FROM THE METROPOLIS.

THE RAGE CONCERNING CHEAP FARES AND FREIGHTS.

The Orange Market—Oakland Politics—Disgruntled Democrats—Money Missing.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4, 1886.

About the only excitement prevalent in San Francisco at the present time is the railroad war. Groups of idlers stand all day during business hours in front of the ticket agencies, and the agents stand outside shouting, like the man in front of a side-show or a dime museum, and woe betide the luckless wight who lingers and displays signs of being a customer. The agents and their men pounce on him like a hawk on a spring chicken, and their pulling and hauling of customers is something after the manner of the steamboat runners in the opposition days of the Sacramento boats.

PLACARDING THE RATES.

The rival lines are not making a free use of printers' ink. No flaring advertisements have so far appeared in the newspapers, and the placarding in front of the offices is done with a marking brush on manila paper. They read as the mood or fancy strikes their composer: "Now is your time—now or never." "Go East, young man, and see your girl and bring her back at cut rates." "If your sweetheart is pining for you away down in Maine, buy a third-class ticket to Boston for $30 25, and go and comfort her." "Oh! for the old folks at home; now is the time to go and see them cheap." "We are on top; Chicago, $17 50; New York, $28 50." "Now we've got 'em; step inside and see the guillotine work." These are fair samples of the style of advertising indulged in by the artists of the marking-pot. As to the freight cut, one sees and hears less of it publicly than of the passenger warfare, but about the Merchants' Exchange and in the wholesale business quarters there is a great deal of discussion over it, and merchants are taking advantage of the low rates to order goods by rail from the East, even at the risk of overstocking.

A certain journalist was overheard, the other day, bewailing his hard fate because he did not possess sufficient capital to go into a big speculation which he could see arising out of the freight cut. He wanted just $199,000 90—he had 10 cents for a starter. His idea was to get a corner on the orange crop and ship the oranges through to the East at the low rates. I mention this little matter in order to lead up to what seems to me to be something of an anomaly.

AS REGARDS ORANGES.

Here in this city, where one would suppose oranges would be cheap and plentiful, you cannot buy at retail anything like good oranges short of forty cents per dozen, and for first quality as high as sixty cents is asked, and fine oranges are scarce even at these prices. It looks as if the select fruit is sent East and the poorer qualities reserved for home consumption, but why this should be so I cannot understand, as San Francisco, with its numerous wealthy and well-to-do people, certainly ought to be a good market for a first-class article. I know that such is the case as regards imported articles, and I have seen goods from abroad side by side on the shelves of stores with home-produced goods of equal quality selling more readily, and of course commanding a higher price. A prophet hath honor save in his own house and in his own country. This does not apply to oranges alone. I am told by market men and fruit dealers that during the early fruit season it is next to impossible for them to procure choice fruit at prices to permit of profit, as the best is transported East. I also know this to be a fact from observation and experience. If you want early fruit or vegetables on their first appearance in market, you must pay a fancy price, as the bulk of the supply is shipped Eastward, creating a scarcity here. I have seen, in the hight of the season, the markets almost bare of fine fruit, while the commission houses were shipping out fruit of the finest quality overland. In the case of the oranges at this time, I suppose that low freights, and the prospective failure of the Florida crop, have something to do with the scarcity and high prices. California oranges are improving year by year in size, flavor and appearance, and the finer qualities are equal to any grown in the most favored spots on earth, but in San Francisco choice oranges are to be looked at, but not eaten, by poor folks.

THE OAKLAND ELECTION.

They have been having quite a lively time in the usually staid village of Oakland over the primaries and conventions for the city election, which takes place next Monday, and the unfortunate individual whom an evil fate condemns to Oakland is almost driven frantic by the constant iteration of "broad gauge," "high license," "low license or no license." The fight is on the election of a Mayor, and the question of liquor license is said to enter into the contest; but as to that there are doubts, and it seems more likely to be merely a side issue raised for effect. The South Pacific Coast Railroad Company wants to extend its local line through the heart of Oakland, and in order to do this it must obtain certain franchises from the City Council. A majority of the Council is supposed to be favorable to granting the franchises, but as that majority does not reach two-thirds, it is necessary for the company to have a Mayor who will sign the measures granting the franchises. The present Mayor, who is the Republican nominee for re-election, is popularly supposed to be favorable to the narrow-gauge interests. It is charged that a great deal of money was used in the Republican primaries and Convention. I know it was quite a lively contest, but pretty much all the rustling seemed to be on the part of the narrow-gauge folks.

SACKCLOTH AND ASHES.

There is a great deal of discontent and considerable open muttering among the Democratic brethren over the delay of the Administration in turning the rascals out in California, to make way for men who have "fit, bled and died" in the Democratic cause. After gazing from afar on the promised land for lo! these many years, and then to find the old party in power, with offices as thick as two in a bed, and within sight of plucking, and then to find that they can't reach the fruit, makes them cry "sour grapes" in tones of sadness that would make the fox in the fable retract his lament and swear that the grapes were the sweetest he ever tasted. Some of the more cautious expectants conservatively say that the California Democracy has no right to expect much of Cleveland, because the Democracy of this State "went back on him;" but it would be very difficult to find a Democrat who wants an office who will not take his solemn oath that he voted for Cleveland and Hendricks every time he got a chance. But, I believe that were there a Presidential election to occur to-morrow and Cleveland was the Democratic nominee, he could not get thirty per cent. of the Democratic vote of San Francisco. For once the chivalry and the shovelry are in accord. Mr. Cleveland has snubbed both wings with the utmost impartiality, and the leaders of each are ready to fall on each others' necks and weep over the degeneracy of their party from Jacksonian principles.

A SPECK OF MYSTERY.

There is a bit of mystery connected with the Sub-Treasury in this city, which the ubiquitous and obtrusive reporter seems unable to penetrate or unravel, beyond mere rumor. When Brooks assumed the position of Treasurer he dismissed F. G. Bornemann, who for many years had held the position of cashier, and in his place appointed a Democrat named Ames. The latter had been in office but a short time when he asked leave of absence to attend the funeral of his son, at Santa Rosa. At this time a sudden and secret order came from Washington to dismiss Ames and reinstate Bornemann, who is an expert accountant and thoroughly versed in the affairs of the Sub-Treasury. In the short interval which elapsed, Bornemann discovered a shortage of $10,000 in somebody's acounts, but whether Ames was the delinquent has not publicly transpired. All the Treasury people are reticent, but it looks as though the matter had been "squared," notwithstanding that a special Treasury agent is on the way from Washington to make an investigation, as it is stated, and probably with truth, that Bornemann had been displaced and John C. Maynard appointed in his stead. If the Democrats are going to commence stealing this early in the administration, it might perhaps be just as well to let the present rascals stay in.

[Written for the RECORD-UNION.]

MY FATHER'S GRAVE.

Near a bright flowing rivulet,
Where the dark willows wave,
Where the wild flowers bloom sweetly,
They made his lone grave;
And the murmuring breeze
A sad requiem sighs
'Round the spot where in death
He so peacefully lies.

Near the home of my childhood,
The place he loved best,
He slumbers so still,
All unbroken his rest;
He sleeps in the valley,
Far from kindred so dear,
Yet I feel that his spirit
Is hovering near.

When the shadows of twilight
Envelop the earth,
And the night wind so mournfully
Wails forth its sad dirge,
When all nature is hushed
In stillness to rest,
Then I think of that lone grave,
With tears unrepressed.

But the silence of years
That enshrouds the drear past
Like a mantle of gloom,
Will be lifted at last;
And in that bright haven,
Where you've waited so long,
We shall greet thee, dear father,
Among that glorified throng.

MRS. NELLIE BLOOM.

Sacramento, March 2, 1886.

Letter from Amador County.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: I think it would be of some interest to the readers of the RECORD-UNION to get a few items from Amador county. Situated as we are in a remote part of the State, we are seldom represented by a correspondent. Sometimes we see a few lines from the pen of our old pioneer, E. S. Hall. He is now nearly four score years of age, with a deal of experience in the journalistic line, while I am a Native Son, born and raised in Amador county. My parents immigrated to California in '52 from the Buckeye State, therefore can be classed among the pioneers of Amador county, having resided in the county ever since their arrival here that year. My mother is a daughter of Henry Girard, one of the first settlers of Miami county, Ohio. He surveyed the site of Troy, when Miami county was a vast wilderness, and died at the advanced age of 98 years. This brings into remembrance the few lines written by Mr. Hall, regarding old age, as apparently hereditary. Both my grandfathers lived to the advanced age of ninety odd years. One of them died from sunstroke, and the other from the effects of a severe burn. They had families of eleven and twenty-two children respectively, none of whom, so far as I know, died under the age of 60 years, and most of them reaching the ages of 70 and 80 years.

Dropping this subject, let me say that Amador county has long been known for its mineral wealth, and as being one of the first in the State in the amount of gold yielded annually. The industry of quartz mining occupies a long column in the annals of our county. Placer mining is almost a thing of the post. There are no large hydraulic mines in operation, and the few small one in actual running order will soon be worked out.

In Amador county we have some of the richest gold-bearing quartz in the world. New mines are being developed, giving employment to hundreds of workingmen. One singular feature in quartz mining is that Chinese help is never employed, thereby causing the money to be circulated among white laborers. But mining is a very fickle industry, and a goodly number of our people depend on agricultural pursuits.

A few years ago the foothills of this county were thought to be unproductive, but experience has proved the fallacy of this belief. Hundreds of acres of land are now being cleared and brought into cultivation. Our little valleys are green with growing grain of all kinds, and the hillsides are well adapted to all kinds of semi-tropical fruits. Grapes, peaches, apples, pears and plums can be raised in great abundance.

Oleta has an altitude of about 2,000 feet, and is situated with the surrounding country so as to present a fine prospect of the far-reaching valleys below. The dome of the Capitol of our State can be distinctly seen from many of our hill-tops on a clear day. We always have a good supply of pure drinking water, which is one of the necessaries of health. It is singular, but true, that our orchards and vineyards thrive well on the hillsides without the least irrigation.

Oliver Ball, of Shenandoah valley, three miles northeast from Plymouth, has just finished planting 12,000 grape cuttings of choice variety. J. Davis has also planted several thousand cuttings, and the Uhlinger Bros. have under cultivation about 50,000 vines of every variety. So much for the northern part of Amador county, and the southern part is equally adapted to fruit-growing. Amador will, beyond doubt, become one of the leading grape-producing counties of the State. We also already have in the milling line three flouring mills in running order; and other industries are being put forward.

The excellent climate of our county can only be appreciated by those who give us a visit. At this date peach trees, almonds, cherries, etc., are in full bloom, and have been for several weeks.

The denizens of Plymouth have organized an Anti-Chinese Association. Oleta has the greatest Chinese population of any town in the county, and their influx is keenly felt by our people: but I suppose we must grin and stand it. Yours,

Oleta, March 3, 1886. G. S. ESTEY.

HE ABANDONED THE TYPE-WRITER.—I dropped into the committee-room of a Southwestern Senator yesterday, whose constituents are mainly of a granger class. A handsome type-writer of latest construction stood in one corner of the room. The Senator's private secretary, who is an adept in the use of the instrument, was laboriously transcribing his notes with pen and ink.

"Why don't you use your type-writer?" I asked.

"Great Scott!" he exclaimed. "I did use the thing when the session first began, but my constituents, who had never seen a letter written on a type-writer, immediately jumped at the conclusion that I must have in my service a small force of printers who were paid at Government expense to answer letters. They wrote me their taxes were already heavy enough, without my adding to the burden by employing a lot of good-for-nothing supernumeraries. It was out of the question trying to explain, so, you see, I was compelled to abandon the type-writer in self-defense. If I had not you would never have seen me in Congress again."—[Cor. Chicago News.

THE BERMUDA ISLANDS.—The six principal islands constituting what is commonly known as "Bermuda" are St. George, the most northern in the group, with St. David's on the left, and separated from it by a ferry; then Bermuda is connected with St. George by a causeway nearly two miles long; then Somerset, connected with Bermuda by a bridge; then Boaz, separated from Somerset by a ferry and connected with Ireland Island by a bridge, thus making it possible to drive from St. George to Ireland, as there is a sort of scow, large enough to take a horse and carriage on board, at the Somerset ferry, St. George being at the beginning of the J and Ireland at the end of the turn of it. Bermuda, or "the main," as it was formerly called, is the largest, containing 9,725 acres; St. George next, having 706; Somerset, 702; St. Darrel, 527; Ireland, 133, and Boaz 28. Then there are a good many other islands, varying in size from about 80 acres to 4, and more than 100 small islands, the most of which are in a "state of nature," and have no houses upon them. In all there are 12,378 acres, of which 949 belong to the Imperial Government.—[Corr. Independent Statesman.

Tin Loy, a Grass Valley Chinaman, is so Americanized and so well liked among all classes, that in the boycott talk there an exception is always made in his favor.

WHY continue to suffer with neuralgia, when the great cure, St. Jacobs Oil, can be had.

ALKALI LANDS.

HOW AFFECTED BY IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE.

An Interesting Treatment of the Subject from Experiences in India Here Stated.

[University Bulletin No. 53.]

About two years ago California was visited by W. J. Wilson, an English engineer connected with the Government of the Northwest Provinces and Oudh, India, with a view to studying the subjects indicated in the above heading in their connection with California practice. He was given such information and assistance toward the accomplishment of his object as could be afforded by the agricultural department of the University and the State Engineer's office at Sacramento, and he visited personally several prominent alkali districts in the State. In letters subsequently received from him he dwelt strongly upon the exact analogy of the phenomena of "alkali" as appearing in the two countries, and expressed the hope that California would profit in time by the bitter experience of "the oldest country in the world." What this experience has been is pregnantly set forth in a series of reports received here, not long ago, from the Director of Agriculture at the agricultural station of Cawnpore, Oudh; and the burden of their tale is so instructive, and as far as comparable so nearly akin to what exists, or has already occurred in California, that lengthy extracts from the same will be given in the report of the Agricultural College for 1886. For the present it becomes of interest to state some of the main points, in view of the fact that in some of our irrigation districts measures looking to the relief from the already growing evils are now under discussion.

RESULTS OBSERVED IN INDIA.

The document in hand is entitled "Report of the Committee for Investigating Into the Causes of the Deterioration of Land by Reh in the Aligarh District." This district lies southeast of the city of Delhi, between the Ganges and Jumna rivers, and is traversed by the canal system diverging from these rivers. The report refers, however, to numerous other regions, notably the Punjaub, where precisely similar conditions have been brought about as regards the scourge of "*reh*," the latter being the Hindoostanee equivalent for "alkali."

The broad facts set forth are these: Prior to the establishment of the great irrigation canals by the English Government, regular cultivation in those countries was practically restricted to the moist lands immediately along the water courses, and to such as could be laboriously irrigated from wells, the latter being very numerous. Occasionally rainy seasons would there, as in southern California, bring good harvests on unirrigated lands; but a failure of the rains brought a famine. Tracts rendered uncultivatable by excess of alkali exist more or less throughout the northwest provinces, but under the old system of cultivation there was no appreciable increase of the area of these *reh* lands.

The canals were built for the purpose of affording abundance of irrigation water; and in order that they might be easily available, they were laid high, so as to allow their water when used to flow naturally over or through the agricultural lands. No provision for drainage was made.

ALKALI SWAMPS APPEAR.

For a few years only benefits were experienced from the irrigation canals, and large plantation enterprises were set on foot where previously only scanty pasture formed the product of the land. Gradually, however, it was noted that crops began to languish in the lower ground; and soon it became apparent that the latter was being converted into rapidly-enlarging swamps. More than this, it was observed that on the higher ground the *reh* spots previously existing were rapidly enlarging, and that new ones were being formed where before none had existed within the memory of man. This was, however, simply a repetition of a previous experience, thus referred to by one of the members of the committee: "When, under the Mughal dynasty, the Western Junna canal was open, *reh* was (so say the people) common throughout the tract, though not so highly developed as now. During the century of Mahratta misrule the canal was closed, and *reh* disappeared. The canal was reopened in 1820; and irrigation, far more extensive than before, was established in 1838, and swamps and *reh* were the immediate result."

So great and extended is the injury thus inflicted, that while some members of the committee discuss the possible remedies of deepening the canals, establishing deep drainage, etc., one at least goes so far as to say that, rather than that this state of things should be allowed to continue and increase, it were better that the canals should be closed and the old system of well irrigation restored. There is little difference of opinion as to

THE CAUSE OF THE EVIL

And the source of the alkali. It is shown that not only near, but within even considerable distances from the canals, the water table or subsoil water level has been raised from a distance of 20 to 50 feet, to within a few feet of, or actually *to* the surface. It has brought up with it, by an easily intelligible process of upward leaching, all the alkali salts existing within the substrata thus traversed; and then by evaporation, these salts, before diffused throughout many feet of substrata, accumulate at the surface to such an extent as to render profitable cultivation impossible, if even they do not make the soil absolutely barren, by covering it with a white crust of salts. While the committee agree that the largest proportion of the damage has been brought about by the rise of the water table by sidewise soakage from the high-lying canals, yet they state that the trouble has been greatly aggravated and expanded by the extravagant use of water by the peasants, who, relieved from the laborious processes of well-irrigation, took great satisfaction in giving the land and crops a plenty, now that they had the water free of cost. It is estimated the water used often approaches 60 inches rainfall, and is equivalent to 27 inches, at least over the whole of the irrigated region.

THE REMEDIES SUGGESTED

By the committee, and in part carried into practice within the last five years, are the following: First, a deepening of the canals, so as to lower their water level, and hence that of the soakage water table, several feet at least below that of the lands to be irrigated. This measure carries with it the restriction of the over-irrigation heretofore practiced, by compelling the ryots to raise the water by means of wheels or pumps, which is the second point insisted on. Third, they recommend the establishment of a system of drainage, by which the surplus subsoil water shall drain into the rivers, carrying with it also the reh salts, and thus relieving the land more or less permanently of that scourge.

It unfortunately happens that the first of these measures offers in many cases insuperable engineering difficulties, from the fact that the entire canal construction was calculated for high levels; so that deepening would often be equivalent to almost entire reconstruction. The establishment of drainage systems, also, offers great difficulties in a region where, from the scantiness of the rainfall, the surface conformation of the country is not favorably sculptured. The enormous cost now to be incurred in applying thoroughly either or both of these remedies, of course stands seriously in the way of their application. Had the effects of the high-laid canals and defective drainage been foreseen, a different system could have been constructed with the same, or slightly greater cost.

APPLICATION TO CALIFORNIA.

It is hardly necessary to go farther into the details of these interesting reports to enforce the lesson and warning they convey to our irrigating communities. In some of the latter, the evils now besetting the irrigation districts of northwest India are already becoming painfully apparent; and to expect them not to increase unless the proper remedies are applied, is to hope that natural laws will be waived in favor of California. Some early enthusiasts have practically gone as far as this, but the sober business sense of the community has by this time come to a different conclusion. The natural conditions under which the irrigation canals of India have brought about the reh scourge, are exactly reproduced in the great valley of California; and what has happened in India will assuredly happen there also, unless timely precautions are taken.

In several reports heretofore published—more especially in that for 1880—I have urged the necessity of drainage correlative with irrigation, in order to avoid the conversion of some of the finest agricultural lands of the San Joaquin valley into swampy alkali flats. I have urged the more sparing use of water, in order to restrict as much as possible the "rise of the alkali" from unnecessary evaporation, and have suggested both means for preventing its accumulation near the surface, and for mitigating its corrosive qualities. Analyses of the waters of the several rivers flowing from the Sierras, as well as those of artesian wells, have been made, to show how far such waters might contribute to the increase of the alkali unless simultaneous drainage were enabled to remove the accumulation. The waters of Tulare and the other lakes of the valley, similarly tested, have been found to be unfit for irrigation, unless under exceptional conditions or precautions. Thus, with the practical experience already had, all the data for intelligent action in the premises are at hand; and according to a number of recent reports and observations, such action is in some localities becoming the question of first importance to those who would prevent their orchards and vineyards from being drowned out by water-logging, or their wheat fields from becoming one vast alkali plain. Single individuals, however, can do but little in the matter; the action to be taken must, of necessity, be that of whole communities. E. W. HILGARD.

Berkeley, February 25, 1886.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The Anti-Chinese Sentiment as Felt in Nebraska.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: What effects the vital interest of one section of our country effects the whole. The Chinese question is by all odds the most important one of the day, and the people of this section most heartily sympathize with the people of the Pacific coast in their endeavor to be rid of the Chinese, for it is not only those that are at present here, but the countless horde in the back ground that would soon overrun our whole country and destroy our civilization. What you of the Pacific coast are now undergoing we would soon have to contend with. It is to be hoped that Congress will soon take active measures to relieve the country from this curse. In comparing European civilization with the Asiatic, is as between day and night. The European emigrant brings often money, and soon becomes one of us. What he produces or earns is retained in the country; his manners, customs, habits and civilization is our own. If the country needs his services as a soldier he is ready to render it.

The Chinese civilization is antagonistic to our own, and if allowed to continue to come would soon supplant it. He brings vices, immorality and disease of the worst possible character. He undermines all of our institutions. He undermines us socially, morally, physically and financially. What he earns is sent out of the country. Of what benefit is he in time of war? He does not drink intoxicating liquors, but ten times worse to the destruction of many whites, he introduces his opium smoking. He is more economical. When an American lives like a Chinaman what becomes of our social system? Can an American who has the good of his country at heart uphold these aliens to the detriment of his fellow countrymen?

As for me I have nothing against the Chinaman in his own country. It is only his introduction to our own country to the destruction of our institutions. The sentiment of the people of this part of the country is, that the Chinese should be expelled and no more allowed to come. We are a farming community, and composed of an intelligent, law-abiding class of citizens who have the good of our whole country at heart.

A number of my neighbors have contemplated emigrating to California who could bring sufficient means to secure themselves comfortable homes and farms in your glorious climate, but who have been deterred therefrom, because of the number of Chinese that so infest that country. Is it not preferable to have people of this character to the Mongolians? We hesitate to bring our families in contact with such a degraded race, and we do not feel like contending against them for our bread and butter. We cannot survive on the pittance that they can, and maintain our respect as American citizens and do our duty to soeiety. A NEBRASKAN.

Bazile Mills, Neb., February 22, 1886.

The Wonders of the Sea.

The sea occupies three-fifths of the surface of the earth. At the depth of about 3,500 feet waves are not felt. The temperature is the same, varying only a trifle from the ice of the pole to the burning sun of the equator. A mile down the water has a pressure of over a ton to the square inch. If a box six feet deep were filled with sea water and allowed to evaporate under the sun, there would be two inches of salt left on the bottom. In the many bays on the coast of Norway the water often freezes at the bottom before it does above.

Waves are very deceptive. To look at them in a storm, one would think the water traveled. The water stays in the same place, but the motion goes on. Sometimes in storms these waves are 40 feet high, and travel 50 miles an hour—more than twice as fast as the swiftest steamer. The distance from valley to valley, between the waves is generally fiteen times times the hight; hence a wave five feet high will extend over seventy-five feet of water. The force of the sea dashing on Bell Rock is said to be 17 tons for each square yard. Evaporation is a wonderful power in drawing the water from the sea. Every year a layer of the entire sea, fourteen feet, is taken up into the clouds. The winds bear their burden into the land, and the water comes down in rain upon the fields, to flow back at last through rivers. The depth of the sea presents an interesting problem. If the Atlantic were lowered 6,564 feet, the distance from shore to shore would be half as great, or 1,500 miles. If lowered a little more than three miles, say 19,680 feet, there would be a road of dry land from Newfoundland to Ireland. This is the plain on which the great Atlantic cables were laid. The Mediterranean is comparatively shallow. A drying up of 660 feet would leave three different seas, and Africa would be joined with Italy. The British channel is more like a pond, which accounts for its choppy waves.

FRENCH REWARDS TO SCIENCE.—The Academy of Sciences at Paris now has about $15,000 a year to disburse in prizes, of which thirty-three are at its disposal. Although in most cases the competing essays or memoirs may be written in any modern language, prizes often remain unawarded on account of the lack of merit of all papers presented. The 1885 prizes awarded in December include one to Mons. Colladon, of Geneva, for the application of condensed air as a motive power in tunneling mountains; one to Dr. Edlund, of Stockholm, for a memoir on the electrical tension of the atmosphere, in which he treats the earth itself as a great magnet, and one to Mons. Chamberland, Pasteur's principal assistant, for a china ware filter, which is said to stop any and every germ or organic particle of any kind. In addition to the amount mentioned, the Academy holds $20,000 as the Breant cholera prize for a cure of that disease, the interest of this sum having been distributed among several minor writers on the cause of the malady.

SAM JONES ON DIGNITY.—The Rev. Sam Jones thus replies to some strictures upon his manner: "It's mighty hard to be live and dignified both at once! I've been criticised frequently about my lack of dignity, but, brethren, when I die I'll be as dignified as anybody. A dead man is the most dignified fellow I ever saw. He don't laugh or smile, and he's as straight as an Indian. God helping me, I'll never be dignified until I do die. Talk about dignity! La me, it's the starch of the shroud—it don't amount to a thing in the world! God help us to be natural!"

THE promptest and surest medicine for lung troubles is Red Star Cough Cure.

SLATE-WRITER EXPOSED.

THE FAMOUS DR. SLADE COMES TO GRIEF.

Writes on Slates on His Knee and Manipulates Slates and Chairs with His Toes.

[From the Boston Herald.

It appears that, after all, it is only a question of time and the right kind of opportunity when every so-called spiritualist medium who produces what are claimed to be physical manifestations of spiritual force, will be exposed to the world as an impostor and a fraud. This has, at least, proved true of the vaunted slate-writer, Henry Slade, who, two weeks ago was attracted to Weston, W. Va., on the guarantee of money and patronage to the amount of $200 or over. He was installed at the Bailey House, and, with the assistance of J. Simmons, his agent, was soon astounding the natives by his wonderful exhibitions of "spirit power." Dr. Slade also delivered a lecture on Spiritualism, which is characterized by the local paper, the Weston *World*, as "a desultory harangue of one and a half hours, in which the speaker made but one point in favor of spiritualism, and that one point showed the very fraud of the transaction on its face." The lecture did not leave an agreeable impression, and "after the lecture there were not a few who were ready to denounce the man as a fraud, and public sentiment rapidly cemented against him." At his room at the hotel Slade was still master of the situation—at least he thought so. But an evil combination of conditions exposed him to the fate he most dreaded—detection.

How exposure was brought about is thus described by the Weston *World*: "Slade's room was next to the room of A. A. Lewis, the floor of which is several inches lower than that of Slade's. There is a door between these two rooms, and under the door considerable of a vacancy. It occurred to some of the investigators that if, as they suspected, Slade made the spiritual manifestations by physical means, he could be detected by watching under the door above mentioned. Accordingly, to convince themselves, a new subject for a sitting was sent in, after the watchers had been posted at the door, and the usual phenomena occurred. At the same time the watchers were rewarded with complete expose of the great (?) medium's wonderful powers. He possesses a most remarkable agile foot, and while the attention of the visitor was directed to the top of the table, he actively moved his foot around under the table, or out to the side of the table, and by working his foot in between the rungs of a chair would lift it up, or cause it to move two or three feet one way or the other across the room. He would take the slate in his foot, or between his toes somehow, and cause it to appear at the edge of the table opposite the visitor, or throw it across under the table into the lap of the investigator. He was seen to place the slate on his knee under the table, while apparently waiting the coming of the spirits, and write with his own hands the messages said to have come from the departed, and, strange to relate, at the same time would be talking in a disconnected way on various subjects, apparently to distract attention from his work. During all these manifestations he was twitching and contorting, as if undergoing the most extreme agony. One after another of the investigators went to the room of Mr. Lewis, and, looking under the door, saw plainly and clearly the trickery of 'the world renowned.' This plan of operation was begun on Sunday afternoon last, and continued until Monday evening, when sufficient evidence had been procured to justify the arrest of the parties on a charge of procuring money under false pretense. Everything was kept quiet. None but the initiated knew of the discovery and detection, but complaint was made and a warrant placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Whelan. During the day bills were circulated for a free lecture by Dr. Slade at the Court-house, on the subject of 'Independent Slate Writing.' This announcement brought out a large crowd, which seemed to stimulate the 'doctor' to his best efforts, and the address was at least fifty per cent. better than the former."

At the close of the lecture E. S. Barrett, a Spiritualist, came forward and explained the manner in which Slade had been caught in his tricks, as related above, and characterizing him as "the most consummate fraud of the age." The *World* thus graphically pictures the scene:

"During the progress of Barrett's remarks showing his perfidy, Slade was a picture to behold. At first he thought Mr. Barrett was going to give him a good send off. He imagined he had covered himself all over with glory in Weston, as his face very plainly indicated. But a change came o'er the 'spirit' of his dream, and when Barrett closed his remarks amid the applause of the audience, nineteen-twentieths of whom believed him to be a base fraud, he was certainly a more dumbfounded man than any of his visitors had ever been."

Mr. Barrett was followed by several other gentlemen who had witnessed Slade's tricks through the crack under the door. "To say that the audience was greatly surprised," says the *World*, "is hardly sufficiently expressed—it was so wildly delighted that it wanted to hear from Slade, but he said he had no argument to offer, and especially when everybody was against him—that he had been deceived if the speakers had been deceived—implying that if the tricks mentioned had been performed by him it was outside of his knowledge."

Slade and Simmons were held until the following day, when, on being brought before a magistrate, they waived an examination, and were allowed to recognize each to the amount of $500 to appear before the March Court in answer to an indictment. It is safe to say, however, that both worthies will not put in an appearance in March at the Court in question.

The *Religio-Philosophical Journal* of January 23d, with a view to giving both sides of the case, prints a letter from the S. E. Barrett above named, detailing minutely the attraction of Slade to Weston and his exposure at that place. To this are appended certificates indorsing Mr. Barrett's statements.

J. Simmons, Slade's agent, also gives his version of the affair. In this he says: "I never doubted that those men saw what they said they did; at the same time I was just as sure that Slade was as innocent of what they charged him as you [the editor] are, wherever you may have been at that time. But I also realized that my theory would be of no avail in a Court of justice. Have myself seen a hand which, if Slade had been where it was possible for his hand to appear, I would have been willing to swear was Slade's hand. When one of his hands was resting on the table, the other holding the slate under the leaf at the corner, the third hand holding a clothes brush that a moment before was brushing me from the knee down, came up at the end of the table opposite Slade, which was forty-two inches long. * * * One word more in this direction before I leave it. It is well known that the pencil is hidden from view while independent writing is produced. Dr. Slade's guides have often told me there is a force going out from the human eye that interfered with the subtle conditions to such an extent that so far they have been unable to overcome it—although persons have seen the bit of pencil as it was finishing the last words." Mr. Barrett, referring to the agent of Slade, says: "After the exposure J. Simmons did not deny, but, on the contrary, said that he believed we had seen all we claimed, but that it was the work of spirits who had materialized the foot and hand that were seen producing the phenomena." Mr. Simmons would make a fine special pleader, but he is now making a visit to Europe along with Dr. Slade, in order to bring fresh evidence of the latter's great "power" as a medium from German scientists.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.—Well pleased. Dr. C. Roberts, Winchester, Ill., says: "I have used it with entire satisfaction in cases of debility from age or overwork, and in inebriates and dyspeptics, and am well pleased with its effects."

Pike of good size are caught by the hundred by the use of spears in the creek at Chico.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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.

PACIFIC

Wheel & Carriage Works

J. F. HILL, Prop.

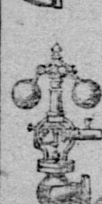
OFFICE AND FACTORIES:

Nos. 1301 to 1323 J street, Sacramento,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF Fine Buggies, Carriages, Phaetons and Wagons; faultlessly constructed; varied in grades; varied in price; with a well-earned reputation for SERVICEABLE QUALITIES, that make them favorites among thousands. Have just received several Car-loads of First-class Buggies and Phaetons; for VARIETY OF STYLES, GRADES AND PRICES, I offer greater inducements than any dealer on the coast.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

fe13-4p1m



Wood-working MACHINERY

Of all kinds, of Best Make, and LOWEST PRICE.

SAWMILL AND SHINGLE MACHINERY,

Hoe Chisel Tooth Saws, etc.

ENGINE GOVERNORS

Iron-Working Tools,

Crosby Steam Gauges

ENGINES and BOILERS

OF ANY CAPACITY, Etc

TATUM & BOWEN,

25 to 31 Main street, San Francisco

ap19-2ptfS Manufacturers and Agents.

CLOSING SALE

—OF—

TREES AND PLANTS.

To close out stock we are now offering Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees and Plants at greatly reduced prices—in many cases at one-half usual rates. Now is a splendid opportunity to set out an Orchard or to beautify your grounds. Do not fail to call and see our stock.

TREE YARDS:

I Street, between Seventh and Eighth,

—AND—

Second Street, near Passenger Depot.

mr6-1m W. R. STRONG & CO.

CAPITAL IRON WORKS,

M. R. ROSE, PROPRIETOR,

No. 904 K street........................Sacramento.

ALL KINDS OF ENGINES AND PUMPS built to order. Good assortment of New and Second-hand ENGINES always in stock. Estimates furnished. mr2-4p1m

J. CARLAW. A. CARLAW.

CARLAW BROS.,

SACRAMENTO GRANITE AND

MARBLE WORKS

Corner Tenth and Q streets.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF Granite and Marble Work, and direct Importers of the Celebrated Scotch Granite Monuments. fe20-1m*

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.........[fe1-tf]........New York

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. One hundred and fifty-three editions have been issued. Sent, post paid, to any address for 10 cents. Apply to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 Spruce street (Printing House Square), New York. fe2-1y&w1y

Ladies

Do you want a pure, blooming Complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with Sallowness, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWENTY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

fe1-MWS

AUCTIONS.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Real Estate!

—ON—

WEDNESDAY,

Wednesday............................March 10, 1886

At 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises.

I AM INSTRUCTED TO SELL THAT VERY Desirable Half Block of Land, between

Nineteenth and Twentieth, G and H sts.,

Divided into 40x160 and 80x80 feet.

☞ This half block is high and dry, and considered very desirable for dwelling, while the corner of Twentieth and G streets is a fine business stand.

Title Perfect. Terms and Conditions at Sale.

W. H. SHERBURN,

AUCTIONEER. mr4-td

BELL & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

Office, 1002 J st., Sacramento, Cal.

REGULAR SALE DAY FOR STOCK, BUGgies, etc., Saturdays, at 10 o'clock, at Fountain Stables. Real Estate, Outdoor, and House Sales promptly attended to. The Highest Price Paid for All Kinds of Household Goods. mr5-2p1m

CANDIDATES.

TO VOTERS!

I hereby announce myself as an

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE

—FOR—

Chief of Police,

EX-CHIEF OF POLICE E. M. STEVENS.

mr5-td

H. B. NIELSEN

(PRESENT INCUMBENT), IS A CANDIDATE FOR

Second Trustee.

fe23-2w*

FOR CHIEF OF POLICE.

AT THE EARNEST SOLICITATION OF many citizens I announce myself a Candidate for Chief of Police at the ensuing election. In doing so I rely upon the support of those who believe that I have faithfully performed the duties of an officer during the past thirteen years of my experience as a member of the force. In the event of my election I shall, to the best of my ability, see that the laws and ordinances are properly enforced. [fe2-td*] J. M. WOODS.

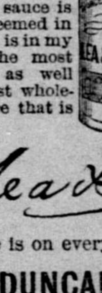
LEA & PERRINS'

SAUCE

(THE WORCESTERSHIRE)

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS' that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."



SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, WELSH-RAREBITS, &c.

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of the genuine.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y.,

AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

jy11-1yS

HUMPHREYS'

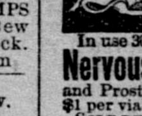
Homeopathic Veterinary Specifics for

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY.

Used by U. S. Governm't.

Chart on Rollers, and Book Sent Free.

Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.



HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC

SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for

Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,

and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—Humphreys' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S

Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup*. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

ja6-tomy6&s6toja6WS

Blocks Ninth and Tenth, W and Y streets.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

☞TELEPHONE No. 155. fe16-4p

Mr. E. B. Palmer,

—FORMER MANAGER OF—

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

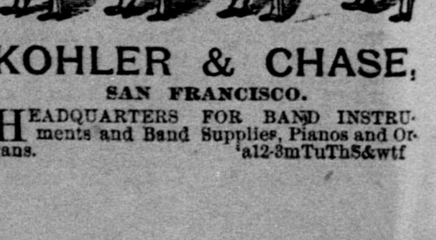
In this city, from 1873 to 1883,

Has Again Assumed the Management

Of the business, and takes this opportunity to thank all his old patrons, and again solicits a share of the patronage in the Sewing Machine line.

☞ We are now prepared to furnish Needles, and Parts for all the different makes of Sewing Machines. Also, Oil and Attachments, at Lowest Prices.

mr3-4ptf THE SINGER MF'G. CO.



KOHLER & CHASE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BAND INSTRUments and Band Supplies, Pianos and Organs. 'a12-3mTuThS&wtf