DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.....AUGUST 1, 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.*

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 122½ for 4s of 1907; 112¾ for 4½s; sterling, $4 85¼@4 87½; 103 for 3s; silver bars, 109¾.

Silver in London, 49⅛d; consols, 99⅞; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 125¾; 4½s, 115½.

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

Fluctuation prevailed in the prices of mining shares at San Francisco yesterday morning. After the regular session Hale & Norcross sold down to $5¼, but recovered at the close to $5½ bid, Savage selling at $1 85 and Chollar at $1. The north end stocks continued to improve, Ophir selling at $1 20, Sierra Nevada $1 40, Con-Virginia $1 85, Best & Belcher $2 20, Gould & Curry $1 40, Mexican 80 cents, Union 75 cents.

Burglars rifled a safe of $1,610 in coin at Tulare Thursday night.

Alonzo Davis made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide at Santa Cruz, Thursday night, with poison.

Valentine Wagner was hanged at Columbus, O., yesterday, for the murder of Daniel Sheehan, his brother-in-law.

The remains of Sir Moses Montefiore, the Jewish philanthropist, were buried at Ramsgate, Eng., yesterday.

In Spain, Thursday, there were 6,516 new cases of cholera and 1,039 deaths.

A public consistory was held in Rome Thursday by the Pope, and several Cardinals hatted.

The same state of affairs complained of by the *Pall Mall Gazette* is said to exist in Glasgow.

Rev. Jeremiah O'Sullivan has been appointed by the Pope Bishop of Mobile, Ala.

Blue Grass (formerly J. R. Keene's) won the Bentinck memorial plate at Goodwood, Eng., yesterday.

Lieutenant Nye, U. S. N., died Thursday at Lima, Peru.

Another strike of railroad employes is threatened—this time at Cleveland.

A water famine prevails in the vicinity of Ashland, Pa.

John Beck and Philip Bulger fought eleven rounds near Pittsburg yesterday, with hard gloves, the former winning.

Three hundred employes of the Lake Erie Belt Works at Cleveland, O., went out on a strike yesterday.

Twenty-one head of cattle were poisoned near Modesto Thursday by parties unknown.

Two lumber-laden vessels came in collision Thursday night at Port Townsend, W. T., but no great damage was done.

The business failures in the United States during the last seven days numbered 201, against 215 last week.

Notwithstanding denials, it is still asserted that cholera is developing alarmingly in the south of France.

It is reported that Gerster will visit California this winter.

Mlle. Zoe, of "French Spy" fame, has become insane.

The regular monthly meeting of the State Horticultural Society was held in San Francisco yesterday.

The reduction of the public debt during July amounts to about $7,000,000.

The ghost of a warrior is terrifying the Indians of the Shoshone Agency in Wyoming Territory.

At Denver, Col., yesterday, William Neff committed suicide with giant powder.

Stanley Huntley, author of the famous "Spoopendyke Papers," died in New York Thursday night.

An attempt was made last evening to destroy a passenger train with dynamite near Denver, Col.

A school teacher of Horse Cave, Ky., who was recently mobbed, has sued the members of the gang for $25,000 damages.

Hibbs, the defaulting Idaho Postmaster, has been ordered into the custody of United States officers by the Supreme Court of Victoria, B. C.

A fire near San Jose yesterday caused a loss of $10,000.

The back of the rebellion in Colombia has been broken by the capture of the leader, and peace is now assured in the Republic.

DR. WHITTAKER REPLIED TO.

Dr. Whittaker, of Cincinnati, has permitted an interview with him to be published, in which he argues against cremation. The argument of the gentleman has been reproduced by a San Francisco journal in full. There is not a "point" that is not capable of being rebutted by the facts. The doctor has dealt with scientific facts with a freedom of truth not at all complimentary either to his conscience or his knowledge.

A few of these we propose to point out. "That there is nothing loathsome in putrefaction in the ground." On this head it would be sufficient to call as a witness any undertaker or sexton. The doctor alleges that it is a myth, but cites not a scintilla of proof. He admits that "decomposition is only a slow combustion," and thus contributes his testimony to cremation, for it is one of the chief claims of its disciples that incineration only accomplishes more speedily the oxidation that burial brings about after a long season of horrible decay, because of the retarding and surrounding earth.

"The sequestration of grounds for cemeteries is no objection, for in a few years they are abandoned and converted into parks." Where this is true, it is one of the most forcible of reasons yet advanced for cremation. It proves that the sentiment clinging about the act of committing the body to the bosom of mother earth is soon violated, and that burial does not command the respect of men for the place of sepulture. If the ashes of the loved were inurned, however, the abandonment of a "home for the dead" would not mean the plowing up of the bones and the removal of decaying remains. Nor in inurning are the graves "two or three deep," as is true in hosts of cemeteries. Grimm declares that there is not a churchyard in Germany where the graves have not been disturbed to admit new occupants. Switzerland permits removal of bodies after seven years, to make room for "new dead." Germany puts the limit at fifteen years, and France at but five.

"The drift of opinion of scientific men does not favor the belief that burial poisons the ground and the water in it." The proof of scientific research is all the other way. The Brazilian and United States Commission two years ago demonstrated that the living germs of yellow fever swarm in grave grounds of two years' victims, and these germs conveyed the disease. Our own Board of Health advises that in deaths by diphtheria, smallpox and cholera, the body, prior to burial, be so treated or inclosed as to prevent contamination of the earth. The eminent physician Wegmann-Ercolani, in laborious essays, proves such a position as that taken by Dr. Whittaker to be false; as also have Siemens, Pasteur, Southwood-Smith, Sir Henry Thompson, the eminent English scientist, and others. The famous Dr. Riecke testifies that the putrid emanations from graves affect the lungs through impurity of the air, and assail the blood. Dr. Copeland, Dr. Koch, Dr. Eward and Dr. Carpenter all agree to this.

The plague in Modena, in 1828, was proven by Dr. Bianchi to have been caused by excavations in the plague burial yard, where the victims' bodies had been buried three hundred years before. The same thing happened in 1854 in Derbyshire, England, at Eyam, where plague victims were buried in 1665; yet disturbance of the ground produced a fearful epidemic disease resembling cholera. So in 1823, the plague in Egypt was traced directly to the reopening of a disused graveyard at Kelioub. J. D. Beugless, in his essay, proves that in 1853 the mortality from yellow fever was 452 in every 1,000 in New Orleans districts where yellow fever cemeteries are located, but only half that in other districts. Washington Square, New York, was once the city's potters' field, yet to this day it is impossible to raise children on the ground floor of houses around that respectable reservation.

Dr. Whittaker declares it to be all bosh that the waters of cemeteries are contaminated, and declares that the researches of Petenkofer show that all impurities are destroyed forever by the earth, and at the distance of a few rods from the reception of sewage the water is safe, and that the observations of Roth and Lex show that the wells in fifteen graveyards in Berlin contain nitrates in less quantity than the average wells of the city. The doctor is disingenuous. Petenkofer's researches related mainly to sewage. Roth and Lex found exceptionally deep wells, and their finding was only comparative. But they are not quotable against the overwhelming wave of sanitary research and proof to the contrary. The London *Lancet* sums up the whole case in these words: "It is a well-ascertained fact that the surest carrier and most deadly fruitful nidus of zymotic contagion is this brilliant, enticing-looking water, charged with nitrates which result from decomposition."

A further objection of Whittaker is that cremation costs as much as funerals. Let us see: apart from carriage-hire, the cost of an ordinary cremation is $40; a terra cotta urn, from $5 to $10; a niche in the columbarium, say $8; an inscribed tablet, say $5. Total, $68. The cost of an ordinary funeral is from $100 to $250. In neither case is there taken into account the cost of a lot, for a lot may be used in which to bury the ashes and upon which to erect a monument, for cremation does not mean abandonment of a cemetery, nor invasion of the sentiment that commits dust to dust and ashes to ashes. It does mean lessening of the area of cemeteries, however.

Cremation, says Dr. Whittaker, hides crime, and it is the only argument he advances of any special force. So it would, where proper precautions were not taken. In all cases of doubt the stomach and lungs may be taken from the body for chemical examination. But non-volatile mineral poisons remain in the ashes, and are to be detected there. Incineration only renders care in autopsies greater.

The final argument of Dr. Whittaker is that cremation is a thief, for it robs the earth of the food the body is to it. As nothing material is destroyed, nor departs from the globe, cremation does not remove from the earth and its atmosphere any of the elements of the body, and but a handful of ashes is sequestered in each case. But this feeding of the earth, even if admitted, is more than offset by contamination of the soil, the water and the air, in the language of Sir Henry Thompson, with the germs of disease.

These are all the "points" the doctor makes at all worthy of consideration. Every one of them confesses a weakness. On the other hand, the affirmative reasons for cremation are overwhelming; cleanliness, non-pollution of soil, air and water, prevention of burial alive, economy, enabling the remains of families to be brought together, prevention of disease dissemination, the check it may be made to plagues by destroying the germs, non-sequestration of great areas of ground, non-theft of bodies and non-desecration of graves, avoidance of the horrible loathsomeness of the process of decay, and avoidance of possible saponification as in case of the bodies in wet cemeteries that are changed to adipocere.

THE LATEST ENGLISH SCANDAL.

The news is that Sir Charles Dilke has paid an aggrieved husband $125,000 to hush the thing up, and now we are told that the matter is settled so far as the Courts and the press are concerned. The newspapers cannot now mention the right honorable gentleman's name in connection with the scandal that has run through the dispatches for some days without incurring heavy penalties for libel.

It is well for Sir Charles Dilke's delicate reputation that England is what it is, and that he can salve a hideous sore, heal a vicious moral delinquency and sew up the public mouth with pounds sterling. It is well for Sir Charles Dilke that he has not to deal with the American press. No such salving of palms could save him here. But Dilke, in his liaison with the wife of a Londoner, was not worse than many another civil official of her Majesty Victoria Alexandrina, who has not been found out. The moral rottenness of English high life has been on exposition recently, and the revelations give Sir Charles a great deal of company. There is only one man worse than Dilke, and he is so much more blameworthy, that the English knight is not to be mentioned in the same breath, and that is "the aggrieved husband" who sells his honor for gold and becomes a party to the infamy of his wife for a price fixed. There is no sympathy to be wasted upon the woman either, who has been the cause of all the social stench. It appears that she made and kept an appointment with Sir Charles, but finding at the rendezvous another of her own kind, whom the liberal aristocrat had forgotten, she becomes terribly indignant, experiences a sudden shock of jealous virtue, and makes the whole affair known. A meaner, more unromantic or more vulgar scandal than this has not stirred English society for an age, nor one in which jealousy has so come to the front as the champion of virtue. Had the unexpected woman not appeared the expected would never have blazoned abroad her own dishonor. In some respects the whole affair looks very much like a set and successful scheme on the part of both husband and wife to entrap and blackmail Dilke, who muzzles the Courts, gags the press, and comes forth in a clean coat of social whitewash. It is tolerable to refer to this scandal only because of the wide publicity it has already gained, and because it comes on as a sequel to recent exposures of moral corruption in English society that read lessons to all others. It serves to lay bare the methods by which crime, when backed by wealth and political influence, can shelter itself beneath the mantle of the law. Precisely such a result is possible under our laws—to their shame be it said—but we do not believe that any such processes would gag the American press, notwithstanding that it has been in not a few instances bribed into silence. It should not be possible to gag prosecution for crime—to put the administration of the law at the mercy of whosoever sees fit, for a price, to sell it out. Prosecution for crime should be unsalable, and even criminal libel should not be punishable at the mere whim of the party supposed to be chiefly offended. Society is injured whenever a criminal libel is uttered. In fact, it is more aggrieved than the parties immediately concerned. We cannot understand why it should remain the law that such offenses as these shall be punishable only when a given party sees fit to put the machinery of the law into operation.

GRATITUDE AND THE FACTS.

It is gratifying to find a dignified official body like the State Board of Health coming forward and acknowledging the helpfulness of the press. That Board has most warmly expressed its thanks to the newspapers of the State for giving publicity to its circulars of advice and affording it the means of freely addressing the public, as well as for a manful stand taken by the most of the State press on the side of the Board in its unsuccessful effort to have the State do its duty in the matter of precautionary action to prevent the invasion of the State by epidemic diseases, such as cholera, yellow fever and small-pox. Yet it remains that, in a most contemptible spirit of economy, the late Legislature did point-blank refuse to give the Board the power common prudence dictates it should possess, in the form of means to enable it to erect barriers upon our borders in the shape of quarantine stations. The truth is that while the press generally has sustained the Board, a portion of it antagonized the proposition for quarantine stations. And it is very singular that this opposition came wholly from San Francisco, and was founded upon misconception of what the Board desired. What is more singular and unaccountable, however, is the fact that after the matter had been freely explained and it had been shown conclusively that the bill called only for inland stations, and not for quarantine grounds, where Chinese immigrants could be herded and then turned loose in violation of the Restriction Act, the San Francisco press still opposed the bill—a measure everyone now admits to be one of necessity.

RUNNING TO COVER.

Precisely what was to be desired has happened—a leading New York journal has assailed the action of the committee of the Supervisors of San Francisco that reported upon the filthy condition of the Chinese quarter and has augmented the publicity of the report. Now comes the New York *Herald* and sneers at the findings. The burden of its cry is that San Francisco should not complain of that which she has tolerated. That is to say, if Chinatown is such a stench, the city is responsible for having permitted it. Even if this be admitted to have force, what does it prove? Certainly not the desireableness of Chinese immigration, nor the undesireableness of sanitary reform in the Chinese quarters in California. It might be replied that for a quarter of a century New York tolerated the horrors and miseries of "Five Points," but the historic fact did not stay the hand of reform put forth under the administration of Fernando Wood. The *Herald* is anxious to have California for once discuss the Chinese evil without prejudice. All questions should be so considered. The difficulty in the present case is, that however calmly we may debate the subject in hand; however cogent the reasons advanced; however strong and convincing the proofs offered, and however invincible the conclusions drawn, the sentimental press of the East insists that the California disputant is prejudiced; that is to say, our Eastern friends invariably beg the question by denying to us the capacity to debate the matter dispassionately. For some years the aggravating character of the debate has been due to this running to cover by the opposition. There never can be any response made to a disputant who, when confronted with proofs and confounded by reason, replies "You are prejudiced." It is the last resort of the defeated and the cowardly refuge of the incompetent.

BEGGING THE QUESTION.

Referring to the drainage claims decision the San Francisco *Call* says: "The Judge ignores the facts that the constitutionality of the law was disputed from the first, and that the work was not performed in a way to do the State any good if the law had been declared valid." Of course, our respected contemporary commits a ludicrous blunder when it speaks of a Court ignoring a "fact," when questions of law and not of fact alone were before the Court, and neither the beneficial quality nor the character of the work were in issue. But suppose it is admitted that to be an issue, what has that to do with it? The work was done *before* the Act was declared unconstitutional, and *after* the law-making power had declared it to be constitutional, and had invested it with all the regalia of legality. Suppose, for argument's sake, that the work done was of no benefit, what has that to do with the payment of the worker? He did not devise the plans. His was not the scheme. It was not by his advice that the work was done. Should the man who labored with his teams in hauling earth to the embankments, the carpenters who joined the timbers, the laborers who cut the willows, the men who toiled with shovel and pick, the contractor who bid lowest and gave bonds and executed the work as directed by the State—should these be now told "Oh, the work was of no use to the State, and must not, therefore, be paid for?" Is this the standard of justice our contemporary does battle for?

THE COUNTY EXHIBITS.

Nothing has been more successful or widely beneficial at the State Fair than the exhibits made by the counties of the State. Nothing since their inauguration has done more to properly advertise the State abroad. The first county exhibit ever made at the State Fair was that of Sonoma. Her second, with others, was bodily transferred by the Central Pacific Railroad Company to Eastern fairs, and a large portion of the goods were taken to European fairs. The major portion of the exhibits of 1884 were shown at the World's Fair at New Orleans and will be exhibited this fall at several Eastern fairs. We all know how beneficial this grouped showing of the State products has been. It has been in the nature of proving the pudding by the eating. The time is near at hand for another State Fair, and it is anticipated that the county exhibits will be more numerous as regards competitors, and larger and better in each group, than ever before. Instead of a half-dozen counties exhibiting this year there should be twenty—certainly fifteen—and in time the fifty-two counties should occupy the great Pavilion, to the exclusion, if necessary, of the "shop." The premiums offered now are for the most extensive, perfect and varied exhibit of farm products (exclusive of live stock), exhibited as a county production. For the best display $500 in cash is offered as a premium. Among all others the sum of $1,000 will be equitably apportioned according to merit. It is to be hoped that the system of county exhibits will be greatly extended and its scope enlarged. It is capable of the broadest possibilities. It should engage the earnest attention of all cultivators and enlist their heartiest sympathies. The Granges are probably the best agencies to take the lead in organizing the producers into activity in this matter. The premiums offered assure at least a return of the cost of collecting the articles, but away above and beyond all other considerations is the weighty and all-important one, that these exhibits are the very best means of advertising our State and inviting to it that we need so much, new population, intelligent, progressive and possessed of some means.

It is said that certain parties in San Francisco propose to use the hall where the Grant memorial exercises are to be held, on the 8th inst., for a masquerade ball on the evening of that day. The funeral decorations are to be stripped down and the pavilion to be turned into an arena of folly, where cap and bells and painted clowns may rule the hour. If San Francisco permits this thing it will be to her eternal shame. We do not believe it will be tolerated. If it is insisted upon, there will certainly be friction that will furnish material for a funeral that will not be mock.

In improving the rivers of the west the Federal Government has always forbidden practices that would tend to render the work of improvement ineffective or in any respect to undo it. Precisely the same orders should be made regarding the Sacramento river—first, to improve, and accompanying it an injunction to any or all men to refrain from further filling up the river.

In 1884 Herbert Spencer wrote four essays on political topics, which appeared in the *Contemporary Review*. They were very clear and not to be mistaken or misconstrued by the intelligent and conscientious reader. So Mr. Spencer believed, and so it was. But he "reckoned" without his host, for the constructions put upon them in rejoinder by Socialists credited the essayist with wholly foreign views. This occasioned the eminent social philosopher such annoyance that he replied in a single instance: "As usual with antagonists, they ascribe to me opinions which I do not hold." Mr. Spencer would have more fully realized the force of his expression had he been familiar with American newspaper methods. With some notable exceptions, it is considered the highest of journalistic ability to distort what another says in debate, and draw conclusions from an article under criticism which it does not warrant. To such an extent has this vulgar, not to say mean method of debate gone in the American press that the public have come to look with suspicion upon whatever one newspaper declares to be the opinion of another. Perhaps, however, this is well, since it may prove the antidote for the poison and bring about the restoration of a better code of newspaper ethics.

CONTEMPORARY EXPRESSION.

In the admiration of the steadfastness which he maintained in the hours of his greatest bodily suffering, of the astonishment at the iron will with which he remained master of the situation the while disease was gnawing away at his vitals, we were enabled once more to gaze on the picture of the great soldier as he was after the conclusion of the war, which left the Union as a legacy to future generations intact as it had been in the past.—[New Yorker Zeitung, on General Grant.

There is no hostile feeling among the great mass of the people North and South. There are some politicians in one end of the country and the other whose stock in trade is a pretended condition of inflammation. Their "loyalty" will never be repressed until they find that they can no longer trade upon it. No better proof of the profound good will of the South could be required than the sincere and eloquent expressions of grief that come from every State south of Mason and Dixon's line touching the death of General Grant.—[Philadelphia Record.

A pleasure ground is one thing, and a cemetery another, and the two do not merge well. In Central Park Grant's tomb would be in sight of thousands daily, but they do not go there in a mood to be impressed by such a reminder of mortality and heroic greatness.—[San Francisco Alta.

Instead of growing better in a moral sense, in spite of the greater enlightenment, the facts go to show that the world is gradually worse. Its entire social structure demands a radical process of reconstruction, or better still, needs to be supplanted by a new condition.—[Deseret (Mormon) News.

His remarkable hold upon the common people was not won by the arts of a demagogue, but by the straightforward manner in which he attended to the public business. In affairs of state as well as in affairs of the field he displayed that true American genius known as common sense.—[Harford Post, on General Grant.

General Butler will emerge from his historic "bottle" as the eulogist of the man who corked him up. The city of Lowell has succeeded in making a rare combination in this choice of orator at its Grant memorial.—[Boston Record.

So far as is known up to the present date no class of seers ever made so many false predictions as the finan-ciers of the present day have made.—[Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Dr. Ferran's cholera treatment appears to be merely a variety of the faith cure.—[Providence Journal.

"RECORD-UNION" MELANGE.

The Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, speaking of the Roach failure and Secretary Whitney, calls the latter "a knowledgeable marine." That settles it. Whitney will now resign, of course.

The Marysville *Appeal* says the ranch temperance law of Mr. Rideout works well on the Glenn estate. The laborers are now saving their money and sobriety prevails. It ought to. Two or three murders stand back of it as grim warnings.

The Nevada *Transcript* says: "We are not in favor of hanging or shooting any of the sneaks sent into the mountains by the anti-miners, because ammunition and rope are too valuable to waste upon them." Now there's generosity for you, to say nothing of economy as a moral servitor.

Down in Sparta, Georgia, they have two baseball clubs named respectively "The Paralyzing Jim Dandies" and "The Get There Elis," and the item of the fact is running the course of the Eastern press as a bit of wit. It is slang. Wit is a gleaming sword, but, as some rude philosopher has said, slang is mud.

The *Sutter Farmer*, the anti-debris record of which is not questioned, declares that the Record-Union's claim for interference of the Government to prevent the destruction of the river is precisely what that journal, the *Farmer*, has long advocated. It will now be in order for the "simon-pure-Jacobs sheets" to enroll the *Farmer* as another "traitor to the valley."

The New York *World* (Democratic) calls its new-made friends "the honest, earnest Prohibitionists of Ohio." If now the temperance folks were only out for the Republican party in Ohio, how glibly would the *World* speak of them as "the hard-shelled fanatics and cold-water lunatics." Kissing certainly does go by favor. As the New York *Tribune* puts it, "few things in this world are so weirdly beautiful as the affectionate consideration of Democratic organs just now for the politico-temperance folks. The spectacle is enough to make a tin crocodile weep passionate tears."

The London correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* declares that if half is true that the *Pall Mall Gazette* charges in its blistering pages, the cities of the plain are outdone by the modern Babylon. He hopes that the editor of the *Gazette* is mad, and has admitted into his paper the "dream of a morbid lunatic." Well, the commission of inquiry finds that the charges on the "blistering pages" are true, and so it must be true that the sinners are, as the *Gazette* charges, "the dissolute rich, statesmen, judges, Queen's counsel, bishops and other clergymen." So, that much is settled, and is no longer a matter of doubt.

The Prindle murder trial at Oakland is attracting much attention. If the wife told Prindle what she testifies to, the man will never be convicted for killing Dr. Buck. But aside from that, there is not a man or woman, having ordinary knowledge of human actions and motives, who for a moment believes that a physician can coerce a married woman—his patient—for years to criminal intimacy, and to submit to horrible murderous operations; or that any physician, or other man, would so act without mutual consent. It is too much to ask people to believe Mrs. Prindle's atrocious testimony—except that she may have told her husband the same tale.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From J. T. White & Co., San Francisco, we have the fiftieth volume of "The International Scientific Series," published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. This latest issue of an established series, occupying a high place in the scheme of popular education, is "The Common-sense of the Exact Sciences," and is by the late Wm. Kingdon Clifford. The author died in Madeira in 1879. This posthumous work is presented under the editorship of a friend who succeeded Professor Rowe, of University College, in that important work. Professor Rowe labored upon it over four years, when his death interrupted the work. The subjects treated in this volume, for which nothing short of an exhaustive analysis would be just in the matter of notice, are number, space, quality, position and motion. It must suffice to say that every teacher and student of advanced mathematics should possess and read the volume.

Of Harper's Handy series (Harper Bros., New York), we have two neat volumes, Nos. 10 and 11, "The Mahdi, Past and Present," by Professor James Darmnoster. It is a pamphlet of much value to any interested in modern historic research into the Egyptian question, and especially into the present religions of Islam and the various great chiefs of religion that have appeared as Mahdis in Persia, Africa, Turkey, Egypt and the Soudan. The second volume is "The World of London," by Count Paul Vasili. Each little book sells for 25 cents, and is for sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco.

John B. Alden, New York, in the enterprising spirit which has led him to cheapen so much good literature as to its book form of presentation, and thus bring it within the reach of people by whom it has heretofore been unobtainable, has issued, as one of the Carlyle series, "Sartor Resartus" (the life and opinions of Herr Tenfelsdrockh), "Past and Present," and "The Diamond Necklace." These three books in one make up a fat volume, which sells at the remarkably low price of $1 20. It is handsomely bound and fit for any library shelf.

An admirable little book for thoughtful children is that by Sophie Bledsoe Herrick entitled "Chapters on Plant Life." It is profusely illustrated, the text is simple, the explanations clear, the illustrations employed by the author convincing, and the method employed to interest youth in botanical inquiry is charmingly adroit and effective. From the press of Harper & Bros., New York, and for sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco.

"Within the Capes" is a new novel by Howard Pyle. It is from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, and is for sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, at $1. The story has the crisp flavor of the ocean, and is a thoroughly well told tale.

From the San Francisco News Company we have of the Excelsior Publishing House (New York) series "Burdett's Heroic Recitations and Readings." It is a well-compiled volume, and sells at 25 cents.

George W. Algine, Chicago, has published a novel entitled "Only a Woman's Heart; or, Barbara's Rival." It is by Ernest A. Young, author of "Fred. Danforth." It retails at 25 cents.

"The Bad Boy at Home" is a pamphlet volume by Waller T. Gray, author of "The Bad Boy Abroad." It is from the press of J. S. Oglive & Co., New York.

A Great Curiosity.—M. J. Brundage, late of this city, sends from Challenge Mills, Yuba county, to the Record-Union a photograph taken by him of a singular growth. It represents a mountain oak, two feet in diameter at the ground and fifteen feet in height, at a point where it appears, at some time quite remote, to have been broken off. Each side of this break, which evidently left a cup-like indentation, grow out on one side and up on the other limbs bearing the usual foliage. But from the point of the supposed break, rises out of the oak and growing firmly from it, a cedar tree which is about thirteen inches in diameter and rises straight as an arrow between twenty-five and thirty feet. It is as shapely and handsome a cedar as one could wish to see. It is located about three miles from Challenge Mills and is in the high sierras. It is a remarkable curiosity, and is so regarded by all who visit it. Whether the cedar grows after the manner of a graft, or whether it has a tap root extending down through the oak, are questions to be determined. The photograph we will have framed and presented to the Museum Association at the Wednesday evening meeting next week. Only one instance recalled of a similar growth is in the Calaveras grove of big trees, where some years ago was seen a small sugar pine growing out of the fork formed at a great hight by a limb and the trunk of one of the giant sequoias. Evidently the sugar pine seed, being there lodged, found sustenance sufficient after germination to feed the pine growth.

The first salmon of the season were caught in the Coquille river, Oregon, last week. They were large and fat, and a good season's run is expected.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES

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 Four-teenth 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. BETHEL, 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.

CHANGED DAILY FOR THE RED HOUSE—AUGUST 1, 1885.

TO-DAY

Final Closing Day of Our 20th Semi-Annual Clearance Sale!

The Public Are Cordially Invited to Inspect the Unlimited Supply of Choice Bargains in Each Department To-day.

THERE WILL BE OVER A THOUSAND LOTS OF GOODS ON SALE, AT PRICES THAT BANISH ALL COMPETITION.

Economy the Watchword!

NOTE WELL THE PRICES QUOTED BELOW; THEY HAVE NEVER BEEN EQUALED:

All our PACIFIC AND MANCHESTER LAWNS marked down 30 per cent. to close.

A GREAT DRIVE!
Ladies' Muslin Chemises (embroidered and good muslin), 35 cents.

PRICES WILL TALK!
Ladies' Muslin Drawers (ruffled), 25 cents.

JUST 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR!
Brown and Green Holland Window Shades (Judd's patent fixtures complete), 25 cents.

ENTIRE LOT MUST GO TO-DAY!
Raw Silk Mats, 32 cents.

DELIGHTED CUSTOMERS, WHEN THEY CAN BUY
Ladies' Fancy Silk Scarfs, marked from $1 to 50 cents, to close.
Ladies' Extra-fine Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs (fancy borders), marked down from 25 cents to 15 cents.
Ladies' Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs, marked down from 15 cents to 7 cents.
One Lot Ladies' Assorted Lisle Gloves, 5 cents a pair.
Ladies' Light-weight Black Buckskin Gauntlet Gloves, 50 cents.
Ladies' Fancy Collars, 5 cents.

A BONANZA FOR THOSE IN WANT OF
Nottingham Lace Curtains, at 90 cents, $1 15 and $1 25 a pair.

THE VERY BEST TIME TO BUY IS TO-DAY!
Bleached Soft-finished Muslin (yard-wide), 5 cents per yard.

YOUR GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY!
Children's Solid-colors Hose, 10 cents a pair; Fancy Stripe, 8, 10 and 15 cents.

REMARKABLE BARGAIN!
Ladies' Solid Hose, 10 cents a pair.

MAKE A NOTE OF THIS!
White Linen Napkins (all specially reduced), 75 cents, $1, $1 25 to $3 a dozen.
Silk Tissue Vailing, 15 cents a yard.
Ladies' Tinsel Fichus (all colors), 50 cents.
Odd Lot—24 Pairs Ladies' French Kid Button Shoes (Commonsense), with seam down the center; worth $4, for $2 75.
Misses' Curacoa Kid Button Shoes (worked holes and tassels); worth $2 50, for $1 75.
Ladies' Serge Slippers, 45 cents.
Forty other Lots of Shoes, all special good values.
Hotel and Lodging-house Keepers: You can buy $3 50 White Blankets for $1 50 a pair to-day.
Men's Summer Hats at less than cost; twenty lots to select from.
Men's $5 Leghorn Hats for $2 25.
Men's $4 Palm Hats (extra-quality), for $2.

TO DAY, we shall sell a Commercial Traveler's line of SAMPLE BEDSPREADS (slightly soiled), at 65 cents on the dollar. The lot comprises over One Hundred White and Colored Crochet Honeycomb and Marseilles Spreads. The prices are from 65 cents to $6.

Special Bargains and Reductions in Our Clothing Department!

MEN'S MEDIUM-GRAY OREGON CASSIMERE SUITS, reduced from $20 down to $14 75.
MEN'S MIDDLESEX BLUE FLANNEL SUITS, reduced from $15 down to $9.
BOYS' SAILOR SUITS (ages 5 to 9), 75 cents.
FIFTY OTHER LOTS OF CLOTHING, reduced equally as low.
ONE LOT YOUTHS' SUMMER-WEIGHT OVERCOATS (slightly damaged). Prices, $2 50 to $4 50. Good value, if perfect, $12.
Immense display of DRESS GOODS to-day. More than one hundred different lots. All reduced nearly one-half from former prices to close them out.
The GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT is filled with the best values ever shown in our stores to-day. Many new attractions.
MEN'S FANCY PLAID OVERSHIRTS, 50 cents.
BOYS' VICUNA SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 25 cents. Worth 50 cents.
MEN'S WHITE HANDKERCHIEFS, 5 cents each.
One Lot COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' SAMPLES GENTS' UNDERWEAR (slightly soiled), at less than half price.
MEN'S CANTON FLANNEL DRAWERS, 18 cents.
From that fine lot, slightly damaged, of MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS, to close, at 60 cents; sizes, 16, 16½, 17, 17½, 18.
All of our MEN'S GAUZE AND SUMMER UNDERWEAR marked down about one-half.

Sale commences to-day at 8 o'clock A. M. and closes at 10 P. M.
Remember this is the last day of our Great Clearance Sale.

A portion of the goods advertised in the "Bee" of yesterday did not arrive as expected, but will be here to-day when the boat arrives from San Francisco, and on sale as soon as marked, to-day and Monday.

RED HOUSE,

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