

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 122 1/2 for 4s of 1907; 112 1/2 for 4 1/2s; sterling, 84 1/2; gold, 105 1/2; silver, 104 1/2.

An 18-year-old boy robbed a stage coach containing six passengers in Texas. Rumania denies that she has formed an alliance with either Greece or Serbia.

The Sultan of Turkey is receiving counsel from Bismarck on the Roumanian question. Throughout Italy, Thursday, 108 new cases of cholera were reported, and 80 deaths from the disease.

The Munster (Ireland) Bank will reopen on the 15th instant. Great activity prevails in all the bureaus of the Turkish War Office.

In the trotting contest at Chicago, yesterday, between Harry Wilkes and Phyllis, the former won in three straight heats.

W. W. Baker, Treasurer of Stanislaus county, died yesterday in Modesto. Harry Lafont fell overboard from the steamer Cores yesterday, near Meridian, Colusa county, and was drowned.

At the Brighton Beach races, yesterday, the favorite in every instance was beaten. It is authoritatively denied that the Transcontinental Pool is in danger of disruption.

The American Congress will meet in New Haven, Conn., on October 26th. Single pots of rare orchids are selling in New York at from \$100 to \$450.

During the past seven days 156 business failures occurred in the United States. An encounter between the United States troops and Apaches is imminent within sight of Tombstone, A. T.

Sir Charles Dilke and Mrs. Pattison will be married in London to-day. Mcweeney, the Irish "suspect," has given up his efforts to obtain a Government position, and withdrawn his papers from the Treasury Department.

The President and Cabinet propose to attend the Virginia State Fair in Richmond on the 22d instant. William A. West, of Mississippi, has been appointed Chief Postoffice Inspector.

The sixth annual fair of District No. 11 closed at Greenville, Plumas county, yesterday, having been a success, financially and otherwise.

Prairie fires in McPherson county, Dakota, the past two days, have razed hundreds of families' homes, and caused a loss of \$250,000. The County Recorder of Los Angeles, Charles E. Miles, has been indicted and arrested for a shortage of \$1,842.96 in his accounts.

Frank Tracy was run over and killed by a train at The Dalles, Or., yesterday. Nearly 3,000 men were discharged from the railway works at Eagle Pass, B. C., yesterday. Shaker won the pacing race at San Jose yesterday in three straight heats, Prince being distanced in the second heat.

There were 84 new cases of small-pox reported in Montreal yesterday. The attention of the readers of the RECORD-UNION is directed to the quantity and quality of the matter to be found upon the inside pages of to-day's issue.

THE SCHOOL REVENUE SYSTEM AND THE BULLETIN.

Our contemporary, the San Francisco Bulletin, is possessed by a nightmare on the subject of the support of the common schools by uniform contribution by all the State. Periodically it revises the subject, and on each occasion grows wilder concerning it. Reduced to its essence this is the trouble with the Bulletin. Under our present system the school funds are apportioned among the counties, according to a rate measured by the number of children within school census ages.

In the nature of things, this gives some outlying counties, thinly settled, more school money than they pay into the school fund, while some other localities pay out to the school fund a good deal more than they receive from it for school purposes. Of this latter class is the city and county of San Francisco.

To this state of things the Bulletin strenuously objects, denouncing the system as unjust. It is obvious to any intelligence that if the sums returned to a county were equivalent, in dollars and cents, to the sum it contributes, there would be no need of the State acting intermediary between the collection and the payment out of the fund. So it would amount to this, that each school district would support itself. Now it goes without saying that such a plan is the most primitive of methods, and would strike at the very foundation and root of the system of popular free education. It would follow that the feeble districts would be unable to maintain schools at all, since the taxation would be heavier than they could possibly bear. The present system is based upon the oneness of the people's interests in the matter of the schools of the State. County and district lines and boundaries are mere geographical conveniences for the more economic and ready administration of the affairs of government. There is but one sovereignty in a State, and that is the State. The counties are not sovereign nor independent in any sense whatever. The citizen gains no right by reason of such geographical divisions. The system on which the common schools are supported and conducted is a State system, with certain local governing and administrative functions conferred upon districts as mere matters of convenience, and these exist only at the pleasure of the one sovereign—the State—which may change, narrow, enlarge or withdraw them at will. The principle on which the school revenue system rests, that the interests of all the people are in the education of all the people. To change this to read, "The interests of the people in the common school system are limited by the capacity of school districts," would be to say to the new counties, and those as yet not fully developed, "You shall be handicapped; your children shall not enjoy equal privileges with those of more thickly settled sections; you shall be punished because of your distance from populous centers, and the lack of inhabitants as compared with the hives of the cities." Obviously, to enunciate such a doctrine

would be to put an end to the system itself.

Let us carry out the Bulletin's logic to its legitimate conclusion. If it is unjust that a county should pay to the State more than it receives back for school purposes, it is unjust that one part of a district should pay more for school purposes than it receives for the schools of its particular section, and therefore the populous end of a district would be justified in seeking to be set off from that part of its own subdivision that contributes a lesser amount. But to go further still, those who have no children to be educated would have a stronger case in justice in objecting to the levy of any tax upon them whatever for school purposes, and that being conceded, we should be handicapping paternity, offering by actual exemption a premium upon celibacy and a prize for the crime of infanticide and the prevention of conception. Yet it is logically demonstrable that this is the legitimate outcome of the Bulletin's theory.

But, viewed in a purely commercial light, the argument of the Bulletin is equally as fallacious. It is obviously to the best interest of the metropolis that the population of consumers should be pushed to and maintained at the maximum. Now whatever tends to render country residence undesirable tends to retard its development and to lessen the consuming population. To handicap the advantages of educating the children of the people is to drive them to localities where no such disability exists, and thus the commercial interests of San Francisco would suffer. It is scarcely necessary to consider the moral side of the question, and the relation of ignorance to crime; nor yet the economic side, and the relation of general intelligence to the economies of State government.

The immediate occasion for the latest attempt of our esteemed contemporary to break down the present system is the act of the State Board of Equalization in refusing to consider this alleged inequality of taxation in equalizing the assessment rolls of the counties. To be logical and consistent the Bulletin should have also cited to the Board that it is a fact that San Francisco has not for many years paid her due proportion of poll-tax, while in the outlying counties it is collected very closely. An examination of the Controller's report will show the Bulletin that in this regard the city of San Francisco has long been a delinquent in contributions to the school fund.

LIFE AFTER DEATH.

Dr. Richardson, according to the Popular Science Monthly, has recently propounded a rather startling question, "May not life be restored to the body after actual death?" As men now understand the theory of life the response must be in the negative. But Richardson cites some testimony that gives ground for an affirmative answer. This, by combining artificial circulation with artificial respiration, a dog was restored to life an hour and five minutes after having been killed by an overdose of chloroform, and the heart having become perfectly still and cold and was passing into rigidity. Again, animals that have been killed by suffocation and partially dissected were brought to such a state of muscular irritability that the experiment was stopped for fear that they would return to conscious, sentient life. Frogs poisoned by nitrate of amyl were restored after nine days of apparent death, and in one case after signs of putrefactive change had commenced. The action of peroxide of hydrogen in reanimating the blood and restoring heat in a really dead body is quite startling. From these observations W. Mattieu Williams thinks the conclusion is justifiable that "a drowned or suffocated man is not hopelessly dead so long as the bodily organs remain uninjured by violence or disease, and the blood remains sufficiently liquid to be set in motion artificially and supplied with a little oxygen to start the chemical movements of life."

Of course until science has actually brought to life a human body that has been actually dead, that is, from the state which we define to be death, the whole subject must be one of speculation. But assuming that the theory is possible of demonstration, and that one, in whom the circulation of the blood and the pulsations of the heart have actually ceased, and the breathing of air into the lungs has come to an end—one from whom consciousness has departed and in whom sensation has ceased—assuming that in such a body life may be revived and consciousness restored, what becomes of the doctrine that the body is dependent for its vitality, not alone to physical conditions, but to occupancy by the immaterial part—the soul? If that has once severed its relation to the body, and life may be restored, it involves the rehabilitation of the casket with the essence of life, intelligence, thought, reason and all other soul attributes. Of course it is pointless to speculate upon a mere theory of this kind, but when an approach is made to restoration of life symptoms, it is at least well to be kept informed of the theories of science and the groping for supposed new truths. But in this case the reasonableness of the belief in the soul, in its immortality, and in its severance from the body at death, gives the lie to even the possibility of science ever restoring life to the body which has been ever dead.

A NEW CRAZE.

It was looked upon as a certainty that with the decadence of the crazy-quilt craze, some other mania would seize upon the female population. It has come a little sooner, however, than was anticipated, for the quilt of many colors has not yet entirely "lost its grip." The new craze is the making and decorating of "fir" pillows. The disease has seized with full force upon the good ladies of Maine, and the symptoms have appeared in Massachusetts. Fir, pines and spruces are the objects now of great solicitation, and much of their foliage no longer fall to earth to manure the soil. It is torn from the parent stem by taper fingers, or for them, and chivalrous young manhood is sent out upon knightly errands for the fair, to conquer the evergreens of the hills and bear the palms of victory to the feet of its goddess. It is said that up in Maine women, old and young, can be seen tramping through the streets laden with these emblems of conquest over the resinous kings of the mountain tops. The foliage is dried in the sunlight and yields a healthful and

"RECORD-UNION" MELANGE.

Some ranchers have taken to breeding buffaloes in Kansas, and calves sell at \$50 per head. A bright, late newspaper ventures in The Commonwealth, New York, that the amount, 16 quarto-page monthly, at 25 cents per year. The first number appears for October, and is a very interesting one.

An interesting San Francisco letter will be found in another column this morning. From the pen of Kate Heald, with whose writing the readers of the RECORD-UNION were formerly very familiar, and agreeably so.

If length of petition and multiplication of names are to have weight, that presented by the Salvation Army to Parliament recently, concerning better protection to female children, should be most formidable. It was two miles and 1,801 feet long, and bore upwards of 393,000 signatures.

The Cincinnati Enquirer is very ungratefully insinuating in an issue in which the Democracy came to power. It says of the "false idea that the offices should not all change hands because of the sickly sentimentality of the civil service reform, that 'the muckpots have been turned in power long enough.'"

Republican campaign posters in 1888 may be forecast to read something after this fashion: "HON. JOHN H. BROWN, AN 'OFFENSIVE PARTISAN.'"

Will address the Republican voters and the citizens of Smithville on Tuesday, October 29, 1888, at 2 P. M., upon the living issues of the day. Mr. Brown was distinguished as one of the prominent reformers of the Democratic Party, and his service reform Administration has put out of office, and his scathing reviews of the reform movement and party relations of both shoulder-inconsistencies of that party are well known to the readers of the RECORD-UNION.

There was a hoodlum prancing around on Third street Thursday evening, spouting to fight a Chinaman. Finally he got hold of the wrong Mongolian, and would have carried off on a cart if not for a sluttish, when some gentlemen standing by separated the combatants. In this case the hoodlum was clearly and entirely the wrong party, and the Chinaman had killed his antagonist, there would have been no loss to the community. But suppose the Chinaman had been the weaker party, and, in his effort to defend himself against the unprovoked assault, had used a knife or other weapon, who will say that he would not have been perfectly justified?

And yet, if he had done so, it is more than probable that it would have been regarded as an ample excuse for the friends of the hoodlum to make a raid upon dwellers in the hoodlum indiscriminately, and with the natural prejudice against the Chinese race such attack would in all probability find itself posing, and really indorsed, as a necessary and just retribution for an attack of a hoodlum upon a white man. The RECORD-UNION's opposition to Chinese immigration is well known, but it is also opposed to abuse, wanton attacks upon, and murder of Chinese who have shown as much respectability as the Chinese themselves will be guilty of it.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

(SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

Promontory (Utah), October 21.—The following emigrant passengers passed to-day, to arrive in Sacramento October 24: Miss E. Head, Redwood; Miss D. Witterell, Driscoll; Mrs. R. D. Bogart, Santa Barbara; Mrs. J. M. McVea, Nevada; Mrs. Higgins, Denver; A. W. Clark, Mrs. C. W. Clark, Salem; H. B. Chidler and wife, J. N. Hingley and wife, Mrs. Watson, Miss G. Nichols, Dr. J. E. New, San Francisco; Mrs. Jennings, San Jose; L. Wolf and wife, Chicago; D. M. Truer, Passenger Agent N. Y. and B. H. Dabney, C. H. Land, Mrs. J. M. Bishop, Cleveland; Maggie Young, Green River; P. Smith, Butte; B. Nath, G. G. Nab and wife, L. L. Martley, Stockton; H. Bullin, Grand; F. Eisenwerk, Switzerland.

DEFICIENT LAWS.

The dispatches dilate upon the discovery that a young American woman has been found in an Italian insane asylum, where she has been confined for two years by a dissolute husband, in order to rid himself of her, though she was perfectly sane. It is a sad case, of course, but there can be no question that there are many sane people confined in our private, and, possibly, in our State, insane asylums. We do not appear to have attained a condition in government in which such things would be impossible. In this very matter we have not progressed a step in the last century, and it is no more difficult now to lock up a troublesome relative, on the plea that he or she is insane, than it was a hundred years ago. Only the other day, in Pennsylvania, a woman was released from an insane retreat where she had been confined for a quarter of a century by jealous relatives who coveted the management of her estates. Though the woman was sane and without mental flaw, she had, under the laws of our civilization, found it impossible to secure her release, and it only came at the last because she had outlived her persecutors. Yes, in this matter, our laws are woefully deficient, and afford rascals the broadest opportunity to perpetrate great outrages.

BISHOP JOHN SHARP is the sharpest man in Utah, it must be confessed. Being shrewd enough to see that Mormonism has got to the end of its rope, he walks into Court and pleads guilty, with a supplement to the effect that he never will sin against the law again. The Court, knowing as well as Sharp, the influence of the latter among the lowly of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, let John off with a reprimand. Now there is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth among the high priests because of Sharp's backsliding. The days is not far distant when these same unctuous old polygamists will cry out for the rocks and the hills to fall upon them, because they were such fools as to deride the calculating John Sharp, Bishop, and refused to follow his wise advice.

THE Santa Rosa Democrat says that "all this talk about dividing the State is foolish, because the people of the State will not consent to it." No, not until they are so rich that they will prefer to support two State governments instead of one, as a pure luxury. Besides, what warrant have our southern brethren that a new State Board of Equalization would not act as has this one—that it might not deem it its bounden duty, under oath of office, to raise here and lower there a local assessment. Because a State Board, representative of all the people, has attempted to equalize assessments, it does not follow that it is an attack upon the southern counties by those of the north. State division is no remedy for what the south complains of.

THERE is one thing about the President's policy concerning which there can be no mistake—he hunts good Republican Postmasters with unerring certainty. We do not know of a case in which he has "freed" a Republican Postoffice magistrate that the man was not a straight-out, true-blue, dyed-in-the-wool black Republican. So, too, he makes arrests as strong as is possible, and invariably seats a Democrat, concerning whose stripe down the spinal column there can be no mistake.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVETS.

President Harris, of the Northern Pacific, is recovering his health. The cotton crop of the Southern States promises to be very large this year.

A Dublin dispatch announces that the National Bank will reopen on the 16th instant. A transport train, loaded with goods for New Laredo, Mexico, was "looted" by robbers Wednesday.

The Vienna Bank received full sanction from the Austrian Foreign Office before granting the Serbian loan.

A dispatch from Berlin says: It is understood in diplomatic circles that Austria is secretly supporting Serbia.

Deaths received in Vienna say that every thing is ready for the entrance of the King of Serbia into Old Serbia on the 8th instant.

There were 198 new cases of cholera and deaths reported Thursday throughout Italy. The epidemic has been confined to two cases and one death have been reported.

According to advices from Philippopolis, the report that Russia wishes to depose Prince Alexander and install the Roumanians, the Prince, it is said, was never so popular as now.

The Sultan of Turkey is receiving counsel from Prince Bismarck respecting the Roumanian question, and it is probable that he will adopt a policy in harmony with the German Chancellor's suggestions.

The King of Roumania declares that he has not formed an alliance with either Greece or Serbia, and that Roumania only seeks a neutral position in the event of the Roumanian question resulting in war.

The Chairman of the Montreal Board of Health stated Thursday night that the Mayor had been arrested in the instance of Hon. Louis Beaubien, for taking forcible possession of the Exhibition building for a small-pox hospital.

A Constantinople dispatch says: Great activity prevails in all the various bureaus of the War Office. Troops are rapidly arriving, and as quickly dispatched to Tripoli, Salonica and Podagach. Marshal Fozul Kasba has started for Constantinople.

A four-round prize fight took place near Pittsburg yesterday, which ended in a general row, caused by red pepper being put in the eyes of the pugilist who was getting the best of the match. A claim of foul was made, and the referee allowed it.

The first formal meeting of the Embassadors to consider the Roumanian question will be held in Constantinople on Monday next, when Said Bey, Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrives from Berlin, where he has until the recent change in the Ministry, been the Turkish Ambassador.

The stage from San Angelo to Abilene, Texas, which was recently robbed, was attacked by a smooth-faced boy 18 years of age, carrying a Winchester rifle. He took possession of the mail bags, and taking them on the prairie, rifled them and rode off unmolested. There were six passengers in the coach.

Health & Co., a prominent stock firm of New York, have failed. The firm was composed of Mr. Heath, Charles E. Quincy and Thomas E. Davis. Heath has been a prominent person in Wall street for about twenty years, and has been conspicuously identified with nearly all the leading operations in the street.

A boiler explosion in Clark & Co.'s iron works, at Pittsburg, yesterday morning, injured seventeen persons, several of them fatally. The explosion was caused by the mud eating through the coating of the mud pipe. The pieces of the drum picked up were of the thickness of one-thirty-second part of an inch in thickness.

The meeting of Skupstina at Nissa Thursday has resulted in Serbia demanding the extension of territory. The populace are clamoring for the annexation of Macedonia. It is probable, owing to the large army which Serbia has in the field, that she will speedily seize contiguous territory, thus making it difficult a solution of the Balkan question.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

(Filed September 30th, 1885.) September 30th, 1885—Catherine Keher to Ignatius Keher, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, J and K, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets; \$1,450.

March 7th, 1885—Frederick Meckfessel to Frederick Meckfessel—block between J and K, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets; \$2,000.

September 1st, 1885—F. Meckfessel to H. Dehm—block between J and K, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets.

July 24, 1885—Charles Crocker to Samuel W. Paine—lots 4, 5 and 6, in block 1, town of Gal, \$100.

October 1st, 1885—F. S. George to Frank Dupuis—north half of lots 5 and 6, F and G, Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.

September 30th, 1885—Charles W. Pierce to Mike Bryte—half interest in lot 10, Sheldon block; \$13,000.

September 30th, 1885—Charles W. Pierce to George Bryte—half interest in lot 10, Sheldon block; entire lot containing 724 acres; \$13,000.

(Filed October 2d, 1885.) October 1st, 1885—Lillie Winters to Solomon Looora—north half of south half of north half of lot 8, J and K, Second and Third streets; \$2,500.

Postoffice Civil Service. The Democratic civil service "reform" is making beautiful headway among Democratic editors with delight. The labors of this reform seem to be divided pretty evenly. The President writes the letters full of promises to carry out the civil service law, while his Democratic opponents are busy night and day in violating both the spirit and letter of the law. As proof of this are the thousands of Republican officials against whom no charges could be brought, removed to make room for Democrats. All this is done under the charge of "offensive partisanship." How insincere and hypocritical these pretenses are appears in the case of the Sacramento Postoffice. Chris. Green has been the Postmaster there for years, and he has been an exceedingly good and efficient one. There has never been any complaint against him. This Administration thought so well of him that it appointed him a Commissioner to select the site for the new Postoffice. He was a few days since removed on the ground of "offensive partisanship," and Russ Stephens, a Democrat, appointed in his place. Stephens was strong in his faith in the Republican party. Russ Stephens, who takes his place, was just as strong in his faith in the Democratic party. If there is any difference in the two men Stephens is the most active partisan. The true reason for the removal is not the one given. Green, the Republican, was removed to make room for Stephens, the Democrat. The charge of offensive partisanship is a hypocritical pretense, and does not deceive anybody. In the Sacramento case no charge could be brought against Stephens, because Stephens is likely to prove as good an officer as Green has been, and we are not criticizing the personnel of that appointment. We only point out the cant and insincerity of this Democratic administration in its civil service professions.—(Marysville Appeal.)

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

Under this caption the San Francisco Spirit of the Times says: Russ D. Stephens, of Sacramento, has been appointed Postmaster of that city, vice Christopher Green, suspended. We consider the selection of Mr. Stephens a most excellent one in every respect. He is a Democrat, but not one of those who are content only to take delight in destruction. He is an old resident of Sacramento, and enjoys the respect of all the fellow citizens, and will make a first-class officer and give satisfaction to the people. If all the President's appointments were and are as opportune as this one, he might consider that he was born under a lucky star. We congratulate Mr. Stephens on his appointment, and the people of Sacramento on the selection made by the President.

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California follows in the lead of the WORLD'S FAIR at New Orleans, and awards the "GARLAND" RANGES AND STOVES the Blue Ribbon and all the Premiums for it was the general remark among the many thousand visitors who attended the Exposition that a finer exhibition of STOVES AND RANGES never was seen in this or any other country. To show the high esteem in which the "GARLAND" RANGE is held in our own community, we give below a few comments of the Leading Journals of the State:

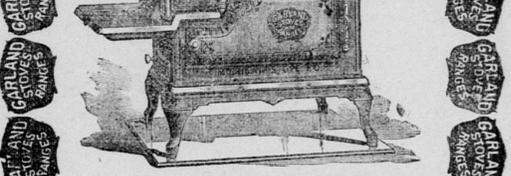
A CLEAN SWEEP FOR THE "GARLAND." It will be remembered that in the 22d. inst. exhibition was made to the fact that the display of "Garland" Stoves and Ranges at the New Orleans Exposition had been awarded the gold medal over the display of thirty manufacturing and wholesale competitors, and that L. L. Lewis & Co., of this city, the Pacific Coast Agents of the "Garland," were making a most elaborate display at the Palace of the State Fair Committee on Awards. The awards are indorsed by the State Fair Committee on Awards. The awards are indorsed by the State Fair Committee on Awards. The awards are indorsed by the State Fair Committee on Awards.

Where a company turns out so many different varieties and styles of stoves, furnaces and ranges, it would be but natural to suppose that it might excel in some of them. The "Garland," however, seems to have been indorsed to divide honors with any rivals. It has here, as in New Orleans, made a determined set for every premium and secured apparently on every count. We notice that among the honors showered upon the blushing "Garland" by the State Fair Committee are the following premiums:

- For the Best Cooking Stove for Wood;
For the Best Cooking Stove for Coal;
For the Best Gas Stove;
For the Best Warming Furnace;
For the Best Heating Range;
For the Best Parlor Range;
For the Best Portable Range.

This seems to cover pretty effectually the field in which the "Garland" is an aspirant for public favor, and the numberless owners of "Garlands" in the State will be able to testify whether or not the award is a just one. These L. Lewis & Co. did not devote special attention to the display of the many lines of kitchen furnishing goods which they carried, but they did not neglect them, and we observe that the committee has awarded them also the premium for the display of hollow ironware.—Daily Bee.

\$23 has Celebrated "GARLAND" STOVE RANGE, all complete with ware. Delivered free at any station within forty miles of Sacramento.



The above cut shows this wonderful RANGE, and we warrant every one of them or refund the money.

WHAT THEY WON. The awards have been made on the exhibit of L. L. Lewis & Co., Sacramento. For the Best Cooking Stove for Coal, \$5. For the Best Parlor Stove, \$5. For the Best Gas Stove, \$5. For the Best Warming Furnace, \$5. For the Best Heating Range, \$10. For the Best Hollow Ironware, \$5. For the Best Portable Range, \$5.

The firm is one of the most energetic in business circles of the interior. The stoves and ranges upon which it takes premiums are the "Garland" brand, a name known now throughout the United States, as representing Cooking and Heating Stoves and Portable Ranges of a character the very highest among householders, and especially approved by professional cooks. We have already noticed Lewis & Co.'s display of "Garland" Stoves, Copperware, Fine Cut and Hammered Brass Goods, Marble-top and Wood Mantels, etc., but the exhibit merits personal inspection by all adult visitors to the Fair. For instance, the show of "Garland" Ranges were who it is so meritorious and economic. So, too, regarding the fine Mantels and the articles of hearth-ware, the firm is one of the most energetic in business circles of the interior. Lewis & Co., at their store, 502 J street, keep a very large and constantly replenished stock of Crockery, Crystalware, Brass Goods, Tinware, Zinc, Mantel Ornaments, Fine China-ware, etc.—(Record-Union.)

L. L. LEWIS & CO., 502 and 504 J street, and 1009 Fifth street, Sacramento.

CHANGED DAILY FOR THE RED HOUSE—OCTOBER 3, 1885.

TO-DAY'S SALE,

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS!

Final Closing Out of the Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, Purchased at Forced Sale from Messrs. Sherburn & Smith.

Many of the sizes are now broken, and we have changed the price by marking them down so low as to enable us to close them all out TO-DAY.

ONE LOT LADIES' AMERICAN AND FRENCH KID BUTTON SHOES (broken sizes), at \$1 25 a pair and upwards. Ladies' Full-size Knit Shetland Wool Shawls, 50 cents each. COLORS: RED, WHITE, BLUE AND BLACK.