DAILY RECORD-UNION

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

SATURDAY..............JANUARY 23, 1886.

The RECORD-UNION *is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.*

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER is Sole Agent for this paper in San Francisco and vicinity. He is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, and collect for the same. Rooms 21 and 22, Merchants' Exchange.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 123⅝ for 4s of 1907; 112½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 87½@4 90; 101 for 3s; silver bars, 102⅝.

Silver in London, 46⅞d; consols, 100¼; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 125¼; 4½s, 114½.

Mining stocks in light demand at San Francisco yesterday morning, the total sales being only 4,765 shares, including 2,500 shares Alta at 20 cents, leaving 2,265 shares to be divided among a dozen other securities.

The recent storm caused a disastrous flood in Los Angeles, resulting in great destruction of property and the drowning of a woman and a little girl.

John King hanged himself at his residence near Los Gatos, Santa Clara county, yesterday.

John F. Elliott, convicted of forgery, has been sentenced at San Jose to seven years' imprisonment.

Maud Miller, Joaquin's daughter, recently reported in a destitute condition at Chicago, has reached New York.

In Chicago, yesterday, Charles Clewes shot and killed Blanche Gray, his mistress, and then committed suicide.

Ground was broken in El Paso, Tex., yesterday, for a new railroad.

Senator Stanford will sell by auction in May next, at New York, 100 colts, fillies, geldings and young mares.

Henry Paul, a contractor of Santa Rosa, is missing, and his friends fear that he has been foully dealt with.

It now turns out that Jesse Wickersham, reported murdered in Sonoma county, together with his wife, died from hemorrhage of the lungs, and that Mrs. Wickersham is alive and well.

Half a million dollars in gold bars will be shipped from New York to-day for Europe.

Madame Louise Mourey, convicted with Stead, of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, died yesterday in prison at London.

H. W. Cannon, Comptroller of the Currency, has tendered his resignation to the President.

It is estimated that it will require $126,000,000 to establish a good system of defenses in the United States.

James Egan died in San Francisco, yesterday, from injuries received in a fall from a third-story window on Thursday.

Mrs. Jane Callahan, of Napa, died suddenly on the train between Vallejo and Napa last evening.

A Turkish Commission is suggested for Egypt, in place of the English army now there.

Mexicans are now prohibited from leaving Sonora for Lower California.

Ex-Senator James T. Farley died at his residence in Jackson, Amador county, last evening.

A colliery explosion at Newburg, W. Va., Thursday, caused the death of over 30 persons.

The inside pages of to-day's RECORD UNION will be found to contain an unusual quantity of interesting and instructive reading matter.

"ONE OF THE BOYCOTTED."

"One of the boycotted," an esteemed citizen, addresses the RECORD-UNION this morning in a lengthy communication protesting against the exclusion of the Chinese. In other words, he is a sincere pro-Chinese advocate, and though unpracticed in debate, successfully makes his points clear.

In brief, he claims that as "all men are born free and equal," and as this is a "free country," we are untrue to the fundamental principles of the Republic, and the faith of the fathers, if we close the door upon any man desirous of coming among us "to do honest labor." This is the pith and burden of his defense. He fortifies it by some supplemental points, such as these; that no greater or better reason appears to many for excluding the Chinese than for debarring some other foreigners from entry into the country; that thirty years' experience has not warranted the fear that the Chinese will overrun the country; that they leave more labor with us for the money they send out, than most others; that they are industrious and economical; that they are not governed in their demand for wages "by what they think they ought to earn, but by what they can get;" that neither white men nor women desire the places now filled by Chinese. A very damaging confession is then made in the statement that it cannot possibly benefit the unemployed "to have a few thousand Eastern people brought here to take the places of as many Chinamen." The subsequent points regarding the ability of the employer to pay wages upon which a white artisan can live as an American freeman should, need not be recapitulated.

The position taken by our correspondent is not new. It has again and again been reviewed and demonstrated to be untenable. It does not, as he assumes, represent an underlying principle of the republic, that this country is, of right, the refuge of all men; that they possess, in justice, the "right" to enter the country for the purpose of doing honest labor for an honest wage. If there is any one thing now well established, it is that what the ultra liberty lovers have held to be a "right" is but a privilege which we may withdraw or limit whenever and in whatever cases this people judge its extension to be prejudicial to them and their governmental system.

It is simply a waste of time to preach the "brotherhood of man" doctrine at this day as the basis for unrestricted entry of Chinese. We do limit immigration of foreigners by expressly debarring the incoming of classes which would become public charges, that would swell the criminal element, or augment certain viciousness.

In the matter of Chinese immigration, it is our system of civilization that is assailed, for that is dependent upon the independence and character of our laboring classes. When they are reduced to the servile condition and wage that compels them to herd as do the Chinese, and to forego all the essential comforts and necessaries of an American home that contribute to the material strength of society, then the fabric of free government will be ready for its fall. A laboring class of that character of voters is wholly inconsistent with the existence of free government.

The wage-winner in America has the right to demand and receive such a reward for labor as will enable him, with due economy, to so live as to contribute to the support of free institutions, by the founding and upbuilding of homes, and the maintenance of such a state of independence as will justify and fortify his claim to the title of freeman. And this is the whole question in a nutshell. When our correspondent asks what benefit will accrue to the unemployed in California by the introduction of a few thousand tradespeople and workers from the East to displace the Chinese, he "gives away" all he contends for, and exposes the purely mercenary basis upon which so much of the pro-Chinese argument proceeds.

It should need no argument to convince any one that introduction of Eastern workers of our own race will contribute more to the building of the State, to material prosperity, and therefore to the benefit of the employed, than the retention of a non-contributive, non-assimilative class. It is precisely true, as our correspondent alleges, that we have not at command in California skilled labor sufficient to immediately displace the Chinese. It is true that labor has been so degraded and demoralized in this State that it is difficult to find white men and women willing to do "a Chinaman's work," and this very statement emphasizes the broader truth that these conditions are due to the presence of Chinese laboring classes. That there is a class of free, independent, "decent-living American workers at the East, ready and willing to engage in vocations in California now usurped and monopolized by Chinese, is all the proof desired of the fact that the presence of a servile class here operates precisely as slavery did upon white labor in the South. In the "cruel slavery days" the term of ignominy to apply to a free white laborer was that he did "nigger's work." In California today, the conditions not being greatly dissimilar, our laboring classes to a very great extent have been led into the false and pernicious belief that "Chinaman's work" is degrading.

"COMETALLISM."

As a matter of curiosity, and not expressing any opinion concerning it, some account of the cometallism proposition of Nicholas Veeder, of Pittsburg, will be justified. The idea has before this been suggested, but not elaborated as now. Veeder, who is a practical business man, proposes to blend the values of gold and silver coinage in paper money, and to establish a single standard dollar. Thus, to have the law declare that on a certain date—regard being had to non-infringement of contracts—the holder of greenbacks and bank notes may receive, on demand, 50 per cent. in each of gold and silver. To give effect to this idea he would have a cometallic dollar, of half value in gold and half value in silver. He would have the outer disc of the coin composed of silver, and representing one-half the whole value, while the core or center should be of gold and of like value, the latter being held to place by the inner milling of the silver rim. Thus the gold would occupy a slight recess, and be protected from undue abrasion. It would be slightly thicker than the present half dollar, and be easily distinguishable to the sense of feeling by the recess occupied by the gold. A cometallic half dollar would be similarly constructed, and about the size of the silver quarter dollar, while the new quarter would be slightly larger than the present dime. His cometallic dollar would be a unit always containing 100 cents, and come as near, he claims, as it is possible for man to establish, an unvarying standard of commercial value. The simile by which he illustrates this is that of the compensating pendulum of a clock, in which are two metals, one expanding upwardly and the other in the opposite direction, and by which the length of the pendulum remains unchanged through varying temperatures. The claims Mr. Veeder makes for his coin are that it need not be produced in great quantity; that "it will represent the unit of value, and embody and illustrate the principles intended to underlie the entire currency." He adds:

It will not be necessary to redeem paper money solely in actual coin, nor will it even be necessary that the coin demanded for purposes of redemption shall be all or in part cometallic, the essential principle being that all paper money shall be redeemable one-half in standard gold and one-half in standard silver, which principle will be satisfied by redemption—one-half in separate gold coin and one-half in separate silver coin. The two metals may be provided in separate bars—an old device—as well as in separate coins, such bars and coins being of all useful sizes and denominations, while the cometallic dollar may be furnished for pocket use and for general transactions and requirements, including redemption to such extent as the public convenience may demand. Thus the proposed system will harmonize perfectly, as to bars, with the ideas of I. W. Sylvester, Government Assayer in the city of New York, who is, I think, perhaps at this time, the most prominent advocate of their use. The holder of a bimetallic or cometallic greenback or bank note could rest secure in the consideration that, if silver should become cheaper, the gold which it would call for would be relatively enhanced in value in the same proportion; while if the gold dollar should again become of less value than the silver dollar, as has been the case in certain periods in the past, he would be compensated in the enhanced value of the silver.

The same principle, he claims, would apply to the issue of coin certificates, which should be made payable in cometallic coin, or in separate gold and silver coins or bars, constituting an equal number of dollars of each metal. Cometallism he would apply to the use of paper money, one gold coin and one silver certificate, each of $50, being used jointly for the payment of $100, or a new certificate of dual character may be issued. With this system would come the necessity for the maintenance of equal amounts of gold and silver in the net reserves. As a basis for it a law would be necessary declaring that, except where otherwise expressly stipulated, and excepting prior contracts, all debts shall be payable one-half in gold and one-half in silver coin, lawful money of the United States. These are the essential features in brief of Mr. Veeder's "idea," and concerning which he argues at length in a book which he has issued in defense of it.

THE FRUIT UNION.

The California Fruit Union, thanks to vigorous protests of horticulturists from this and the foothill section, has got out of the slough into which it was launched. It was started with too heavy machinery, and powers practically unlimited, while the opportunities open for maladministration were many and tempting. The stockholders, however, have taken hold of the Union with vigor, and fashioned an agency from it that is full of promise for fruit-growing interests. As now formulated, the methods of the Union are chiefly to be applied to the labor of forwarding fruit to Eastern markets at lowest carriage charges procurable, and the making of returns to the consignors. The Union is not to enter the market as a purchaser of fruit at all; the power to do so was found to be too dangerous and monopolizing, and was wisely rescinded. Stockholders are to be permitted to buy fruit of each other, which they could not heretofore do. Thus they may now purchase fruit of fellow-members, in order to make up a desired complement of freight, or as an investment of capital. The wise provision has been made that a stockholder shall not use the facilities of the Union to a greater extent than is represented by the acreage upon which he has based his subscription of stock. Thus, one having 100 acres of bearing orchard, cannot ship from the full acreage upon a subscription for fifty shares, each single share representing but one acre of bearing trees. It was also provided that a stockholder shall have the option of naming the destination and consignee of his fruit, or of leaving it to the Union to dispose of. If he elects to name his own Eastern agency, he is, very properly, to pay the Union a fair commission for its services as a carrier. Under the amended laws a stockholder may divest himself of his interest in the Union by forfeiture of the paid-up stock, but of course cannot free himself from prior legal liabilities. Finally, the directory is limited in its debt-creating powers. These changes in the organic law of the Union narrow the liabilities for mismanagement; give greater freedom of action to the members; prevent very largely the misuse of the powers of the corporation by its managing agents; secure the best quick market for California fruits, and the minimum of charge for the carriage of the goods eastward. It is now altogether probable that the Union will be availed of by the great body fruit-growers in the middle and north sections, and that there will be comparatively little consigning by individuals. The Union, by furnishing a given number of carloads per day, will be enabled to avail of the special fast train rates offered by the Southern Pacific Company, and which are such as to broaden very materially the margin of profit to the fruit-raiser in California. The timidity with which stock-subscribing went forward prior to the changes we have enumerated, will undoubtedly now vanish, and the full acreage be subscribed for by each member. This timidity justified the action of the Union in amending its laws.

AN UNANSWERABLE REPLY.

The committee, under the call of which the San Jose Anti-Chinese State Convention was ordered, has addressed the committe of the organization at Sacramento by which the Sacramento State Convention to consider the Chinese question is called. The San Jose people have the earlier date. They ask the Sacramento committee to withdraw its call, and as one reason for it point out that the delegates under their call are to be chosen by Anti-Coolie Clubs, and will therefore be representative of the true anti-Chinese sentiment.

To this the Sacramento committee make an unanswerable reply—one that completely justifies its action, and settles the whole matter. They point out that the scheme of a State Convention was first broached here; that such a convention, to have due effect at the East, should be held at the State capital, and in the Capitol building, since such procedure will address it to the people of the East as of more moment than if the body is elsewhere convened. That the delegates to the Sacramento Convention are not to be chosen by Anti-Coolie Clubs—and in many a county there is no such organization—but by the Supervisors of the several counties. Thus they will, in the broadest sense, be representative of all the people.

There is no sufficient answer to be made to this. It is conclusive. A convention of delegates chosen by Anti-Coolie Clubs is prejudged, of course. Nothing could be clearer than that the utterances of such a body would be received at the East with distrust. But a convention of the people, with delegates chosen by the local legislatures, will be representative of the material interests of the country and of all the citizens of the State, not merely of such as are enrolled in Anti-Coolie Clubs. The San Jose people have made a mistake, and should withdraw their call. We cannot afford to have division in the matter. By unity of action, as well as sentiment, success is to be attained.

STOMACHIC BRIBES.

The San Francisco *Report* very properly objects to the order of the Mechanics' Institute Committee in charge of the citrus fair to give a supper to editors and reporters this evening. The practice of giving press banquets, except where members of the press themselves order them for the purposes of social reunions, is one worthy of disapproval. Few "members of the press" attend them without feeling a sense of humiliation. They know perfectly well that that are there not by virtue of respect or esteem shown them, but because of the position they occupy. They know that the supper is in the nature of a bribe, phrase it as you may, cover it as you will. If the supper is given in order to address press representatives in a body upon a subject of public concern, then it is the least direct and economic mode of procedure. True, a man is more approachable when his stomach is well supplied with good food. But if the editor or reporter is alive to his duty he does not permit physical comfort to dictate to his judgment. Moreover, the controlling minds of the press seldom attend upon such occasions, and the representative can but follow the policy laid down for him by them. The holding of the fair, as the *Report* well says, is a matter of business—the reporting of it is a matter of news. If there are topics relating to it, concerning which it is desirable to address the editors or reporters, let them be called together and the case frankly laid before them, and a more patient and impartial jury it will be difficult to impanel. In the latter case, too, the hangers-on of the press will be shut out, and the hungry brood of fellows who stuff their gullets on every available occasion, in the name of "the press," will lose the opportunity to "ring in"—much to the gratification of the hard-working and conscientious men who believe journalism to be a dignified and important calling.

A CRIME BY THE PEOPLE.

Two boys, one aged 12 and one 14 years, have been delivered at San Quentin under sentence of five years' imprisonment each, for burglariously entering a house and stealing some property of trifling value.

We prefer to assume that the Judge who sent these two boys to the State Prison for the best part of boy-life, did so to awaken society to the fearful condition of its social system. "When such things can be," what possible defense can the people of this State make for such treatment of mere children? Does any sane man believe that the imprisonment of these lads in the State Prison will reform them? It can have but one effect—to convert them into hardened criminals.

The State Prison, we care not how well it is managed, under the California system is, and can be, little better than a school for crime, and it must so remain until classification and such wide separation of classes as will wholly remove the neophytes in crime from the atmosphere of confirmed villainy is accomplished.

The Warden of the San Quentin Prison has through the press declared "it is a great shame that boys of this age must come to us. The great need of the State is a reform school for such boys. Do what we can to prevent it, they must pick up a great deal of harm here."

The Judge who sentenced these boys, in a long address deplored the necessity of sending them to San Quentin, and pleaded for a reform institution for boys turning to vicious ways. He sentenced the lads in question for long terms, he declared, because he feared that short terms would simply make them restless and nullify any efforts made to impress upon them the necessity for reform.

Still we prefer to believe that the Judge foresaw that his action in the cases would become the means to a better end in the arousing of public attention to the necessity for a home for youth that needs corrective discipline. It is an error gross and sinful, when society fails to provide agencies for the reformation of lads of this class. The people cannot excuse themselves for the neglect. It is chargeable to every man who casts a vote for a legislator. For the fact is that bills to meet this need have time and again been presented, and just as often neglected, without rebuke from the people.

We have no right to complain of crime in the community so long as we systematically, by the method of the laws made by the people, educate boys to criminal courses. The Governor should snatch the boys sent from Santa Clara to the State criminal university from the fate before them, and commit them to the care of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, the only reformatory institution in the State that proceeds upon the right plane of action, since to the homes it secures for boys there does not attach the stigma of penal institutions.

BOGGS AGAIN.

The horticulturists of the State met in convention in San Francisco Thursday to consider methods and remedies for ridding their orchards of insect pests. From the outset this body of men manifested its total lack of confidence in Mr. Boggs, the official Fruit Inspector, whose remarkable incapacity the RECORD-UNION exposed two years ago. That event was followed by the resignation of Mr. Boggs, in response to the demand of the people. But political servitude must have its reward, and Boggs is again in office, with the conscious ability to draw his salary, and serve his party, whether his services to the people are of value or not. A more withering rebuke was never administered to an official body than that visited by the Convention upon the State Board of Horticulture. The Convention not only ignored Boggs, the official Inspector elected by the Board, but actually raised a fund to employ an entomologist to do his duty who is competent to the task. Even the San Francisco *Examiner*, which has in a weakly way attempted to defend Boggs, is compelled to report the fact that the Convention ignored him, and set about to practically displace him. The Democratic State administration has a good deal to answer for, but there is one thing it can never excuse, or clear from its skirts, and that is the placing in office of the incompetent Boggs.

IRELAND.

There is always a degree of satisfaction in conversing with one familiar with the affairs of the people of another country, and who is recent from such fields of careful observation, superior, in one sense, to the information to be gained on the same topics from books devoted to them. The mere fact of being brought into contact with the witness to events and movements in distant lands is impressive. It is this that gives to the lecture platform its power when the speaker is at the same time the witness. Something of this influence of personal recital we experienced yesterday in conversation with an Irish educator recently from Ireland, and whose activity in life has been among the Irish and the English people mainly. A goodly portion of the conversation has been reduced to writing, and appears elsewhere in this morning's issue of the RECORD-UNION. As presenting very calmly and conservatively the Irish side of the questions agitating that people, we commend the "interview" to such of our readers as feel an interest in the concerns of the Irish people.

THE ILLUSTRATING CRAZE.

The craze for illustrating the daily papers is running to the extreme. So long as confined to illustrating subjects treated and making articles more comprehensive, there was merit in it, though the doubt may be expressed in very many cases whether the space occupied by the indifferent "cut" could be better utilized by text matter. Now, however, the rage among the publishers, and which is filling the designers' and engravers' sacks, has gone to the extreme of illustrating crime, folly and indecency. Some of the reputable dailies now resemble *Police Gazettes* and flash journals. There is before us now a San Francisco daily with more than a half dozen pictures of females in unwomanly, not to say indecent, attitudes, and with such exposure of person as to justify the classification of that issue of the journal among the "flash papers."

THE New York *Tribune* voices the sentiment of all sincere, liberty-loving Americans, when it says that the question of admitting Dakota as a State ought to be decided without reference to partisan considerations. Certainly, and the same should apply to the application of any Territory for admission to the Union.

Senator Stanford.

The Alameda *Encinal* says: The presence of Senator Stanford at Washington insures practical effort in behalf of California and the Pacific coast. Even those who at the time of his election as Senator expressed a dislike as to the result, as he is so intimately connected with the railroad interests, are becoming more than reconciled to the event. Every suggestion made by him since his advent in Washington has demonstrated that his tendencies are in favor of the people. His stand upon the silver issue has been in harmony with his former public acts, and demonstrates that his conception of the requirements of the times is broad and statesmanlike. The pronounced manner in which he expresses his views astonishes many Eastern people, who had been taught to believe that he was devoid of sympathy with the masses. His utterances will carry great weight with his colleagues as well as members of the lower House, and it is very evident that he is rapidly advancing to the position of a leader. In regard to internal improvements, particularly the development of our rivers and harbors, no one could have been selected whose practical knowledge and experience in the West is more extensive. Although of Eastern origin, he has grown up with the development of the great West, and has contributed more than most of our citizens to the advancement of the material interests of the Pacific slope. Therefore, he can but be regarded as reliable in all expressions of opinion upon matters concerning this section, and his views will have great weight in the shaping of legislation. As the Oakland *Tribune* remarks: "The people of this State will not be disappointed in their confidence in the wisdom and honesty of their new Senator. California was never more ably, intelligently and honestly represented than she is with Senator Stanford in the Senate."

A Muskegon (Mich.) firm proposes to cut 115,000,000 shingles this season—more than any mill in the county has ever cut heretofore.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Bricks from Babel" is a volume by Julia McNair Wright, published by John B. Alden, New York. 16mo.; long narrow form; 60 cents. It is a brief review of the traditions, myths and religious belief of races, with concise studies in ethnology. It was written chiefly in the British Museum, and is intended to show that there is no reason in the assaults upon the Bible on topics in science or ancient history. She marshals the proofs of nature and the learning of ages, and ranges them as an ultimatum beside the monumental 10th chapter of Genesis. She believes that neither learning nor discovery have antagonized the Mosaic author, but have followed the path he traced. The book gives a very clear account of the wanderings and dispersions of the descendants of Noah, beginning with the dispersion of Babel, and showing the present locations of the respective descendants. The foundation of the work is the statements made in the Hebrew Book of Genesis. But these have been supplemented by the investigation of the foremost scholars of modern times, such as Rawlinson, Bunsen and Delitzsh. The work is the result of long study, and is written in a style of grave eloquence, which renders the treatment of an apparently dry subject most deeply interesting reading.

"A Layman's Study of the English Bible, Considered in Its Literary and Secular Aspect," is by Francis Bowen, LL. D., Professor of Philosophy in Harvard College, is issued by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, and is for sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, at $1. It is neither a philological nor theological discussion, but a purely literary consideration of the Bible, concerning its place in a system of liberal education. Dr. Bowen concludes his review of 145 pages in enthusiasm for the poetry of the Bible, its narratives and its historical recitals, and likewise for its philosophy, codes of morals, biographies, political injunctions, parables and meditations, as literary productions, and he goes beyond this to announce his belief, with the reasons therefor, in the fundamental truths that God made the world; that God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth; that there is but one God; that the creation was not a single act, complete as soon as begun, but that it extended through many stages, covering vast periods of time, and finally that it culminated in the birth of man. The book is distinguished by an originality of style, very marked, blunt and positive in its reasoning, but not at all dogmatic, and finished and scholarly in diction.

From C. S. Houghton, Sacramento, we have a handsome octavo, selling at $1 25, entitled "Bird Ways," by Olive Thorne Miller. The book is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York. It is a series of charming studies of birds from life by an ardent lover of nature. This lady cannot endure to keep birds in confinement, and she retains only those that prefer her company to liberty. It is the free bird that commands her best love and study. One of the chapters of this delightful book for bird-lovers appeared in "Harper's Monthly Magazine," in itself a warm indorsement of the ability of the lady to treat acceptably the subject in hand. It is not so intended, yet indeed this little volume is valuable as a study in natural history from a new standpoint.

The readers of Mr. George W. Cable's vigorous defenses of the "New South," that have appeared from time to time in the leading magazines and papers of the East, will be gratified to learn that Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, have issued the chief essay, "The Freedman's Case in Equity," in book form, accompanied by other papers entitled "The Silent South," and "The Convict Lease System in the Southern States." These embrace all the subjects involved indeed in the political regeneration of the South. The volume is for sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, at $1. The doctrines and charges of Mr. Cable have heretofore been so frequently and thoroughly examined in our editoral columns that further reference to them is not now necessary.

From Harper & Bros., New York, we have of "Harper's Handy Series," issued weekly, eight volumes, all except the last, selling at 25 cents each. They are "Last Days at Apswich," "The Middle Watch," and other sea stories by W. Clark Russell; "The Bachelor of Newforth," by Mrs. J. Harcourt-Roe; "Tiresias," and other poems, by Tennyson; "Us, an Old-Fashioned Story," by Mrs. Molesworth; "Ounces of Prevention," by Titus Munson Coan, A. M., M. D., being advice relative to wells, rain and other water, sea-bathing, summer-hardening, night air, open fires, steam heating, ventilation, fat and lean people, stimulants, eating, food for children, etc. The last volume is by Charlotte Dunning, and is a novel entitled "Cabin and Gondola."

From John P. Alden, New York, we have (in his admirable new form of narrow pages) "Poems of the Prairies," by Ellen Palmer Allerton. Long, 16 mo.; 70 cents. The author has been widely known in the West through her poetic contributions to the press. Her poetry is purely American as to theme and original as to method. It has the merit of freshness, sincerity and warmth. It lacks in brilliancy of expression, but the inspiration of the songs was unquestionably drawn from nature's boundless fields. There is truth and worth in the volume, the regret being that there is not finish and bolder stroke.

Whoever desires accurate and yet concise information regarding the Grecian situation, and the condition of matters between Greece and Turkey, should by all means procure and read Rev. Dr. H. M. Fields' "The Greek Islands and Turkey After the War." It has given us not only pleasure but a clearer insight into one phase of "the Eastern question" than we had been able to obtain from any other volume or writing. Issued by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, and for sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, at $1 50.

"The Magazine of Art" (Cassell & Co., London and New York) for February is a number full of fine art effects and choice text matter. One of the full-page engravings—"The Grand Staircase at Buckingham Palace"—is one of the best perspective effects that we have ever seen. The "Beatrice" (rilievo) of the 104th page is a work of especial excellence. "The Art of Sketching" is an article of especial value and interest, as also that on tables and table customs.

We are in receipt of the "Magazine of American History," for January, 1886. It has a fine steel engraving of General John A. Logan, and articles on Vice-President Thos. A. Hendricks; "Washington's first Campaign;" "Capture of Fort Donelson," by Gen. Wm. F. Smith; "Slavery in America," by John A. Logan; "From Burnsides to Hooker," by Major Wm. H. Mills, and other interesting historic topics. [30 Lafayette Place, New York.]

"The Quiver," an illustrated magazine for Sunday and general reading (Cassell & Co., New York), has been received for February. It contains a large number of interesting and thoughtful articles from prominent writers. Two fine serial stories are in process of publication in "The Quiver"—"The Heir of Sanford Towers," and "Oliver Langhton's Ward," the latter by Evelyn Everett Green.

From Richard A. Saalfield, 12 Bible House, New York, come music now much in vogue at the East: "Little Ah Sid," a Chinese song and dance; price, 40 cents. "Mikado Waltz," by Coote, an arrangement of gems from Gilbert & Sullivan's opera; and "Mary, Darling, Must You Leave Me," song and accompaniment by the well-known composer, H. P. Danks; 40 cents.

The "Wide Awake" for January brings an unusual fund of fine reading matter for the younger people of the household. "Through the Heart of Paris" is an illustrated article upon the interesting article indicated, and is from the pen of Frank T. Merrill. "An Adventure in a Mica Mine," by John Willis Hays, is another facinating selection. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

The following pieces of music have been published: "Now suppose you pass this measure," dedicated to Anti-Chinese prohibitionists; "Let us pass this goodly measure," dedicated to Prohibitionists. Also "The Galveston Fire of '85." Each piece, song and chorus, with accompaniment, and sold at 40 cents. Thos. Goggan & Bros., San Antonio, Texas, Publishers.

Among the numerous articles of strong literary merit in the "Library Magazine" for January are: "The Dawn of Creation and of Worship," by W. E. Gladstone; "Free Cities in the Middle Ages," by L. R. Klimm; "Human Personality," by Frederick W. H. Myers; "The Future of the Fellah," by Lieutenant-Colonel Kitchener. [John B. Alden, New York.

The "Voce del Popolo," San Francisco, an able and progressive journal, has issued an annual, in the form of a volume (small 8vo) of 288 pages, filled with interesting matter, poetry, stories, critical and other articles, and with a fine view also of Craig-y-Nos Castle, the home of Patti. It is a most creditable production.

"Dancing, and Its Relations to Education and Social Life," is a work by Allen Dodworth, who presents also a new method of instruction, including a guide to the "german," with 250 figures. Published by Harper & Bros., New York, and for sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco.

The "Ladies' Floral Cabinet" published at 22 Vesey street, New York, has entered upon its 15th volume and has become justly popular with its large class of readers.

The National Encampment, G. A. R.

The General Committee of Management for the twentieth National Encampment, G. A. R., to be held in San Francisco about the first week in August, have secured very reasonable terms for transportation from the Eastern States to California of comrades of the Grand Army, members of the Women's Relief Corps, and kindred organizations, together with their families and relatives. Tickets will be placed on sale thirty days prior to the date of the opening of the Encampment, and must be used through to San Francisco prior to the date of the opening. Tickets for return trip will be good for eighty-five days from said opening, and will be extended for sixty days longer on payment of $25 additional. Baggage to the amount of 150 pounds will be carried free.

The committee are assured by the proper officers of nearly all the railroad companies operating lines of railroad on this coast that a half rate, at least, will be made for all comrades of the G. A. R., members of the W. R. C., and their families, and in many instances reductions may be made upon this liberal rate. The committee is promised a two-thirds rate from San Francisco, up and down the Pacific coast, by the transportation companies running steamers from San Francisco to San Diego, south, and to Victoria, B. C., north, and to all intermediate points. This rate, of course, includes accommodations and board on the steamers. These rates will enable parties who come by the Union Pacific and Central Pacific lines of railroad to visit the southern portion of the State at small expenditure. The committee has every assurance that they will be able to secure round-trip tickets from San Francisco to the Yosemite Valley at greatly reduced rates from the present figures.

The General Committee of Management has resolved that the following named eminent "war Governors" be invited to the encampment: John Gregory Smith, of St. Albans, Vermont; Andrew J. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Edward Salomon, of Wisconsin, now in New York city; Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa; Austin Blair, of Michigan; Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island; Alex. G. Ramsey, of Minnesota, and Senator Stanford, of California.

The general programme arranged for the Encampment is as follows:

First Day—Monday—Details from all Posts in San Francisco to be on duty for escort and reception purposes to arriving Comrades and organizations, in pursuance of general or special orders for the time. All the Posts located in San Francisco, as well as any others in the Department who may feel disposed to do so, are requested to establish headquarters in some public hall or rooms where they may be prepared to receive and greet all visiting Comrades as they arrive, and at all times during the week. These several headquarters to be opened on Monday, and continue day and evening through the week.

Second Day—Tuesday—10 A. M.—Grand parade of the National Encampment, the Grand Army and all kindred societies, in accordance with special programme to be prepared by the Committee on Grand Parade. Evening—Grand reception at the Mechanics' Pavilion tendered to the National Encampment, the Army of the Potomac, the Loyal Legion, Woman's Relief Corps, and all other kindred societies who may be present; with addresses of welcome by the Governor of the State, Mayor of the city and Department Commander, in accordance with a special programme prepared by the Committee on Reception.

Third Day—Wednesday—10 A. M.—Meeting of the National Encampment in legislative session to continue through the day. Excursions during the day for such comrades as are not members of the National Encampment and kindred societies who hold legislative sessions, to such points of interest as may be arranged by the Committee on Excursions. Evening—Public meetings to be held in the several halls and headquarters, with addresses by distinguished visitors as may be arranged by the special committee. Reception at the several Post headquarters.

Fourth Day—Thursday.—Meetings of the National Encampment and kindred societies continued. Excursions, etc., continued. Evening—General reception and entertainment at the Mechanics' Pavilion. Grand banquet tendered to the members of the National Encampment, to be arranged by the Committee on Grand Banquet.

Fifth Day—Friday—Meetings of the National Encampment and kindred societies continued. Excursions, etc., continued. Evening—General reception and entertainment at the Mechanics' Pavilion. Reception at Post headquarters.

Sixth Day—Saturday—Closing meetings of the National Encampment and kindred societies. Excursions, etc., continued. Evening—Closing exercises of the week with a Grand Camp Fire of the combined forces at Mechanics' Pavilion.

On Monday and Tuesday of the following week excursions will be arranged for the especial accommodation of the members of the National Encampment and kindred societies, who have not been able to participate during Encampment week.

For Lieutenant-Governor.

The papers at the Bay are mentioning prominently Senator George E. Whitney for the Lieutenant-Governorship on the Republican ticket the coming fall. Mr. Whitney served in the last two sessions of the Legislature, and is well known throughout the State.

The San Francisco *Post* says: "Senator Whitney, of Alameda county, is said to have aspirations to preside over the next Senate as Lieutenant-Governor, although he is frequently mentioned in Republican circles in connection with the first place on the ticket."

Referring to the *Post's* remarks, the Oakland *Tribune* says: "There is little doubt that Senator Whitney would come into the State Convention with a solid delegation from Alameda county behind him, if he is a candiate for the nomination. It may be added that he deserves the nomination and the office."

The Oakland *Times* remarks: "Several papers have announced Senator Whitney, of Alameda county, as a prominent candidate on the Republican ticket for the position of Lieutenant-Governor. All that can be said at this time is that Mr. Whitney has ably represented Alameda in the Senate, and if his aspirations lead him to wish to preside over that body the State will not suffer by his election to that position."

Effects of the Storm at Freeport.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: The flag-pole erected by the Grant and Colfax Republican Club in September, 1868—which since that time has remained a monument to the political zeal of that great and glorious party—succumbed to the elements yesterday. It was probably the highest single flag-pole in the State, the distance from the ground to the Republican rooster being 153 feet. That rooster has flapped his wings and crowed over many a Republican victory since that time, but at last has been forced to fold its plumage, bow its head, and wipe its tail in Kirttan's "tater patch." The pole in its descent cut a big windrow in the northeast corner of Kirttan's blacksmith shop, and also demoralized one of Davis & Roberts' wheelbarrows to such an extent as to render it useless for this world or any other. This was one of the heaviest wind and rain-storms that has ever been known in this neighborhood. Considerable damage has been done to buildings and windmills throughout this vicinity. A windmill of D. R. Hunt in Freeport was blown down.

C. R. MILLER.

Freeport, January 21, 1886.

THE SAND LOT SPEECHES. — Supervisor Farwell, of San Francisco, has received the following letter from Congressman Morrow:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. D., January 14, 1886.

Hon. W. B. Farwell, San Francisco, Cal.—MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your two letters of the 5th and 7th inst., and note what you say concerning your resolution in the Board of Supervisors, designed to suppress the violent demonstrations on the sand lot. I see by telegram in the papers that your resolution has been defeated. I can understand that your measure would be looked upon as extremely radical in a community accustomed to the liberties of rather free expression, and, with due respect to the public sentiment of San Francisco, I still think that the violent speeches of O'Donnell and his class do us much harm in the estimation of the leading people of these Eastern States. You understand, of course, that our interest here is to secure legislation in behalf of the working people of California, and it is for their sake that we desire to place this question upon the high ground of prohibition to labor. We hope to be successful in our efforts with perhaps some modification of the proposed amendments to the law, and if we are, our duty will have been discharged, and we shall be satisfied. Very truly yours,

WM. W. MORROW.

CHANGED DAILY FOR C. H. GILMAN—JANUARY 23, 1886.

TO-DAY

(Saturday's Sale).

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS!--READ THE LIST!

EVERY ARTICLE IS SOLD AT NEARLY ONE-HALF ITS VALUE.

Black and Light Hardwood Rulers, in different lengths (brass lined), 5 cents each.

Fancy Turkey Red Handkerchiefs, two for 5 cents.

In Dry Goods Department!

Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, 25 cents.

One Lot Ladies' White Skirts (two ruffles and ten tucks), 50 cents.

Ladies' All-wool Scarlet Knit Vests, 59 cents.

One Lot Misses' All-wool Ribbed Plain and Fancy Stripe Hose (full-finished), 25 cents per pair.

One Lot of Ladies' Solid Color Ingrain Hose; extra length, patent cleared seams, 19 cents per pair.

One Lot of Ladies' Newmarket Cloth Cloaks, with box plaiting in back, $5.

One Lot Ladies' Black French Diagonal Dolmans (silk plush trimmed), $3 50.

One Lot of Ladies' Black Jersey Cloth Walking Jackets (tailor made), $4 50.

One Lot of Ladies' Dolmans, in Gray and Brown-mixed Cloaking; trimmed with wide band of fancy plush around the back, sleeves and collar; silk ornaments in back. Price, $3.

One Lot of Ladies' All-wool Ribbed, Fancy Striped Hose (full-finished), 35 cents per pair.

One Case of Medium Light and Dark Calicoes, at 5 cents per yard.

One Case of Amoskeag Ginghams, in small and medium checks, 5 cents per yard.

One Lot of Unbleached Canton Flannel, 5 cents per yard.

In Dress Goods Department!

Brocaded Chameleon Suitings, 12½ cents per yard (worth double).

Short Lengths in Mohair Plaids, 15 cents per yard.

Worsted Plaids, 10 cents per yard.

Cordurette Suitings (extra-heavy), in all shades, 12½ cents per yard.

Ladies' Rubber Gossamers (good quality), 75 cents.

In Clothing Department!

Men's All-wool Small Check Cassimere Pants, $2 25.

Men's All-wool Fancy Small Check Cassimere Pants, $2 50.

Men's Heavy Duck Hunting Coats (four pockets), 75 cents.

One Lot of Men's Heavy Duck Vests (four pockets), 39 cents.

Men's Heavy Duck Coats (blanket wool lining), $1 75.

Men's Dark Cassimere Suits, $7 10.

Youths' Cassimere Suits (dark gray); sizes, 33 to 37, $6 25. (These sizes will fit small men.)

Clothing Department (continued)!

One Lot Men's Dark Cassimere Pants, $1 50.

One Lot Men's Gray Cassimere Pants, $1 25.

Other Lines in this Department at equally low prices.

Lot of Men's Heavy Overcoats, plaid flannel lining (good length), $2 50.

In Furnishing Goods Department!

Lot 1—Men's Colored Merino Shirts, 25 cents.

Lot 2—Men's Black French Kid Gloves, 50 cents.

Lot 3—Men's French Kid Gloves (light shades), 25 cents.

Lot 4—Turkey Red Handkerchiefs, 5 cents each.

Lot 5—Men's Full-finished Fancy Cotton Hose, 15 cents.

Lot 6—Boys' Wool Socks, 5 cents per pair.

Lot 7—Men's Heavy Leather Gloves (extra piece on thumb), 29 cents.

Lot 8—Boys' Linen Standing Collars, 5 cents each.

Lot 9—Men's Heavy Unbleached Canton Flannel Undershirts, 35 cents.

Lot 10—Gents' Handsome Flowered China Gilt Shaving Cups, 15 cents.

Lot 11—Shaving Brushes, 5 cents.

Lot 12—Shaving Soap, 5 cents a cake (good article).

Lot 13—Men's All-wool Scarlet Undershirts (knit), 65 cents.

Boot and Shoe Department!

Men's B Calf Buckle Alexis Shoes, $1 50.

Men's Calf Boots, $2 75.

Men's Kip Buckle Brogans (full-stock), $1 25.

Men's B Calf Hook and Lace Shoes, $1 50.

Men's B Calf Button Shoes; sizes, 6 to 8, $1 50.

Infants' French Kid Button Shoes, 50 cents.

Extra-quality Children's Grain Solar Tip; sizes, 4 to 7½, $1.

Children's Lace Calf Shoes; sizes, 5 to 8, 50 cents.

One Lot of Boys' Black Stiff Hats, 25 cents.

TWO THOUSAND PAIRS MEN'S WORK, DRIVING AND DRESS GLOVES, in Cashmere, Kid, Goat, Caster, Buck, Dogskin and Cloth, 25 to 75 cents per pair.

RED HOUSE,

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

AUCTIONS.

W. H. Sherburn,

AUCTIONEER,

OFFICE AND SALESROOM:

No. 323 K STREET, SACRAMENTO.

We have just received and will sell cheap:

1 Walnut Secretary and Bookcase.

6 Pairs Fine Lace Curtains.

1 Fine Walnut Wardrobe.

3 Fireproof Safes.

2 Fine Walnut Chamber Sets, with Spring Beds.

Four Fine Brussels Carpets.

Several Fine Easy Chairs.

—ALSO—

1 Fine Square Grand Mathushek Piano, Cost $650.

CALL EARLY AND SECURE BARGAINS.

MONTHLY OVERLAND EXCURSIONS

LEAVE SACRAMENTO ON THE 16TH DAY of every month. Fully equipped Sleepers. Lowest rates. No extra charges. Special Conductor and Colored Porters in attendance.
O. H. VIOLET, Excur. Pass. Ag't U. P. Ry.
New Western Hotel. ja21-2plm

NOTICE.

FELTER, SON & CO.,

WILL REMOVE, FEBRUARY 1ST, TO NOS. 1008 and 1010 Second street,

ARCADE BUILDING,

Two doors north of our present location. ja9-2ptf

NOTICE!

CHARLES ROOD IS AUTHORIZED TO COLlect all amounts due me and pay all claims against me. He will always be found at the State House. [ja22-2t] CHAS. H. ELDRED.

LARGEST STOCK —OF— PIANOS!

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE OF all kinds. Extra fine lot of Piano Covers, Stools, Sheet Music, Books, etc., etc., at COOPER'S New Music Store, corner Seventh and J streets. Pianos to rent and sold on installments. ja15-2ptf

TREES.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT AND LARGE stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants for sale at low prices.

Orange and Lemon Trees.

A carload of Two-year-old Trees of the best varieties will be received by February 1, 1886. Send orders C. W. REED & CO., Tree Yard Second street, near R. R. Depot. ja1-2plm

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.

A. HEYMAN SOLE AGENT, I street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, opposite Court-house. PIANOS TO LET. Pianos sold on installments. ja9-2plm

FOR

Man and Beast.

Mustang Liniment is older than most men, and used more and more every year.

FRUITS, SEEDS AND PRODUCE.

A. MOOSER. S. GERSON.

S. GERSON & CO.,

No. 220 J Street..............Sacramento.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, dealers in Imported and Domestic Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts and Dried Fruits. ja23-tf

PACIFIC MARKET,

725 J Street..............Sacramento.

A. D. AND C. L. CHRISTIANSON HAVE consolidated their two markets. With the increased facilities at the Old Stand we are ready to supply the wants of all with the best in the market. Constantly on hand Wild Game, Fresh and Salt Fish, Poultry, Butter and General Produce. ja201m-1p

LYON & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Vegetables, Fruits, Seeds, Butter, Eggs,

—AND—

PRODUCE GENERALLY,

Nos. 117 to 123 J street, Sacramento. ja10-1ptf

H. G. MAY & CO.,

428-430 K street, cor. Fifth, Sacramento.

COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED with best of goods.
Poultry, Produce, Fish, Game, Nuts, Tropical Fruits and Oysters. ja8-tf

D. DeBERNARDI & CO.,

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

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

Nos. 308 and 310 K st., Sacramento, Cal. d30-1m

EUGENE J. GREGORY, C. C. BARNES, FRANK GREGORY

GREGORY, BARNES & CO.,

(Successors to Gregory & Co.),

Nos. 126 and 128 J Street.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE AND Fruit. Full stocks of Potatoes, Vegetables, Green and Dried Fruits, Beans, Alfalfa, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, etc., always on hand. Orders filled at lowest rates. ja12-tf

NEW YORK MARKET.

M. F. ODELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Butcher and Pork Packer,

1020 and 1022 K street, Sacramento, Cal.

The highest cash price paid for Fat Stock of all kinds. Domestic and German Sausage. Country orders solicited. Telephone No. 200. ja13-1plm

M. R. ROSE,

No. 904 K Street..............Sacramento.

CAPITAL IRON WORKS.

VERTICAL & HORIZONTAL ENGINES, From New Designs—Any Speed or Duty.

NEW PATTERN POWER PUMPS— For Irrigation and Water Supply.

IMPROVED DEEP WELL PUMPS— With Improved Cornish Valve.

Machine work in all its Branches. ja16-1plm

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons having dealings with the late firm of WOODBURN & BARNES (James Woodburn and Warren R. Barnes), that I, as surviving partner of said firm, will collect all bills due to and pay all debts of the said firm, and will continue said business until the same can be in due course closed and settled. JAS. WOODBURN, Surviving partner of the late firm of Woodburn & Barnes.
Sacramento, January 16, 1886. ja14-4plm

CHANGE OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT YOUNG Mang, Lem Shew Ling and Chang Tzie, of the firm of Sang Wo & Co., have bought out all the interests of Wong Sing Coon and Wong Gam Ngoon in said firm, and will continue to conduct the business of Butchers and dealing in hogs at usual place, 315 I street, Sacramento. ja13-1p2w

H. P. OSBORN'S

Wood and Coal Yard, No. 806 I street.

WELLINGTON, SEATTLE, SCOTCH, SPLINT and Ione Coals. Also, Coke, Pine and Oak, Charcoal, Pitch Pine, and Pine Kindling; 4-foot Second-growth Oak and Stove Wood delivered promptly. TELEPHONE, No. 69.
d24ptf W. K. OSBORN, Proprietor.

BAKER & HAMILTON

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINery, etc., Iron, Steel, Coal, Powder, Cutlery, Cordage, Barb Fence Wires, etc. ja8-4p