figure, now that they have a fire department in good working order, than they were before.

Only twenty-five cents a box will be offered in Linn county, Or., this year for picking hops. None but Chinamen will be equal to the occasion, but twenty-five cents is all that can be afforded.

The Ventura county Supervisors voted $500 to aid in making an exhibit of that county's resources at the Mechanics' Fair in San Francisco, but the District-Attorney pronounced the act illegal.

The beet sugar factory at Alvarado has turned out 1,250 tons of the product so far this season. Growers of beets are paid $4 50 a ton for them, and the yield is said to average twenty tons to the acre.

A Los Angeles merchant some time since made a shipment of wine to Topeka, Kan., but it was returned to him by the authorities with a notice that it could not be allowed to cross the border of that State.

There are six coal mines in Coos county, Or., from which coal was exported in better times and with better prices, but now only two are exporting. Besides there are many locations which have not been opened yet.

J. A. Goldwater, of Soledad, brought into the County Clerk's office at Monterey last Friday 53 coyote scalps—the largest number received at any one time from any one person. The animals were killed by Henry Veach, and the amount allowed for each scalp, under the ordinance, is $3, which amounted to $159 for the lot.

Monday, at San Jose, the California Gross Stamm of the Independent Order of Red Men met in annual session. Reports of officers show that there are ten Stamms, with 590 members, in the State. Capital, $49,000. The officers elected were: L. Kramb, San Jose, Grand Chief; C. Schilling, San Francisco, Grand Under Chief; C. Weisel, Sacramento, Grand Assistant Chief; Samuel Polack, San Francisco, Grand Secretary; J. Gutberlet, San Francisco, Grand Treasurer; K. F. Wiemeyer, Sacramento, Grand Prelate.

VERY WELL PUT.

Why do we defer until to-morrow what we should do to-day? Why do we neglect a cough until it throws us into Consumption, and Consumption brings us to the grave? DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM is sure to cure if taken in season. It has never been known to fail. Use it thoroughly, according to directions. Persevere until the disease is conquered, as it is certain to be, even if should require a dozen bottles. There is no better medicine for pulmonary disorders. fe24-is1y&w1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hall of Court Sacramento, No. 6,861, A. O. F.—Regular meeting of Court Sacramento THIS (Thursday) EVENING. Fraternal visit from Court Sutter, Entertainment and Banquet. Visiting members invited.
J. W. HUGHES, C. R.
CHAS. A. ROOT, R. S. jy30-1t*

Attention, Members of Court Sutter, No. 7,246, A. O. F.. Assemble at No. 827 J street, at 8 o'clock sharp, TO-NIGHT, to pay a fraternal visit to Court Sacramento, No. 6,861. All brothers earnestly requested to be present. W. B. ROGERS, C. R.
W. H. GREENLAW, Secretary. jy30-1t*

LOST—A BLACK IRISH-GORDON Setter, with a white breast. The finder will leave it at 1104 G street, and be rewarded. jy30-1t*

RAMS FOR SALE—THREE HUNDRED head in lots to suit; High Grades and Thoroughbred Spanish Merinos. MRS. E. M. WILSON, Elk Grove, Sacramento county, Cal. jy30-tos15

G. A. R.

THURSDAY EVENING, A JOINT OPEN Meeting of Sumner Post and Sumner Corps, at Grangers' Hall. The Programme which had been prepared will be postponed, and exercises appropriate to a Grant Memorial occasion will be had. Warren Post and Warren Corps, all old soldiers and sailors (with their families), are cordially invited to be present.
J. L. SKINNER, Commander Sumner Post.
ELEANOR P. SEFTON,
jy30-1t S. V. P. Commander Sumner Corps.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I WILL not be responsible hereafter for any debts not contracted by myself or my written order.
Sacramento, July 29, 1885.
jy30 3tned ANTONIO MENDES.

THE ANNUAL
Summer Night Festival and Picnic
—OF THE—
SACRAMENTO VEREIN EINTRACHT!
—WILL BE HELD AT—
Richmond Grove!
SUNDAY, AUGUST 9, 1885.
Particulars hereafter. THE COMMITTEE.
jy30-1t

Eagle Winery,

Sacramento..Cal.

THE BEST QUALITIES OF CALIFORNIA Wines—Port, Sherry, Reisling, White Wine, Angelica, Claret, Zinfandel, etc. Also, Grape Brandy constantly on hand and sold at the lowest cash prices. Goods delivered at the depot, steamer or any part of the city without extra charge. M. S. NEVIS, Proprietor.
jy30-tf4pTuThS

I HAVE SEVERAL
SECOND-HAND PIANOS!

FOR SALE CHEAP, FOR $50, $75, $100, $150, $200 and $250. New Pianos, $300, $325, etc., up to $1,200 for a Mathushek Concert Grand. JOHN F. COOPER, 527 J street.
jy30-1m

DOCTRESS SAYON-NA

HAS MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO STOP IN Sacramento every other week, and will be glad to see any who are suffering from chronic or any other diseases, at the Western Hotel, Room 17. Her residence is 272 Sutter street, Stockton, Cal. Consultation free. jy30-1w*

DOCK & FISHER,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS
No. 1002 J STREET,
Bet. Tenth and Eleventh, Sacramento.
jy30-2p1m

CALIFORNIA MARKET,
No. 815 J Street, bet. Eighth and Ninth.

A. D. CHRISTIANSON AND I. MATTICE, Proprietors. A first-class stock of Fruits, Vegetables, Poultry, Fish, Butter, Eggs, etc., always in stock. Our old friends, former patrons and the public invited to call. jy30-1m

D. DeBERNARDI & CO.,

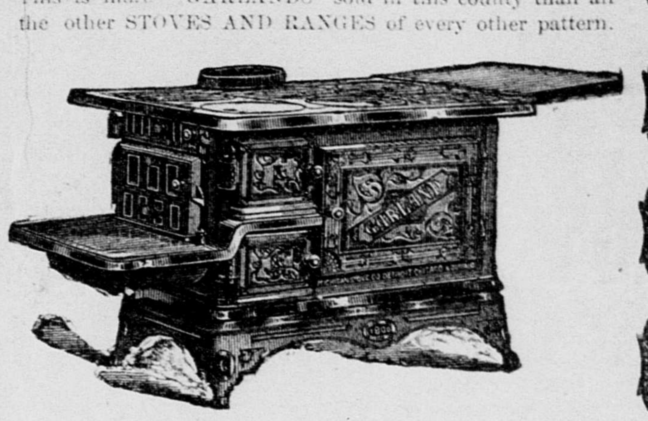
GENERAL COMMISSION MERchants, and Shippers of all kinds of
Fruits, Vegetables, Fish, Game, Poultry, Eggs and General Produce.

Careful attention given to the Selection and Packing of Choice Fruits for Distant Markets.

Nos. 308 and 310 K st., Sacramento, Cal.
jy30-1m

SECRET OF SUCCESS!

We hear on every hand complimentary remarks concerning the immense strides we have made in our business the past ten years, and the wonder is through dull season's we have kept right along increasing, and though hundreds of our opponents have begun in our line of business, to day we have the finest retail trade in Northern California, or the State, for that matter. The secret of this is: We have unlimited capital; we discount all our bills; we buy from first hands, and lastly, our motto is, "SQUARE DEALING WITH EVERYONE!" Our trade extends through all the States and Territories this side of the Rocky Mountains, and to show the public the extent of our trade, we will mention one line of our business, and that is STOVES AND RANGES. Our books show our sales to have been in "GARLAND" RANGES AND STOVES, 2,086 for the past year, and out of this we sold 932 in Sacramento county. This is more "GARLANDS" sold in this county than all the other STOVES AND RANGES of every other pattern.



The past two weeks has been a busy one for us in "GARLAND" RANGES, and we take pride in giving a few names of those who have put "GARLAND" RANGES in their houses:

DR. BRUNE, corner Fourteenth and K streets.
SAM. KATZENSTEIN, Twelfth and P streets.
GUS. MELANDER, N street, bet. Fifth and Sixth.
MRS. W. HICKS, Seventh and I streets.
JAS. BETREL, L street, bet. Eleventh and Twelfth.
MRS. A. GRAY, J street, bet. Sixth and Seventh.
JOS. WOODS, 1510 Eleventh street.
G. F. GONNET, 223 M street.
WILLIAM JONES, 924 Fifteenth street.
F. M. SHEPLER, Tenth street.
B. CAVANAUGH, Sixth and I streets.
J. H. JOHNSON, 909 G street.
SILLER BROS., Q street, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.
A. HORNLIEN, 708 L street.
FRED. WEIL, Twelfth street, bet. O and P.
PHILLIP SCHELD, Eleventh and L streets.
E. M. MARTIN, Nineteenth and N streets.
C. F. ROPES, 1227 K street.

We shall be pleased to have any in need of the best RANGE in Market to call on any of the above parties in reference to the excellence of the "GARLAND" RANGE.

We are Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast for "GARLAND" RANGE AND STOVES.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.,

502 and 504 J street, and 1009 Fifth street, Sacramento.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Special and Important Notice.

One of the best paying LODGING HOUSES in Sacramento, in the center of the city, and containing nearly One Hundred (100) Rooms, Elegantly Furnished, including Rosewood Piano, is offered for sale at a great bargain, as owner has other very important business to attend to. The above is now offered at private sale. If not sold as as a whole as above, it will be sold at public auction. Any person desiring a splendid paying Lodging House, between the principal hotels of this city, will do well to give this their immediate attention. For further particulars apply to D. J SIMMONS & CO.,
General Auctioneers, No. 1005 Fourth street, next People's Savings Bank. jy29-5tned

That Damaged Paper!

THE SATINS ARE ALL SORTED, AND THE BLANKS nearly so, and we have to-day a larger assortment of both than we have had on any previous day, selling at 5 and 10 cents; GILTS, 15 cents. Also, a large lot of DAMAGED ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, MIRRORS, FRAMES, EASELS, SHADE CORD, etc.

WHITTIER, FULLER & CO.,
Nos. 1620 and 1622 Second st., Sacramento.
jy20-tf

GENERAL NOTICES.

Around the earth, in every land,
By every stream that I'm aware of,
In every town, they understand
How teeth may best be taken care of.
From Jersey flats to Birmah's mount,
They sing the praise of SOZODONT.
mr14-1yTuThS

Use Redding's Russia Salve, and you will never be without, as it is superior to all others. o11-1yTuThS

Zeta Straw Works.—Hats bleached and pressed. 1025 Eighth street, between J and K. je23-1m

Dr. La Mars' Seminal Pills cure all cases of Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Loss of Mental and Physical Vigor, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions and all disorders caused by Over-indulgence, Indiscretion and Abuse. Dr. La Mars' Pills are no more Temporary Stimulant, but a completely Restorative Tonic. They build up the whole system, strengthen and restore the sexual organs, and give a new lease of life—with power to enjoy it—to all who experience the blessed benefits of their potent power. Price, $2 50 per bottle. Sent by mail on receipt of price, or by Express, C. O. D. Address all orders, A. McBOYLE & CO., Druggists, San Francisco, P. O. Box 1952. jy4-1m

CALIFORNIA'S ANNUAL STATE FAIR

At Sacramento,
COMMENCES SEPTEMBER 7, 1885,
AND CONTINUES TWO WEEKS.

THE EXPOSITION BUILDING
Embraces 124,000 square feet of floor space, and is acknowledged to be the most perfect building for its purpose west of the Rocky Mountains.

THE STOCK GROUNDS
Form an important portion of this Exhibition.

THE VISITOR
Is enabled to examine not only Agricultural, Mechanical and Household Products, but likewise improved breeds of LIVE STOCK; hence

Exhibitors Should Take Notice of Advantages Offered in Making an Exhibit at the State Fair,

As it is visited by thousands, who make a holiday of the occasion, and come for no reason than to improve their knowledge of the various improvements in MANUFACTURES, ART and SCIENCE.

EXHIBITS TRANSPORTED FREE
To and from the Fair by the Railroad Companies. No charge made for space or motive power. Application for same should be made at once.

JESSE D. CARR, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary, Sacramento, Cal.
jy21-2ptd

AUCTIONS.

Administrator's Sale
—OF—
REAL ESTATE,
—BY—
AUCTION!

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1885,
At 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, we are instructed to sell the well-known

"Swiss Station"

Ranch, Orchard, Residence and Business Place of JOHN BONETTI, deceased, situated three miles south of Sacramento city, Cal., on the Upper Stockton Road. The Ranch comprises 119 Acres, of which about 40 Acres is planted to Fine Grapes, 3 Acres of Blackberries, 10 Acres of Vegetable Garden, over 300 Peach Trees; large number of other Fruit Trees, and the balance is Grain Land. Also, a Large Residence, Barn, Saloon (which is rented for $25 per month). Also, a Small Residence, with fine cellar. Also, Two Horse-powers, with Four Pumps; Three Windmills, with Pumps, very best of water; well fenced. School-house adjoins the farm on the north. The Upper Stockton Road divides the ranch in almost equal parts; a County Road bounds the farm on the south, and a Lane on the north. Also, Two Spring Wagons and Lot Farming Tools.

Title Perfect. TERMS CASH. Ten per cent. payable on sale being declared: 20 days allowed for examination of Abstract and making Deed.

MRS. L. BONETTI, Executrix.
SHERBURN & SMITH, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 323 K street, Sacramento.
JONES & MARTIN, Attorneys for Executrix.

Auction Sale
—OF—
VALUABLE
RESIDENCE PROPERTY
Household Furniture, Etc.

D. J. SIMMONS & CO., Auctioneers,
—WILL SELL ON—
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5th,
At 10:30 o'clock,

The Elegant Residence of P. Madden, Esq., No. 1423 K street, situated on K street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth. The House being two-story, with all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, etc.; also, a fine barn, stables, out-houses, etc. Being one of the prettiest and most substantial built residences in Sacramento. Lot, 40x160.

ALSO, AT THE SAME TIME,

The Household Furniture, consisting of Fine Parlor Set, Walnut Bedroom Sets, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Brussels and Three-ply Carpets, Marble and Extension Tables, Clipper Lounges, Walnut Bookcases, Fine Range, and a general assortment of Dining room and Kitchen Furniture.

Residence open for inspection from Monday until day of sale. Parties in search of a beautiful residence for a home will do well to attend this sale. Terms at sale.

D. J. SIMMONS, Auctioneer.
jy29-7t Office, No. 1005 Fourth street.

CHARLES R. PARSONS,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT for
UNION INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.

MONEY TO LOAN. NOTARY PUBLIC.

Corner Third and J Streets.
jy1-2ptf

DR. G. L. SIMMONS,
No. 212 J Street,.....................Sacramento
OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 10, morning. 2 to 4, afternoon. 7 to 8, evening. jy30-2p1m

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.
A. HEYMAN SOLE AGENT, I street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, opposite Court-house. PIANOS TO LET. Pianos sold on installments.
jy9-2p1m

C. SCHAEFER,
COOPER,
No. 89 Front street, Sacramento.

BEER KEGS, BUTTER FIRKINS, Wine Puncheons, Brandy Barrels, etc., on hand. Orders from the interior solicited and attended to. jy22-4ptf