

HALE BROS. & CO.



A HOUSE

AMUSEMENTS!

It amuses and pleases us to see the vast crowd that daily assembles in every Department of our House, and partake of the Rich Harvest we have prepared for them.

\$10 00

Will buy a GENTS' FINE SCOTCH SUIT; reduced from \$16 50. A few left.

\$1 35

Will buy a Pair of LADIES' FINE KID BUTTON SHOES; worked button-holes. See the value this contains.

\$6 50

Will buy a lovely INFANTS' ROBEE, heavily tucked, and elaborately trimmed with embroidery edge and insertion; reduced from \$9.

50c. A YARD

Will give you a choice selection of FRENCH ALL-WOOL DRESS GOODS; reduced from \$1 a yard.

\$1 50

Will buy our best OSTRICH FEATHER TRIMMING; reduced from \$2 50 a yard. See our cheaper grades that are reduced.

\$3 50

Will buy a fine INFANTS' WHITE FLANNEL SKIRT, heavily embroidered with silk; reduced from \$7.

\$1 25

Will buy a LADIES' FINE MEDICATED SCARLET VEST; reduced from \$2. to close.

\$6 40

Will buy a LADIES' HANDSOME CLOAK; reduced from \$10. to close.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED SAME DAY AS RECEIVED.

HALE BROS. & CO., Nos. 829, 831, 833, 835 K Street, and 1026 Ninth Street, Sacramento.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO., DEALERS IN—

Hardware, Iron, Steel and Coal,

AMMUNITION, GUNS, RIFLES AND SPORTING GOODS of all descriptions. POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY.

CALIFORNIA

"Cactus" Barb Wire! TWO AND FOUR-POINT (Painted and Galvanized).

SACRAMENTO [d11-1p] CAL.

Hunyadi Janos

The Best and Cheapest Natural Aperient Water. "A NATURAL LAXATIVE, SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS."

Prof. MACNAMARA, M.D. of Dublin. "SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

Prof. ROBERTS, F.R.C.P. London. "Relieves the kidneys, unloads the liver, and opens the bowels."

LONDON MEDICAL RECORD. Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast. Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BLUE LABEL.

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.

IMPROVED DEEP WELL PUMPS. With Improved Cornish Valve. Machine work in all its branches. j16-1p

EBNER BROS., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS. 115 and 118 K. St., bet. Front and Second, Sac.

ANHEUSER ST. LOUIS BEER, ON DRAUGHT, AT GEUHLER'S SALOON, No. 829 J Street. [d3-1p] Sacramento

NEUBOURG & LAGES, Star Mills and Malt House. HOPS, MALT, PRODUCE, GR. M., FEED and Brewers' Supplies. 1016, 1018, 1020 Fifth St., Sacramento. ag Exchange Sold on all the Principal Cities of Europe. [d1-1p]

WATERHOUSE & LESTER, IMPORTERS OF WAGON LUMBER AND CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS. 709, 711, 713 and 715 J Street, Sacramento. Nos. 16 to 22 Beale Street, San Francisco. No. 159 Front Street. [d1-1p] New York

W. J. LEM'S ST. LOUIS LAGER BEER, Billiard and Lunch Room. 1212-1214 E. WERTHEIM, Prop.

YOSEMITE.

THE VALLEY OF WONDERS AND AWFUL MAJESTY.

Something of Its History and the Relation of the State to It.

How We Acquired the Valley and How the State Governs It—The New Hotel and What it is to Be.

The RECORD-UNION this morning presents its readers with an excellent engraving of the new hotel to be erected by the State in the Yosemite Valley beneath the overhanging majesty of Glacier Point. In this connection, and before we come to a description of the hotel itself, the reasons for its erection and the interesting details relating to its interior, let us glance briefly at the State history of the valley itself, which in its rare natural grandeur, colossal beauty and awe-inspiring sublimity is surpassed by no other landscape upon the face of the globe. The Yosemite Valley is in the heart of the Sierra Nevada mountains, about 155 miles east of San Francisco, at a point where the range broadens to a width of seventy-five miles, and the valley is midway between the bases. To quote from the guide-book of the geological survey, published under authority of the Legislature, it is a nearly level area, about six miles in length, from half a mile to a mile in width, sunk almost a mile in perpendicular depth below the general level of the adjacent region, and through the center of which runs the Merced river. It may be roughly likened to

A GIANT'S TROUGH. Hollowed in the mountains, nearly at right angles to their general trend, this trough is quite irregular, having several receding angles and square recesses, set back, as it were, into its sides. Still a general northeasterly direction is maintained in the depression, until we arrive at its upper end, when it turns sharply at right angles, almost, and soon divides into three branches; through either of which we may go, going up a series of gigantic steps, down each of these branches, or canyons, descend streams, forks of the Merced, entering down the steps in stupendous waterfalls. At its lower end the valley contracts into a narrow gorge, or canyon, with steeply inclined walls, and not having the slope of the Yosemite, but the usual V form of California valleys. The grant takes in the whole valley, and extends back of the rim of the precipitous wall, for one mile. It covers an area of 3,911.14 acres. The Big Tree grant is twelve and a half miles south from Yosemite, and contains 2,880.79 acres. The two grants comprise about sixty square miles. Only about three per cent. of the Yosemite tract is of value for any purpose other than that for which it was reserved, and that is for public use, resort and recreation. The land running back from the precipitous rim is heavily timbered, and unfit for cultivation. The level of

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the public would thus suffer annoyance, extortion and imposition. 3. The prime object is to make the valley an attraction for all people. To do this there must be created, extended over the valley, and no one else than the owner—the State—should exercise such control. 4. The State has a deep interest, therefore, in making the valley easily accessible and in securing for tourists the best opportunities to inspect the great natural wonder. It follows that she must protect them against imposition and wrong, and must see that they are provided with such entertainment as will induce much travel to the valley. The three hotels now in the valley are inadequate beyond their capacity, and there can be no denial. They served well enough in the early history of the State's control, and will do for a time yet, but the demand is increasing beyond their capacity, and they no longer answer to the tastes of the people. If the tourist current to the valley is to be maintained and its augmentation encouraged, there must be in viting and fairly

COMFORTABLE HOUSES OF ENTERTAINMENT. It will not do to permit private capital to erect the needed hotel upon State property, for that will bind the State to a given land, and the State will be unable to remove very damaging. The State has, therefore, wisely determined to erect a suitable hotel building, which will let to competent persons, and which will be subject to the Commission and subject to removal. It will be seen that this is a wise decision, because the valley, as an attraction, is the means now of bringing thousands of people to the State, who expend with our people large sums of money. But, beyond and above this mercenary consideration, is the duty of the State to preserve for generations the noblest work of the marvelous hand of nature, and thus enabling men and women at home and from abroad, to enter into temple of God, where the very majesty of the King of Kings is typified, and we are brought almost face to face with the eternal truth of the Almighty, and All-wise Maker of the suns, and worlds, and spheres. The State of California holds in trust for the peoples of earth the most eloquent and soul-searching sermon ever preached by rocks and mountains, by fanning cascades and awe-inspiring waterfalls; by majestic walls of eternal granite and the crowned glories of the forest, the most solemn and inspiring landscape that ever delighted the eye of man and stilled his heart by the immensity of its grandeur and the awfulness of its unutterable glories.

THE NEW HOTEL. The last Legislature appropriated the sum of \$40,000 for the erection of a proper hotel building in the valley. But it must be left in mind that no exclusive privilege can be granted for hotel-keeping in the valley. The Commission may grant others the privilege of entertaining and by receiving the profits of the same, and may properly entertain, it will insure like catering by all other hotels that it may permit to be established. The hotel is to be leased, and the State will produce not less than three per cent upon the cost thereof.

THE STONEMAN HOUSE. In honor of the President of the Commission, His Excellency, the Governor of California, the specifications disclose the fact that it is to be first-class in every part of its construction and fitting, the timbers being very heavy, of the best material, and the fittings of the best order known; the object being to secure great durability in climate that not infrequently is very severe. The front structure, from wall to wall, and exclusive of the porches, will be 100 feet in length, with a depth of 26 feet. The side shown in our illustration, in perspective, is an L, or wing, running back 68 feet, by a width of 34 feet, thus giving a front of 100 feet by a depth of 124 feet. Upon the left of the front is a parlor 23x20, with folding doors, 11x10, opening into a breakfast-room back of it, 23x24; folding doors from this, 10x10, open into dining-room, along the rear wall, 20x35. Next to the parlor, and opening into it by folding doors, 7x10, is a reception-room, 15x19. Back of this rise the stairways in two tiers, 34 feet in width. Next to

THE RECEPTION-ROOM. And in the center of the building, and having the main entrance, is the gentleman's room, 28x22, of new wood, with the stairs and open doors into the dining-room. Opening into this parlor at the rear is the office, 8x10, and back of it, at the rear, is a barber shop at the extreme right, 8x12. To the right of the office is the manager's room, 14x20. On a short hall, is the lavatory and dressing room, 12x14. To the right of this parlor are four bedrooms opening into a short hall, the first being 13x12 and 13x13.6, respectively. The other two are of the same width, but are 14 and 15.6 respectively in depth. The balconies around this trunk of the building are 10 feet in width, but in front of the gentlemen's parlor are 16 feet in width.

THE WING. At its juncture with the main building, opens into the breakfast-room by a six-foot passage, out of which rise the rear stairways. On the front side of the passage is the store-room, 11x13.6. On the other side, 10x12, is the passage referred to between the pantry and dining-room extends to the cross wall beyond to the kitchen, which is 23x33, to the rear of which is a storeroom, 17x13.6, and a broad hall opening into the rear yard. Back of the hall is the servants' dining-room, 12x16, and a flight of stairs.

THE SECOND FLOOR. Is reached by the front stairways opening into a large hall running the width of the building, and crossed by two other halls extending the entire width, and one of which extends entirely through the length of the wing. On the left, this floor are five rooms from 13.2x17.6 to 10x17.6 in size. In front are four rooms 11x13.6 each. Back of them two interior rooms, 11x13.6, constituting suits with two of the front rooms. To the rear are three rooms 9.1x13.6, and one 13.6x13.9. On the extreme right are five rooms 10.7x17.6 each. In the wing next the main structure is a lavatory 9x10, with closets, to the rear of which are three bath-rooms 5x10 each. Back of these

are four rooms, two of them 10x11 and two 9x10. Along the front wall of the wing are rooms, one 13x13, two 11x11, one 9x13, and a linen closet 5x12. At the rear are two rooms 8x10, all with numerous closets.

THIRD FLOOR. Over the main building is a repetition of the second, and also in the wing is a repetition of the second to its extent, it being two rooms shorter, 114 feet, as will be seen by the illustration. The attic is laid off in four rooms upon the left side, one 13x20, and three 11x13.13; along the right side, one 13x13, back of them a closet and two rooms 12x13, and one 13x16. Along the right wall are four rooms, one 13x20, two 9.9x13, and one 13x14. The attic is pierced by a central hall and two cross halls at either end. The building contains 92 rooms, exclusive of closets, lavatories, etc., as follows: Main floor, 19; second floor, 31; third floor, 27; attic, 15. The height of the different stories are: First, 14.2; second, 12.2; third, 12.2; attic, 7 feet on the sides and 10.3 in the center.

Our excellent illustration sufficiently discloses the exterior finish, the window schemes, the roof, balcony, hoods, etc.

THE LAWS OF THE VALLEY. We append so much of the laws of the valley as is of interest for visitors to know: 1. No person shall reside or transact business within the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grant, without written permission from the Commissioners.

2. No application for residence or privilege to transact business within the valley or grove shall be considered if the applicant be in arrears to the Commission. Applicants must be in good standing.

3. Any person having permission to reside and transact business within the valley or grove, who shall transfer or sublet the whole or any part of the premises or business in said permit, without the written consent of the Commission, shall, upon forfeiture of the same.

4. The Guardian shall report to the Executive Committee all persons residing or transacting business within the grant without permission, and shall cause the discontinuance of such residence or business.

5. No persons residing or transacting business within the grant shall remain in his or her employ any person who is detrimental to good order or morals.

6. Upon complaint to the Commission, made by the Guardian, against any person specified in Rule 5, the employer of such objectionable person shall be notified of the facts, and the employer must be dismissed.

7. Any employer neglecting or refusing to dismiss such objectionable employee, shall thereby forfeit his permission to reside or transact business within the grant.

8. No person shall be employed as Guide who is not of good moral character, and approved by the Guardian.

9. The Guardian shall, upon complaint of any tourist or visitor of the conduct or behavior of a Guide, inquire into the cause and advise the complainant of the result, enforcing Rule 5 if necessary.

10. The Guardian is empowered to suspend a Guide from his privilege during the execution of charges preferred against said Guide. If the Guide be found in fault, he shall be dismissed, in accordance with Rule 5.

11. The Guardian shall inspect all horses, their trappings, and all vehicles used for hire; and if any such horses, trappings or vehicles shall be found defective or unsafe, he may suspend the same from use at once from the valley or grove.

12. Any person offering for hire or otherwise, any horse, trap or vehicle, or other articles, shall be liable to inspection by the Guardian, and if found defective, he shall be liable to suspension from use at once from the valley or grove.

13. The Guardian shall direct campers to the grounds set apart for their use within the grant, and shall establish such rules as may be necessary for their comfort.

14. No camp-fires shall be permitted within the grant of either valley or grove, without the express permission of the Guardian.

15. The Guardian shall promptly cause the arrest of any person violating Rule 14, and prosecute the offender to the full extent of the law, under Section 6 of the Act of April 2, 1866.

16. No trees shall be cut or injured, or any natural object defaced.

17. The discharge of firearms, either in the valley or grove, is strictly prohibited.

18. No horses, cattle, or stock of any kind shall be allowed to run at large within the grant, except under permission given in writing by the Guardian.

19. Campers, and all others, save those holding license from the Commission, are prohibited from hiring their horses, trappings or vehicles to tourists, or visitors within the grant.

20. Stages entering the valley shall stop at each hotel, in the order of location, that passengers may exercise the right of selection.

21. Rates of charges at hotels, and also for horses, trappings, or vehicles, or for provender, as published by the Commission from time to time, must not be exceeded, under pain of forfeiture of privilege to keep hotel, or conduct the livery business, or to sell provender.

22. The Guardian shall notify the managers of hotels, of any action of the Commission forbidding any objectionable person from residing or transacting business in the valley or grove.

23. The Guardian shall, from time to time, enter all tenements, for the purpose of inspecting sanitary conditions, and of enforcing the laws of the State in pursuance of his official duties.

24. No buildings or improvements of any kind shall be erected or made upon the grant without written authority from the Commission.

25. All buildings and improvements of every kind erected or made upon the grant belong to the grant, and shall be so recognized and treated.

26. No person shall drive or ride faster than a walk over any of the bridges.

ern slopes of the Sierra, as a stronghold or place of refuge in time of trouble, as well as a spot where a large stock of acorns could be gathered for their winter supply of food. In 1850 the white settlers who lived on the streams which head in the region adjacent to the Yosemite, finding themselves unable to live in peace with the neighboring Indians, organized for their protection a military company, under Capt. Boling, who, in 1851, pursued a party of these Indians that had been committing depredations in the lower foothills, into the mountains and into the Yosemite, where they had taken refuge. On their return the party gave an account of

THIS WONDERFUL VALLEY. And others tried to find it that same year, but failed in their endeavors. In 1851 Capt. Boling again went with some companions for the purpose of proving his assertions, and in 1853 Robert B. Stinson, then a resident of Mariposa, started out on a hunting expedition with a party of ten others, and in their wanderings in search of game, as well as out of curiosity, penetrated as far as the Yosemite, where they spent some time.

In 1855 J. M. Hutchings, being engaged in getting together materials to illustrate the scenery of California, for the California Magazine, collected a party and made the first regular tourist's visit to the Yosemite during the summer of that year. The same year another party, sixteen or eighteen persons, went in from Mariposa; and in 1856 the

REGULAR PLEASURE TRAVEL. Commenced, which has continued ever since. As early as 1857, the valley was resorted to by invalids and persons suffering from the great and prolonged heat of the summer months in the towns of the lower foothills. The first house was built in the valley in the autumn of 1856, and occupied a portion of the ground where Black's hotel now stands. In the spring of 1858 the main building, erected by Hite & Beardsley, who kept it as a public house during that season. It afterwards passed into the hands of Scullivan & Cashman, of San Francisco, who, as a debt, as the Commissioners understand, but was still kept as a hotel, from 1859 to 1861 by a Mr. Peck; afterwards by a Mr. Longhurst; and between 1864 and 1875 by Mr. Hutchings.

Prior to May, 1864, the only actual settlement in the valley was the late J. C. Lamon, who, since 1860, had lived there uninterruptedly until his death in the spring of 1875.

J. M. Hutchings, whose name is interwoven