DAILY RECORD-UNION

THURSDAY..............NOVEMBER 26, 1885

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 123¼ for 4s of 1907; 113⅜ for 4½s; sterling, $4 83@4 85½; 102⅝ for 3s; silver bars, 102⅝.

Silver in London, 47 5-16d; consols, 100 15-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 127¼; 4½s, 115⅜.

Very little business was transacted in the San Francisco stock market yesterday. The Comstocks were dull and unchanged. Bodie was steady, but Mono closed weak.

Sir Charles Dilke has been returned to the British Parliament.

King Alfonso, of Spain, died in Madrid yesterday at 9 A. M.

A train on the South Pacific Coast Railroad was precipitated through a bridge near Felton, Santa Cruz county, yesterday, but no lives were lost.

Hugh Stowell, a druggist, committed suicide in Eureka, Nev., yesterday, with arsenic.

Mrs. Amanda F. Cox has been appointed Postmistress at Genoa, Nev.

Fire in Yuba City; loss, about $6,000.

The Tories gained heavily in the British Parliamentary elections.

The Oregon Legislature adjourned sine die at 10 o'clock Tuesday night.

It is thought in Washington that there will be no reduction of the national debt this month, but rather an increase.

Austria is forming a military cordon on the frontier of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

A building fell in Jersey City yesterday, burying several persons in the debris.

The Servians bombarded Widdin all of Tuesday night, and yesterday morning attempted to carry the city by assault, but were repulsed.

King Milan has returned to Belgrade, and the war is considered over.

Two more naturalized citizens of the United States have been ordered to quit Germany.

The Spanish Cabinet yesterday appointed the Queen Regent.

Vice-President Hendricks died at his residence in Indianapolis about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after an illness of only a few hours, of paralysis of the brain.

THANKFULNESS.

Thanksgiving is upon us. Every man must be his own judge of what he has to be thankful for. But let no one resolve that he has no cause for thankfulness. There is not a human being in all this broad land to-day who has not some reason to lift up his countenance and thank the Ruler of the Universe for some blessing. However wretched may be one's condition, he can yet thank God that it is not worse. If we suffer, it is because we have done wrong; if business is dull it is because the business world has been at fault. The world is ours, and we are free moral agents, and whatever our woes they are ours only. But there is plentiful cause for thankfulness by the communities of the American nation. We have been spared the pestilence that has swept through other lands; our resting place has not been shaken in its foundations by great convulsions of nature; our country has been spared war and social revolt; there is no widespread suffering; our people are reasonably prosperous; we are at peace with all the world; we have no cause of quarrel with the nations of the earth; the opening season is full of promise; the bounteous rains have made our State smile as a maiden on her wedding morn; the public health is good; we have suffered no great business distress, and no commercial catastrophe; the freedom of the citizen is still secured to him; the right of self-government is still the rock of our citizenship. The nation and the State have grown in wealth, population and strength. The knitting together closer still of this people goes on from day to day, and the importance of the nation proportionately augments in the eyes of the peoples of all the world. The cause of education has received a remarkable impetus in the past year; great wealth has bestowed great gifts upon the people for the generations to come as well as for that of the present. And so Thanksgiving Day finds us with every reason to be glad and rejoice. While we give thanks and felicitate ourselves that we are as we are, let us not forget the poor in our midst; the stranger, the homeless, the prisoner, and the afflicted, but of our bounty remember generously those who have less than we, and some cause to mourn or be sad. The better times are always coming but are never here; and so it must always be, for in constant, far-reaching hope our ambition lies; the stimulus of action, the food of energy. We may hasten the coming of the days that are to be better, and that promise us still other better and more blessed days, by making of these present ones all we can. To wish for and hope for the better days is one of the best ways to hasten them. Encouragement all may give to the weak and despondent brother; it is a costless yet a priceless charity, and the more freely it is bestowed the richer the reward it brings.

DEATH OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

The news of the death of Vice-President Hendrick's comes upon the country with such suddeness as to greatly shock it. Mr. Hendricks was one of the notable men of the Union. He had been in public life since early manhood. He was at all times a positive man; one exercising a decided influence upon his fellow man. As a partisan, he was bold and courageous. However much we may have differed with Mr. Hendricks, we always knew where to place him. He was always loyal to his political affiliations. He was from boyhood drawn toward the public forum and in the combats of intellect in his circle was an active agency. He served constituencies with ability, and that he was often acting with the minority never lessened his devotion to the principles for which he declared. His administration of the high office of Governor of the State of Indiana was characterized by fearlessness and adhesion to sincere convictions of duty. He was a man of culture, high legal attainments, and at the bar occupied a place of honor and commanded the respect of the profession throughout the country. He was a man of dignity and force of character, and by his political party was esteemed one of the most prominent leaders in it. He served the people in Legislature, in Constitutional Convention, as a Commissioner of the General Land Office, as a Congressman, as a United States Senator, as Governor of one of the proudest States of the Union, and finally as Vice-President of the Republic.

His death leaves the Republican President pro tem. of the Senate to act as Vice-President of the United States, but it is not likely to bring on any political complications. The Senate is strongly Republican, and the change in its chief presiding officer will not necessarily have any notable effect upon the administration. Only in case of the death of the President himself would the sad event of yesterday become an important factor of possible political concern.

A GREAT LOSS.

SUDDEN DEATH OF VICE-PRESIDENT HENDRICKS.

Details of the Sad Event—Peaceful End of an Active Life—His Career Reviewed.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

Proclamation Issued by the President—Messages of Condolence—Press Comments.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

INDIANAPOLIS, November 25th.—Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States, died very suddenly at his residence in this city, at 4:45 this evening, under circumstances that were particularly distressing to his family and friends, insomuch as they had not anticipated a fatal termination of his brief illness, and nobody was with him when death came. He returned from Chicago last Saturday, and since then had been complaining somewhat of a pain in his head and breast, but nothing serious was thought of it. Last night he and Mrs. Hendricks attended a reception at the residence of Hon. John J. Cooper, Treasurer of the State, returning home in their carriage about midnight. Hendricks had taken off the heavy clothing he usually wore, put on a dress suit of lighter material, and before he got home

COMPLAINED OF CHILLINESS

And a certain degree of exhaustion, but attributed it to malarial influence. He sat by the fire for an hour or more before retiring, but declined to send for the doctor, although urged to do so. He slept restlessly until about 8 o'clock this morning, when he arose, dressed himself and ate a hearty breakfast, saying he felt much better, and intended to attend to considerable delayed business during the day. He and Mrs. Hendricks walked out for nearly half an hour, and he had apparently regained his physical vigor and cheerfulness. An hour later, however, he began to be troubled with pains in the region of his stomach, and Mrs. Hendricks sent for the family physician, Dr. W. C. Thompson, a life-long and confidential friend of the Vice-President. As the pains in the stomach continued to increase, he was given an emetic, and afterwards an injection, and relief came in the natural way. He arose from his bed, in which he had lain only a few minutes, and read the morning papers.

TALKING CHEERFULLY WITH HIS WIFE

And an old house servant. Just before noon he had a relapse, however, and the physician was again summoned, and administered the usual remedies, besides bleeding the patient, and Mr. Hendricks again expressed himself as being greatly relieved. He remained in his room all the afternoon, occasionally rising from his bed, to which he was compelled to return by a recurrence of the abdominal pains. To callers who came, and they were numerous, he sent word that he was indisposed, but would be glad to see them to-morrow. About 4:30 Mrs. Hendricks, who had been at his bedside all day, went to the parlor to see a caller, who had called to consult with her regarding the affairs of a reformatory, of which she was one of the managers, and she remained with him about twenty minutes. Tom, a colored servant, and Harry Moran, Hendricks' nephew and page in Washington, remained with him. The servant went out, and Mr. Moran stayed. Mr. Hendricks tossed uneasily in his bed, complained of great pain, but suddenly it seemed to cease, and he said to his nephew,

"I AM FREE AT LAST, SEND FOR ELIZA."

Meaning his wife, and these were his last words, for the young man, not realizing the urgency of the message, did not deliver it at once. Just before 5 o'clock Mrs. Hendricks came into the room, and found that her husband was dead. The end of a long and eventful life had come peacefully and quietly. He lay on the bed, outside of the covering, only partially disrobed, with his eyes only half closed, as if he were in a gentle sleep. On his face there were no traces of pain or suffering, but a pallor had come over it that indicated only too plainly that he had passed away. It needed no close examination to tell that he was dead, and Mrs. Hendricks screamed and ran down stairs. A servant was dispatched to the residence of Dr. Thompson, adjoining, and he came immediately; but by the time he had reached the bedside, the limbs of the distinguished dead man were becoming cold and rigid, and to Mrs. Hendricks' pathetic appeal, "Oh, doctor, can't you do something?" he was obliged to answer "It is too late."

SCENE OF CONFUSION.

Mrs. Hendricks became almost distracted with grief, and it was an hour or more before she became sufficiently composed to give any information about her husband's last moments. The family servants, two of whom had lived with them for years, ran about the house crying and moaning, and there was the utmost confusion for a time. When the news was bulletined down town it was generally discredited, and in a very few minutes a hundred or more of Mr. Hendricks' close political and personal friends had hurried to the house. Very soon a great crowd collected around the entrance and on the street, and it was found necessary to refuse admission to any and all comers, except immediate relatives.

THE DEATH CHAMBER.

Mr. Hendricks died in his private chamber, a large, comfortable room, in which he did most of his work. Near his bedside was a case containing legal and political works, and on his desk were his papers, memoranda, and a large number of letters, which had been allowed to accumulate without answering in the last two or three days. His dressing-gown and slippers were at his bedside, and near by was a tail stand, on which were various medicines and a goblet of water. Portraits, landscapes and bric-a-brac were on the walls of the room, and were in striking contrast with the sad scene within.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Dr. Thompson says that in his opinion Mr. Hendricks died of paralysis of the brain, and there will probably be a post mortem examination to establish what the disease was. For several years he had not been a robust man, and was subject to frequent "bad spells," as he called them, during which sometimes he would be prostrated for days at a time. About two years ago he was confined to his room for several weeks by a gangrenous affection of the foot, which at times it was feared would result in blood poisoning, and it was then thought that the end of his life was near at hand; but he apparently entirely recovered from this, and was in his usual health. While in Washington, during the last session of Congress, he was overworked and

ALMOST WORN OUT

By the press of political matters, and upon his return home, signified his intention of laying aside all public business this summer, and devoting the time to recreation. He spent three weeks at Altantic City, fishing, bathing and yachting, and then came west and went to a northern lake resort, and afterward to the Miami reservoir, in Ohio, on a fishing expedition. He returned from there two weeks ago, and at the time said that he never felt better in his life. Last week, by special invitation, he attended the Fat Stock Show at Chicago, and was the recipient of considerable attention there in the way of banquets and receptions, returning home on Saturday somewhat indisposed. At the reception last night, however, he appeared unusually cheerful, and remained much later than was his custom on such occasions.

HOW THE SAD NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

The news of Mr. Hendricks' death spread rapidly throughout the city, and there was a general expression of sorrow over it. Those who were his political enemies here were his personal friends, and to everybody who called on him or met he had a pleasant word and greeting. There were crowds around the bulletin boards down town all the evening, while in the vicinity of his residence there was another crowd, anxious to learn the particulars of his sudden demise. The evening papers could not get out extras fast enough to supply the demand. He had been dead but a few minutes, when forces of men began draping the State, county and city buildings in black, and throughout the night similar emblems were placed on nearly all the prominent business houses and residences, so that by morning the city will have put on a general garb of mourning. All the city ministers will, in their Thanksgiving services to-morrow, make appropriate mention of the distinguished statesman, and Right Beverend Bishop Knickerbocker, Bishop of the diocese of Indiana, of the Episcopal Church, of which Hendricks was a life-long member, will, it is understood, preach a memorial sermon.

MR. HENDRICKS' GOOD NAME.

Ex-Senator Joseph E. M. McDonald, who, with Mr. Hendricks, had shared the honors of his party in this State, said to-night: "No man in his day occupied a higher or more conspicuous position in his party or in public life than did Mr. Hendricks, and very few public men have had their official conduct less criticised than he. I think Mr. Hendricks is fairly entitled to the good name he has wrought out for himself, in both public and private circles, and his death leaves a void in political and social circles in Indiana that will not soon or easily be filled."

LONG RESIDENCE IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks had lived in Indianapolis for nearly thirty years, and have been prominent in all representative social features of the city's existence. They had but one child, who died when but three years old, when they lived in Shelby county. For a long time they had apartments in hotels here, as Mr. Hendricks' official duties kept him in Washington much of the time. Afterwards they had a residence in the northern part of the city; but about five years ago moved down town to an old family residence, directly opposite the White House, where they have since lived. They entertained their friends frequently by parties and receptions, and were always at home to those who called. It was this that made Mr. Hendricks deservedly so popular, for he and his wife treated everybody cordially and courteously, and those whose positions in life were inferior were always sure of a kindly reception at his house. Mr. Hendricks was very charitable, and calls on him for aid were frequent and never unheeded. For several years he had been actively identified with the Indianapolis Benevolent Society, an organized charity, and had contributed liberally to the cause to which it was devoted, both in money and work. He had been a deacon in St. Paul's Episcopal Church for a long time, and was connected with various other religious and benevolent associations.

HIS LAW PRACTICE.

Aside from his political duties, he devoted much of his time to the practice of his profession, being a member of the law firm of Baker, Hord & Hendricks, and since the death of ex-Governor Baker he has been the senior member. His practice was largely in the Federal Courts, and principally in railroad cases, he having been employed in several cases of national importance. His long experience in legislation and Government affairs had made him one of the best expounders of constitutional law in the country, and his opinion on questions involving this was solicited from all parts of the country. He said that the ambition of his early manhood was to be either a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, or the author of works on law, or editor of a legal journal.

HIS DOMESTIC RELATIONS

Were of the most pleasant character, and Mrs. Hendricks, who is a brilliant and accomplished woman, was a great aid to him in his political career, as she had large and varied information and excellent judgment, besides being greatly ambitious for her husband's political advancement. Since her husband's serious attack two years ago, both of them have been apprehensive of a sudden end of his life. The attachment between them had grown very strong, almost sentimentally so. So intense had this become, in fact, that he would not consent for his wife to be away from him for any length of time. Only last week, while in Chicago, he accompanied Mrs. Hendricks even on her shopping expeditions. They had frequently talked over his condition, and the probabilities of his early death, and it is very evident that for several months there has been a growing fear of this kind on his mind. His method of living was simple and unostentatious. His house is an old-fashioned structure, large, and built so as to give the most room. It was furnished richly, but in elegant taste, and had a cheerful homelike appearance. When not engaged with callers, Mr. Hendricks devoted most of his time to his books, and his literary attainments were varied and general.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 25th.—The announcement of the death of Vice-President Hendricks cast a deep gloom over the capital. Hendricks' health had improved so much during the last year or two that his friends looked to his continuance in public life for many more years, and the news of his sudden death caused a shock. The first news of the sad occurrence was an Associated Press bulletin from Indianapolis. The President and members of his Cabinet were informed at once, and the President immediately called a meeting of the Cabinet, to take suitable action.

Senator Edmunds was apprised of the death of the Vice-President by an Associated Press reporter, and was greatly affected. He said he had known Mr. Hendricks a great many years, and they were intimate friends in old times in the Senate, and he added: "I have always had a personal regard for him. I regret exceedingly his death. I shall call a meeting to-morrow of all the Senators in the city, to make such arrangements to have the Senate represented at the funeral as are proper."

Secretary Bayard said: "The news of Mr. Hendricks' death is painful to us all; but the condition in which the American people are placed by his death, through the failure of Congress to pass proper laws regarding the Presidential succession, and the fact that there is now but one man's life between the American people and no President, is more painful to contemplate."

Secretary Lamar said: "My acquaintance with Mr. Hendricks was not intimate. He had been for many years a great favorite in the South, and I think he was regarded all over the country as a safe, conservative statesman, a man of great dignity and force of character. He had a faculty of attaching his friends to him very warmly. Although his death is very sudden, and a great shock to us all, I have often heard his friends express apprehension as to the condition of his health ever since his attack some years ago."

Senator Voorhees said: "There is nothing kind that can be said of Mr. Hendricks that would not be true. He was a man of stainless life and great courage and ability, and a leader of men. To say that he was timid in politics was a great mistake. He was never in a position in his life that he did not fill it. His death will cause a great void."

THE PRESIDENT APPRISED OF THE SAD OCCURRENCE.

WASHINGTON, November 25th.—The news of the death of Vice-President Hendricks was received by the President at 6:20 o'clock this evening. The first reports came through the agents of the telegraph companies, and were telephoned to the White House. They were corroborated soon afterwards by a telegram from ex-Governor William E. English to President Cleveland, telling him that Hendricks had dropped dead at his house. The President immediately notified the members of his Cabinet, and called a special meeting of his advisers at 8:30 P. M. The news was posted upon the bulletin boards of the newspapers and news agencies, and it spread rapidly through the hotels and down town places of resort. It created much excitement among politicians everywhere, and afforded a new and interesting item of speculation in political futures.

HIS PUBLIC LIFE.

Hendricks was very well known in Washington. He belonged to two generations of politicians. Grey-headed veterans of political warfare remembered him as a Representative in Congress from 1851 to 1855, as the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under Pierce and Buchanan, until 1859, and United States Senator in the eventful six years embraced between 1863 and 1869. The younger generation knew him as a candidate on the ticket with Tilden, in 1876, and as Vice-President between the months of December, 1884, and March, 1885. He came to Washington a few days before the inauguration of President Cleveland, delighted with the idea of presiding over the Senate for four years, and confident of a long lease of power for the Democratic party. He appeared in excellent health, notwithstanding his 66 years, and he was frequently seen in Pennsylvania avenue on bright days walking briskly to and from the Capitol. When Hendricks first became a Senator there were few Democratic members of that body. The rebellion was in progress, and war legislation of the most extreme character was daily considered by Congress. Hendricks probably represented the Democratic party of the North in the discussion of the determination of the questions of that day with more ability and effect than the majority of his colleagues. In debate he was very plausible and conciliatory. He was smooth-spoken, apparently the frankest of men, and he often gained an advantage over an opponent by his suave and diplomatic manner. Behind this smiling, agreeable exterior was courage, resolution, determination, and he never abandoned his cause until its defeat was inevitable. He had warm friends and bitter enemies, in national politics as well as in those of the State of Indiana. McDonald fought Hendricks in Washington as bitterly as in Indianapolis, and the struggle between them lasted until the last hour of the Vice-President's life. Hendricks was not a believer in the ideas of the advanced civil service reformers, and he did not think it beneath his dignity as Vice-President to urge before the different Departments the appointments of friends to Federal offices.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The chief political interest that attaches to his death is involved in the question of the Presidential succession. Although every effort was made in Congress to pass a bill that should forever determine how the office of President should be filled in the event of death, resignation or inability, all the measures proposed failed. President Cleveland to-day stands alone a barrier to the seating of a Republican President in the White House. Should he die, the President pro tem. of the Senate, who will be chosen immediately on the reassembling of Congress, would become President, until such time as a special election could be held and a constitutional succession established. It has been customary, before the expiration of Congress, to elect a President pro tem. of the Senate, as presiding officer, in the event that any accident should befall the Vice-President. Hendricks was urged last winter to vacate the chair for the purpose of electing a President pro tem., but this he steadily refused to do. His reason was that Arthur refused to consent to the election of a Democratic President pro tem. during his short term of service as Vice-President, because the Democratic party then had a majority of one in that body, and Mr. Hendricks said that he did not propose to permit the Republicans now to elect a President pro tem. It was pointed out to him that in case he should meet with an accident, the Republicans being in the majority in the Senate, would elect a presiding officer, but he answered that conceding such to be the case, he saw no reason of sufficient weight to induce him to change his determination. The consequence is that if Cleveland should die or resign before the first Monday in December, there would be no President, until, upon the assembling of the Senate, a President pro tempore would be elected to perform the duties of Chief Magistrate.

CABINET MEETING—PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, November 25th.—The Cabinet meeting to-night was attended by all the members except Secretary Manning and Attorney-General Garland. It was decided that the President and members of the Cabinet should attend the funeral of the Vice-President. When the Cabinet adjourned the President issued the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 25, 1885.

To the People of the United States: Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States, died to-day at 5 o'clock P. M., at Indianapolis, Ind., and it becomes my mournful duty to announce the distressing fact to his fellow-countrymen. In respect to the memory and eminent and varied services of this high official and patriotic public servant, whose long career was so full of usefulness and honor to his State and to the United States, it is ordered that the national flag be displayed at half-mast upon all public buildings of the United States; that the Executive Mansion and the several executive departments in the city of Washington be closed on the day of the funeral, and be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that the usual appropriate military and naval honors be rendered, and that on all Legations and Consulates of the United States in foreign countries the national flag shall be displayed at half-mast on the reception of this order, and the usual emblems of mourning be adopted for thirty days.
GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:
T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

SUGGESTION TO CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, November 25th.—The following was sent to the Secretary of the Senate:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON (D. C.), November 25, 1885.

Hon. Anson G. McCook, Secretary of the Senate: I am directed by the President to inform you that he has received intelligence of the death of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States, and to convey to you his suggestion that you take immediate steps, in conjunction with the House of Representatives, to secure a proper representation of Congress at the funeral of the deceased. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, DANIEL S. LAMONT, Private Secretary.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

WASHINGTON, November 25th.—The President sent the following to Mrs. Hendricks:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON (D. C.), November 25, 1885.

Mrs. T. A. Hendricks, Indianapolis: The sudden and lamentable death of your husband excites my profound sympathy for you in this hour of your great bereavement, and I sincerely mourn the loss of one so lately associated with me in the execution of the people's highest laws, while the nation mourns the loss of an honored citizen and faithful public servant.
GROVER CLEVELAND.

Senator Voorhees and Judge Holman, of Indiana, were informed of the Vice-President's death by telegram from Hon. Wm. English. They immediately telegraphed the following to Mrs. Hendricks:

We tender you the deepest sympathies of our hearts in your great loss. The nation mourns with you.

HIS RELATIVES AND ESTATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 25th.—Hendricks has no near relatives, except a brother, who lives in Shelbyville, Ind., and a sister, the wife of Dr. Winslow S. Pierce, of New York. He owns considerable property in this city, but his entire fortune is estimated to be not more than $100,000, the greater part of which he earned by the practice of his profession. It is known that it was his intention to abandon politics at the end of his term as Vice-President.

PRESIDENCY OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, November 25th.—When Congress meets Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, will probably be chosen presiding officer of the Senate. There is some talk of electing General Logan to that office, because he was the defeated candidate on the Republican ticket for Vice-President a year ago, but Edmunds was President pro tem. during Arthur's term, and if he desires the honor he will have no difficulty in obtaining it.

In the death of Hendricks the Democratic party loses one vote in the Senate. This vote would have been of no particular value for the next year, but in the evenly-matched body after March 4, 1887, its value would have been of the highest.

The work of draping the White House and the various Departments will begin to-morrow morning. A large force of workmen has been engaged for the purpose.

SENATORS NOTIFIED.

WASHINGTON, November 25th.—The following was sent to-night to all the Senators in the city by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate:

Senator: You are requested to come to the Judiciary Committee-room of the Senate at 11 o'clock to-morrow, to take action in regard to the funeral of the late Vice-President.
W. P. CANADY, Sergeant-at-Arms.

PROPOSED PUBLIC MEETING.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 25th.—To-night, at an informal meeting of leading citizens, a committee of five, with Harrison as Chairman, was appointed to arrange for a public meeting, to be held here, probably on Saturday, to take such action as seems appropriate. The intention is to make it a meeting of citizens of the State generally, with addresses by representative men.

PRESS COMMENTS.

NEW YORK, November 25th.—The *World* will to-morrow say, editorially: "All over the United States, in all parties and among all descriptions of men, there will be genuine heartfelt sorrow at the nation's loss. As an active, aggressive statesman, strong in his convictions and stanch in his constancy to Democracy, Mr. Hendricks naturally was honored by his political enemies and the hostile criticisms of the Republican organs; but no opponent could gainsay his ability, and no assailant of his partisanship ever dare to question his purity and his honesty."

The *Tribune* has the following: The death of Vice-President Hendricks was announced by bulletins up-town, about 6:30 o'clock to-night, creating a profound sensation. At the principal hotels it became at once the chief topic of conversation. The general estimate of Hendrick's personal character was a favorable one. He was mentioned by Democrats and Republicans alike as a consistent Democrat. There was no little discussion as to the Presidency pro tem. of the Senate. At first some thought Mr. Edmunds had that position, but it was remembered that since the meeting of the Senate under the new Administration, Hendricks never once left the chair, or was absent, so as to give an opportunity or excuse for the election of a President pro tem. It was his object to delay that selection until such time as he hoped the Senate might have a Democratic majority, when a Democrat could be elected.

To-morrow the *Sun* will say editorially: "Hendricks has been conspicuous as a public man for more than thirty-five years. Adopting the Democratic faith at the beginning of his career, he was faithful to it to the last. There was no eccentricity and no compromise in his political ideas. The doctrines of Jefferson and Jackson were his doctrines, and he held fast to the traditional statesmanship of his party. He belonged to the people, and knew nothing of that pharasaic and federalist pretension which holds them in distrust and contempt."

The *Times* says, editorially: Mr. Hendricks was the type of a sincere and earnest partisan Democrat, of upright personal character and considerable abilities, whose sympathies were too narrow and his views too restricted to permit him the place in political history to which he aspired.

The *Herald*, in its editorial, quotes its remarks on the death of Vice-President Wilson, November 22, 1875, and draws a parallel between the two men. It holds that the secret of the political influence of both men was that they "sought to look at all public questions from the standpoint of average mankind; "that neither was an original thinker; that both trusted to get and act by the average sense of the people. It adds: "The distinguishing feature of Vice-President Hendricks' political position at the time of his death was his opposition to the progress of what is called 'civil service reform,' and the motive which led him to take this position, and make himself the rallying point of all the Democratic opposition to President Cleveland's reform policy is indicated, we believe, by this analysis. It sprang from what he understood to be the average sense of the people. He did not believe that they wished for anything of the kind. He convinced himself that they wish the 'spoils system' to be continued, and therefore he was the champion of its continuance. If he had been convinced that the popular sense is the other way, he would also have been content. It remains to be proved whether his understanding of the people's wish is accurate. Our own conviction is that it is not; but that he was earnest and sincere in his championship of the pernicious system which President Cleveland is pledged to abolish ought not to be doubted for a moment."

Sketch of the Life of Thomas A. Hendricks.

Thomas A. Hendricks, late Vice-President of the United States of America, was born on a farm near Zanesville, O., on the 7th day of September, 1819. He came of a Middle-State pioneer family—one among the earliest to enter the Ligonier valley, Pennsylvania. His father, John Hendricks, was a native of that State, where he was prominent in public affairs, and served the people in several offices of trust and honor, and also as an able Representative in the Legislature. His mother was Jane Thompson, a direct descendant of a sturdy Scotch family that came to Pennsylvania prior to the opening of the war of the Revolution. Her father, John Thompson, was influential in inducing a very considerable Scotch immigration to America. He was a man of great energy, broad intelligence and indomitable industry, and became a devoted patriot of the country he adopted for his own. At the outbreak of the Revolution his sons came promptly to the banner of George Washington and fought under him for the right of self-government. Mr. Hendricks, it will therefore be seen, came of sturdy stock. John Hendricks and wife, when Thomas A. was an infant, removed from near Zanesville to Madison, Indiana, where William Hendricks, a brother of John, was then residing, he being a member of Congress from Indiana, and held in high esteem by his constituents. Later, William became Governor of the State, and subsequently United States Senator. John Hendricks, the father of the Vice President, was a Deputy Surveyor of Public Lands under General Jackson's Presidency, and filled the trust with honor and great credit. In 1822 he removed to the interior of the State, and became a landed proprietor, owning the tract upon which Shelbyville now stands. On these lands he built the homestead mansion, and it still remains. It became noted for the hospitality of its owner and the social qualities, intelligence and character of its occupants. A recent writing upon the character and career of the late Vice-President thus speaks of this home and outlines the salient points in the life of Mr. Hendricks:

In those days all the people of worth and distinction in that portion of the country, were at one time or another entertained within its walls. At this fireside the orthodox minister loved to come; he was sure of an earnest welcome, for he found in John Hendricks and wife, people earnest in their convictions and zealous for the right. The presiding genius of that home was the gentle wife and mother, who tempered the atmosphere of learning and zeal with the sweet influences of charity and love. Essentially clever and persistent, she was possessed of a rare quality of patience, which stood her in better stead than a turbulent, aggressive spirit. Those who analyze the character of Thomas A. Hendricks will find that he had as a birth-right these traits of his mother to a large degree. Together with his brother and sister, he attended the village school from which his brother Abram passed to the University of Ohio, and, after graduating, became a Presbyterian minister, while Thomas A. entered the college at South Hanover. After graduation he began the study of the law at home under instruction of Judge Major. From early boyhood he had displayed a fondness for legal discussions, often attending Court when a mere lad in order to hear the discussions of counsel. After a considerable period of study at home he journeyed to Chambersburg, Pa., where, in the office of his uncle, Judge Thomson, he completed the course necessary for admission to the bar, and returned home and was admitted to practice in Shelbyville. He did not at once step into a large practice, but gradually it increased, and with it his reputation as a good counselor, clear reasoner and learned advocate. From the year 1848 his legal life was closely interwoven with his political, and it is impossible almost to separate the two. In this year he was elected to the Legislature, serving one term, and declining renomination. In 1850 he was chosen delegate, without opposition, to the Convention to alter the Constitution of the State. Associated with him as younger members of the body were Judges Holman and Hovey, and the late Vice-President, Schuyler Colfax; and, like them, he took an active and prominent part in the deliberative proceedings. In 1851 he was elected to Congress from the Indianapolis District; was re-elected, and in a third canvass suffered defeat. He had hardly settled down to the practice of his profession after his unsuccessful political campaign, before President Pierce, without solicitation from him, appointed him Commissioner of the General Land Office. This mark of the President's confidence was entirely unexpected, but he entered upon the trust imposed with zeal, and, although the duties of the Land Department were at this time exceedingly onerous, the sales, entries and grants being larger than ever before in our history, his administration of the office was acknowledged as being the ablest in its history. After four years' service as Commissioner he returned to Indiana, and in 1860 ran for Governor, to be beaten by his competitor, Colonel Henry S. Lane. Two years later, in 1862, the Democrats obtained a majority in the Legislature, and in recognition of Mr. Hendricks' services, elected him United States Senator. His service in the Senate covered the entire war period, and although on the minority side of the Chamber, he voted for the earnest prosecution of the war, differing with the Administration, however, on the question of conscription, rather favoring enlistment and a fair bounty. At the close of the war he held that at no time had the States in revolt been out of the Union, and were therefore entitled to full representation in Congress. He had moved, in 1860, to Indianapolis, and in 1862 had formed a law partnership with Mr. Oscar B. Hord, which, in 1866, was extended to a cousin, Colonel A. W. Hendricks, the firm being known as Hendricks, Hord & Hendricks. At the expiration of his term in the Senate, he returned home to rest, hoping to quietly resume the practice of the profession he loved; but in 1872 the Democrats, against his earnest protest, nominated and elected him Governor. He was inaugurated January 13, 1873, and his administration of the office called forth but little criticism, it being acknowledged upon all sides that it was able and honest. In the exciting political conflict of 1876, he was the nominee of his party for the Vice-Presidency, carrying his own State by over 5,000 majority. Although he and his party believed that Tilden and Hendricks were elected, the Electoral Commission formed to decided the question, decided that Hayes and Wheeler were the men, in which decision Mr. Hendricks acquiesced, though doubting its justice. In the summer of 1877, Governor Hendricks, accompanied by his wife, made a tour of Great Britain, Germany and France, and upon his return to America resumed the practice of law. Gov. Hendricks married, in 1845, Miss Eliza C. Morgan, who lived near Cincinnati, O., and is the granddaughter of the late Dr. Stephen Wood, a prominent citizen and early settler of Hamilton county. They have had one child, a son, who lived to be three years old. In 1884 he was nominated for the Vice-Presidency, and in the fall of that year was elected upon the ticket headed by Grover Cleveland. He took the oath of office in March, 1885. Since that time he has not been in full harmony with President Cleveland upon questions of policy relating to the execution of the civil service laws. But his conduct in that matter has been open and above board, and his expressions free and unreserved. His death leaves the President pro tem. of the United States Senate, George F. Edmunds, Vice-President of the United States.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Captain A. Foster went over to Stockton yesterday.

Judge J. C. Ball, of Woodland, was in town yesterday.

A. H. Rott and family left for San Francisco yesterday, for a short visit.

Mrs. W. F. Peterson and Mrs. Gieshen left yesterday afternoon for Oakland.

W. R. Ormsby and E. B. Carroll came up from San Francisco yesterday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Clarke and Miss Clarke, Dr. H. Latham and W. F. Smith went to San Francisco yesterday afternoon.

L. C. Chandler, who has been sick for some time, has returned from a stay of two months at Colfax, and is considerably improved in health.

United States Marshal Drew came up from San Francisco yesterday, and this evening will start for Georgia, conveying a prisoner charged with forging postal money orders.

Waller Wallace, the base-ball editor of the San Francisco *Spirit of the Times*, has taken unto himself a wife. The newly married came up from the Bay last evening, and are stopping at the State House.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: C. J. Burns, R. Brotherton, L. Murr, Chas. P. Dorvan, S. Levine, S. J. Freedman, San Francisco; C. J. Sommer, Mrs. Bartlett, Chico; Miss B. Graham, Elk Grove; R. L. Rodman, Benicia; Mrs. Carrie Dunn, J. P. Wallace and wife, R. P. Hammond, Jr., Maurice Rosenthal, San Francisco; A. M. Stevenson, H. C. Still, Vacaville.

Arrivals at the Capital Hotel yesterday: William Campbell and wife, Nebraska; Mrs. S. B. Davis, Stockton; W. H. McClure, city; William Hood, Troy, N. Y.; A. G. Mitchum, Colusa; D. H. Gillis, Red Bluff; L. Mativia, Folsom; J. M. Tully, Stockton; J. M. Littlefield, Woodland; T. R. Stephens, Placerville; P. Meegher, city; S. W. Marks, Franklin; J. J. Jones, New York; Frank Zwisler, Placerville.

Arrivals at the State House Hotel yesterday: P. Sprague and wife, San Francisco; Frank Bennett, D. R. Hunt, A. P. Fischer, F. W. Fischer, Emmie C. Fischer, Freeport; J. B. Talbott, Sutter Creek; R. B. Pierce and wife, Nicolaus; W. C. Alford, Roseville; James Anderson, Franklin; J. Kelly, Baltimore; T. F. Ross, Franklin; E. W. Springstead, Elk Grove; P. Miller, Lake House; John Tierney, Colusa; E. Carter, Acampa; Waller Wallace and wife, C. Sweeney, J. Fogarty, J. P. H. Cahill, J. McDonald, B. Blakeisor, M. Depangar, G. W. Taylor, H. Moore, P. McGann, San Francisco.

Organization of the California Fruit Union Completed.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 25th.—The Board of Trustees of the California Fruit Union finished a two days' meeting to-day. The organization was completed by the election of the following officers: Horatio P. Livermore, President; L. W. Buck, Vice-President; A. T. Hatch, Secretary and Treasurer.

ANOTHER LAND TRAGEDY.—The San Luis Obispo *Tribune* of November 20th prints the annexed:

The opening of the forfeited railroad lands to location is already breeding dissatisfaction and contention. These lands were usually occupied by settlers upon the even sections, with the general understanding that they would purchase of the railroad company. But now being declared public, hundreds rush in to take possession, disregarding fences, cultivation, occupancy, or any improvements. A telegram received here on Monday reports such a quarrel between a Mr. Winans and G. F. Hudsell, over the location of some land occupied by the latter in the northern part of the county, in which Winans struck Hudsell with an axe, inflicting a wound in the neck from which he soon died.

BURIED TREASURE.—The following is from the Vallejo *Chronicle*:

Last Friday, while a man was employed in excavating in the rear of the lot on Virginia street recently purchased from Mr. Derwin by Mrs. Bergwall, he drove his pick through a rag in the ground. When he brought it forth it was ornamented with a full set of ladies' jewelry. An investigation followed, and it was found that the rag was a cambric handkerchief, a little soiled from being covered up, yet bearing evidence that it could not have been where it was found for any great length of time. In it the jewelry was wrapped, and elegant jewelry, too. Among the articles were the following: A necklace and locket, handsome chain, pin, stud, earrings, bracelets, etc., all gold and set with a medium grade of diamonds. The jewelry has been put in G. A. Bergwall's safe. The finders have no theory as to how it came there.

There are thirty physicians and thirty-six attorneys in Butte, Montana.

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.

HOLIDAY TRADE, 1885!

Toilet Cases, Purses, Card Cases, Portfolios, Fancy Papeteries, Satchels, Cigarette Cases, Cigar Cases, Magic Charm Pencils and Pens.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!

Glove and Handkerchief Cases, Gold Pens, Fancy Inkstands, Scrap Books, Checkers, Dominoes, Writing Desks, New Year's Cards.

H. S. CROCKER & CO.

Blocks, Games, Toys, Colored Photographs, Autograph Albums, Photograph Albums, Celluloid Sets, Diaries for 1886, Opera Glasses,

—AND A FULL LINE OF—

CHOICE BOOKS

In endless variety, for Juveniles and Adults, in paper, cloth and rich leather bindings—with many other fancy articles which all should see.

208 and 210 J street, Sacramento.

n3-3ptf

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department One—Van Fleet, Judge.

WEDNESDAY, November 25, 1885.

P. H. Covell vs. Mary Fern—Judgment for plaintiff for $15. Stay of execution for ten days.

Estate of F. J. McLaren, deceased—Final account allowed and administrator discharged.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE as a nerve food. Dr. J. W. Smith, Wellington, O., says: "In impaired nervous supply I have used it to advantage."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. O. F.—Regular meeting of Court Sacramento, No. 6,861, A. O. F., THIS EVENING. All Foresters cordially invited. J. W. HUGHES, C. R.
CHAS. ROOT, R. S. n26-1t*

INFORMATION WANTED—ANY ONE KNOWING the whereabouts or anything concerning one H. A. DeHAVEN, will confer a great favor on his wife by addressing "A. B. H.," at the RECORD-UNION office, Sacramento, Cal. n26-3t*

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation to do housework; is neat and obliging; will work for $10 a month; is almost a stranger here. Inquire for MRS. EVANS, Hartford House, Fifth street, between J and K. n26-1t*

TO LET—A NEW HARD-FINISHED house; nine rooms; bath, gas and all modern conveniences. Inquire at 1514 O street. n25-tf

FOR THANKSGIVING.

THERE WILL BE USUAL THANKSGIVING Turkey Lunch, with Mince Pie and other delicacies, at CAPT. STEVENS' SALOON TO-DAY. n26-1t*

CLUNIE OPERA HOUSE!
CHENOWETH & WILKINS...Lessees and Managers.

ONLY

NEVADA

GRAND CONCERT!

Under the direction of......Mr. C. A. CHIZZOLA
D. DeVIVO,..............................Acting Manager

TO TAKE PLACE

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, NOV. 26.

Mme. EMMA NEVADA	Prima Donna
MONS. EDMOND VERGNET	Tenor
SIGNOR CARLO BUTI	Baritone
SIGNOR LUIGI CASATI	Violin Virtuoso
MONS. GUSTAVE LEWITA	Pianist
SIGNOR CARANO	Flutist
SIGNOR PAOLO GIORZA	Musical Director and Conductor

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle	$2 50
Orchestra Chairs	2 00
Family Circle	1 50
General Admission (not including seat)	1 00

n20-tf

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

GREAT BASEBALL MATCH BETWEEN the ALTAS, of Sacramento, and the EASTERN COMBINATION, at RECREATION PARK TO-DAY. Admission, 25 cents; Children, 10 cents; Ladies, free. Game called at 1:30 P. M. sharp. n26-1t

GRAND CONCERT

—BY THE—

Joran Children,

The Talented Young Trio,

At the Sixth-street M. E. Church,

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 30, 1885.

Admission..............50 cents.

DAILY "ALTA CALIFORNIA" SAYS: "The Joran Concert was attended by every musician of note in the city, who gave vent to enthusiastic expressions of praise at the marvelous skill displayed by the young performers. Upon their youthful brows the laurel wreath of fame has already commenced to form, and in the distance can be heard the soul-stirring plaudits which the world is ever ready to accord to undisputed genius." n26-1t

"INDICTED!"

GO AND HEAR JOHN B. FINCH'S INDICTment of the LIQUOR TRAFFIC, at the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Sixth street, between I and J,

NEXT SATURDAY EVENING,

At 7:30 o'clock. Admission FREE. n26-1t

For the Holidays

THEO. W. SCHWAMB,

No. 804 J Street,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW, NOVEL and choice assortment of

HOLIDAY GOODS

Picture Frames, Wall Pockets, Plush Jewelry, Shaving Cases, Work Boxes, Albums, Picture Books, Vases, Christmas Cards, etc. These goods are all new and cheaper than ever before.

A large line of Steel Engravings. Picture Frames made to order. n26-1p

A GREAT REDUCTION IN

Roller Skates!

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE, GET PRICES FROM

Huntington, Hopkins & Co

HARDWARE,

IRON, STEEL AND COAL.

SACRAMENTO

n2-iptf

THE HOLIDAYS!

SPECIAL SALE OF CHRISTMAS AND BIRTHDAY CARDS, three for 5 cents, two for 5 cents, one for 5 cents. FRINGED CARDS, not damaged at all, 5, 10 and 15 cents each.

WALL PAPER, in perfect condition, 5, 7½, 10 and 12½ cents per roll. GILTS, 25 cents; usual price, 50 cents.

WINDOW SHADES, complete, 25 cents each. ENGRAVINGS, 25 cents each. Also, CHROMOS, FRAMES, and ARTISTS' DECORATIVE GOODS.

Sale in the Art Gallery. Open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WHITTIER, FULLER & CO.,

1020 and 1022....[n12-2plm]....Second street.

MRS. FLEISSNER-LEWIS,

Graduate of the College of Music, Cincinnati,

WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION IN

Vocal Culture.

Residence, 1424 K street. n26-3plm

DR. G. L. SIMMONS,

No. 212 J Street.............Sacramento

OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 10, morning. 2 to 4, afternoon. 7 to 8, evening. n20-1pt

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.

A. HEYMAN SOLE AGENT, J street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, opposite Court-house. PIANOS TO LET. Pianos sold on installments. o9-2plm

AUCTIONS.

AUCTION SALE

—OF A—

Fine Saloon Business!

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27th,

At 10:30 o'clock A. M.,

We will sell the well-known (formerly)

KLEBITZ & GREEN SALOON,

No. 1020 Fourth st., bet. J and K.

THIS IS A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR A bargain as the owner is sure to sell. The Saloon is complete, and besides the usual fixtures there is a

FIRE-POOF SAFE,
FINE REGULATOR CLOCK,
GAS FIXUTRES,
LAGER BEER CHEST,
PICTURES,
TABLES,
CHAIRS, ETC., ETC.

The entire business will be sold in one lot if a satisfactory bid is received. If not it will be sold in lots.

Sale Positive. Terms Cash.

SHERBURN & SMITH, Auctioneers.
n23-td

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.

A. JONES & CO.........................Lessees.

Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,

—AND—

Matinee on Thanksgiving Day!

Neck and Neck!

Sunday, November 29th, Grand Complimentary Benefit and Last Appearance of E. T. STETSON. Monster Bill! n14-tf

CLUNIE OPERA HOUSE.

CHENOWETH & WILKINS...Lessees and Managers.

The Sale of Subscription Tickets

For the Two Performances of the

CARLETON OPERA COMPANY

WILL OPEN MONDAY, NOV. 23d,

Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Reserved Seats in Orchestra or Dress Circle (for both performances)..........$2 50

Thursday, Dec. 3d............"NANON."
Friday, Dec. 4th.............."MIKADO."

n23-

GENERAL NOTICES.

She Who Would Be

The Queen of Beauty must look to her teeth, for a pretty mouth is indispensable to female loveliness. Brush your teeth carefully with fragrant SOZODONT and you will be charmed with the result, for it is without equal as a dentrifice. m14-1yTuThS

Mary S. Cowger.—Carpet Weaving done first class at No. 802 M street. n20-2m*

Teacher of German.—Miss Clara Bertram, N. W. cor. Tenth and I streets. Children's Classes Saturdays. n9-1m*

S. S. & E. L. Southworth, Dentists, Sac s3-tf

Frank E. Stevens, Piano Tuner.—Address J. F. COOPER'S MUSIC STORE, No. 527 J street, Sacramento, Cal. au29-3m

TAXES!

The deficiency on account of Taxes on Personal Property not secured by real estate is now due and payable at the office of County Assessor, cor. Seventh and I streets.

JOHN T. GRIFFITTS,
County Assessor.
n19-2p6tTh

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. n1-2ptf

C. H. DENTON,

806 J Street, Sacramento,

GENERAL AGENT OF THE MUTUAL SELF-Endowment and B. A. of A. A man 45 years old receives $1,000 every 5 years on a $5,000 certificate. Over $600 profit on each $1,000. Certificates of $5,000 and $10,000 now ready for 1889 up to 1895. Send in your address. n6-2ptf

Coast Barley

FOR SEED.

APPLY AT THE PIONEER FLOUR MILLS, Sacramento end of the Yolo Bridge. o27-1m2p

SACRAMENTO Business College

The Practical Business Training School of the Pacific Coast. Students instructed in Actual Business Practice. Graduates assisted in obtaining employment. Cheapest board in the State. Send for the Business College Journal, E. C. ATKINSON, Principal.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Interest Made Easy, the shortest and most practical method, by mail, 50 cents. o29-tf2p

SACRAMENTO BANK,

THE OLDEST SAVINGS BANK IN THE CITY,

Corner J and Fifth streets, Sacramento.

GUARANTEED CAPITAL, $500,000.—PAID up Capital, $200,000. Loans on Real Estate, July 1, 1885, $2,044,818. Term and Ordinary Deposits, July 1, 1885, $1,965,521. Term and Ordinary Deposits received, and Dividends paid in January and July. Money Loaned upon Real Estate only. This Bank does exclusively a Savings Bank business. Information furnished on application to W. P. COLEMAN, President.
ED. R. HAMILTON, Cashier. n24-1s6m