DAILY RECORD-UNION

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

FRIDAY.....MAY 7, 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.

FOREIGN.—Blanco, President-elect, is to be conveyed from Madrid to Venezuela by a Spanish man-of-war.....Cholera has appeared in Venice and Vacenza.....Rogers, manager of Minnie Palmer, has been arrested in London for threatening to fight a duel.....The Bank of England has advanced its rate of discount.....Sara Bernhardt will visit California in January next .....Lord Hartington will introduce a motion in the House of Commons to reject Gladstone's home rule bill on its second reading.....A party of Frenchmen have been massacred on Espiritu Santo Islands by natives from Port Stanley.....Large British reinforcements are to be dispatched to Burmah.....Mormon missionaries are in Switzerland, trying to induce girls to emigrate to Utah.....All the foreign Ministers will leave Greece to-day.....Silver in London, 45¾d; consols, 100⅛d; 4s, 128¼; 4½s, 114¼.

EASTERN.—Herr Most, the Anarchist, whom the New York police are looking for, has not been found.....George Coe was shot in Englewood, N. J., and fatally wounded, by a burglar.....Senator Stanford's thoroughbreds continue to bring good prices in New York.....The high water in Lake Ontario is becoming troublesome.....An excursion to Europe is being organized by grocers in the East .....The services at Grant's tomb on Decoration Day will be of an international character. .....The General Conference of the M. E. Church South is in session at Richmond, Va.....Government bonds are quoted in New York at 125⅞ for 4s of 1907; 112⅛ for 4½s; 101½ for 3s; sterling, $4 87½@ 4 89½; silver bars, 101¼.

WASHINGTON.—Governor Zulick, of Arizona, has been confirmed by the Senate..... The Senate has rejected the nomination of C. R. Fillard to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico.....J. H. McLeary has been appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana .....The President will probably veto the river and harbor bill.....Senator Fair suggests that the Government purchase Santa Catalina Island and place the Apache Indians thereon.....The President's marriage will take place in Buffalo about the middle of June.....Senator Stanford will deliver an eulogy on the late Senator Miller May 27th.

PACIFIC COAST.—The late Treasurer of Butte county is still missing.....West, the new Governor of Utah, has arrived at Salt Lake City and been sworn into office.....R. V. Monteith, Police Judge, accidentally shot and killed himself in Portland, Or.

ONLY ONE FLAG.

A red flag was carried in an agitators' procession last week in Cincinnati. The red flag has been repeatedly flung to the breeze of this free land by the Anarchists of Chicago. Schwab and Most have flaunted it many times in New York. The red flag was displayed in Milwaukee, and made a rallying standard for the violators of law and the assailants of order and the peace of society. The red flag was found cheek by jowl with dynamite bombs in the office of the Socialist journal of Chicago, on Tuesday. The red flag is a menace to free institutions; it is the emblem of anarchy and blood; it is synonomous in spirit with conspiracy against the rights of freemen, and with secret murder; it typifies vicious and abhorrent doctrines. It ought to be an offense to have it in possession, a crime to display it, and the flaunting of it should be deserving of death. The time has come when it should be outlawed and its bearers shot on the spot. The country is too free where it is tolerated. Liberty is outraged, the banner of freedom is insulted, and self-government assailed whenever it is uplifted. The American people have altogether too long permitted the red-handed Anarchists to plot against the Republic, and the guarantees to its sons. The Chinaman is a menace to our civilization; we do not want him in the country; he has no right place here; his methods tend to degrade labor; his sytem is antagonistic to ours in all things. But he at least does not parade our streets with the red flag and pike; he does not murder the officers of the law and proclaim the act a virtue, nor shout rebellious doctrines upon the highways. He is a thousand times preferable to the German and French Anarchists and all Socialists. Dangerous as he is to labor interests and the industrial elements of the country, he is as harmless as a dove compared to the ravening foreign outlaws who swarm to this refuge of the oppressed, for what appears to be the sole purpose of putting the knife to the throat of free institutions. We have temporized with the assassin crowd too long; too long permitted these social conspirators to trample the emblem of the republic. The restriction of immigration needs to be extended to all who swear allegiance to the red flag or the vicious doctrines it represents. Louise Michel, Most, Schwab, Parsons, Spies and their ilk must be declared against as public enemies, and the landing on our shores of all such vicious spawn of European ferment utterly forbidden. For those with us there are two remedies: when found in arms or force against the due authority, shoot them down; taken in plot and conspiracy against society, try them according to the laws, and if these be not sufficient, make them so, even if the fundamental Act must needs be amended to inject protective energy into it. It is no Government, in fact, that lacks the vigor to punish its enemies, stay the hands of its would-be assassins, and maintain the guarantees it professes to extend to its people. Its liberties are too broad when they shield those who stab it beneath its protecting arm. The Socialist who preaches arson and murder is a public enemy, to tolerate whom is to warm in our bosoms a reptile that is certain to turn and sting us. The issue is joined to-day. It is not involved, but simple—on one side law, order, and the rights of American citizens; on the other, arson, murder, assassination, disorder, and disregard of human rights and constitutional guarantees. The loyal sentiment of the country was only the other day roused to manifestations of honest indignation by the disloyal expressions of the ex-Rebel chief, Jeff Davis. The men in blue who fought to preserve the integrity of the Union protested, and their cheeks flamed. But the rebels of the South were soldiers; they made war as such; they fought not to destroy the substructure of society or obliterate free government; they battled for a mistaken principle, in defense of an inherited institution for the genesis of which the whole country was to blame. They were rebels, but not assassins; they were soldiers, but not murderers. In the reunited Union the men of the blue and the gray can be counted on to move shoulder to shoulder in the putting down of the red flag and the shooting down of the wretches who flaunt it above the stars and stripes. The citizen soldiery can be counted upon; it is reliable; the very system that makes it possible inspires it with the necessary courage to do its duty. It may elevate its aim first in mercy, but hereafter it will "shoot level," when Socialist scum is in front, else we mistake the entire history of the volunteer forces of the country. There should be no more temporizing. It is folly to wait until the bombs are thrown; the order will come to hunt the enemies of free institutions as wild animals—shoot them on sight.

THE honest workingmen of America owe it to themselves and their country to put the seal of their hot indignation upon the espousal of their cause by the Anarchists. They are so far from being their friends that the advocacy of labor interests, into which they have projected themselves, has already seriously prejudiced the public mind against the workers. These latter should, without hesitation, and in every city in the land, and in terms clear and unmistakable, echo the expression of Mr. Powderly, "The Anarchist idea is un-American and has no business in this country." We are by no means alarmists; we have unwavering faith in the national heart, and perfect confidence in the ability of this people to maintain the integrity of the laws, and in their loyalty to them. But they are dull students of history who have not learned that republics cannot afford to play with fire.

THE boasted East has talked much about California brutality to Chinese, about our hoodlums who have abused the Mongolian, about our street affrays and corner "scrimmages." These things have been magnified and exaggerated at the East. But how is it now in Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, New York? How is it about the "rowdy East?" Which is the section where the law is best enforced and order most conserved?

DO THE citizens of Sacramento think it *possible* that a procession for any purpose could move through our streets with the red flag of the anarchists afloat and the stars and stripes furled? Yet that has happened in the cities of the East. We do not believe it possible in California without bloodshed then and there.

IT is gratifying to know that the Sacramento colony scheme is well under way, and is appreciated as a wise movement by business men. So it is, and a financially good one. Let us have two or three more such organizations. There is room and land for them. They are better than gold mines.

THE drunken, vicious, plotting, murdering, bomb-throwing Anarchists of the East do not represent the sober, intelligent, liberty-loving workingmen of the country. Mr. Powderly is right when he says that the curb-stone agitators do not voice the sentiment of the masses of laboring men.

THE authorities of Chicago are very nearly as much to blame as the murderous Socialists, for the former have tolerated the latter for five years and lifted no hand to check them. Emboldened by continued inaction of the officers of the law, the assassins have taken one step too many.

IN Los Angeles the boycott has settled down to a resolution to get rid of Chinese laborers as rapidly as possible without injury to material interests. That is the kind of boycott to which all can agree.

THE PRESS ON ANARCHISTS.

Every man who bawls for "fire, dynamite and blood," should be unceremoniously kicked out of every labor organization.—[Santa Cruz Sentinel.

They should be suppressed, suddenly and permanently, even if it takes the entire militia in each State in the Union to accomplish that end. The only argument they understand is one of brute force, and it should be dealt out to them with a generous hand.—[Napa Reporter.

Labor in this country has no wrongs for which the ballot is not a better cure than the bomb. Many Socialists are well-meaning people, and it will be a pity if they cannot learn this lessen from any milder teacher than hemp. But they must be taught it in some way.—[San Francisco Post.

If the communities which these offscourings contaminate by their presence would rise in virtuous wrath and drive them out at the first symptoms of their disease they would in all probability prevent much disorder and a great deal of anxiety on the part of law-abiding citizens.—[Stockton Independent.

American institutions suit Americans, and we welcome all who come for love of those institutions; but it is time to call a halt and draw the line, and admit no more who come in hatred of those institutions, with torch in one hand and bomb in the other, for their destruction. This Republic has a right to know who knocks at its front door, who sits at its table, who sleeps in its guest chamber, and who is the beneficiary of its gift of lands for a home. The front gate has been off the hinges long enough.—[S. F. Alta.

The foreigners who led the riots at Chicago appear to need to be taught that this is a land of law and order, and that the freedom of the individual citizen does not by any means imply weakness in the Government. The day is rapidly drawing near when we may find it necessary to put up the bars and exclude from our shores men who have been taught that anarchy and violence are preferable to peace and order. In attempting to overthrow our institutions they are inviting their own destruction. They will be swept from the face of the earth by the decent and law-abiding, who outnumber them a thousand to one.—[San Francisco Chronicle.

The Socialists who have fled from Europe are mostly of the criminal class. They have no real grievance here. They believe in anarchy, robbery and murder. Prosperity and the accumulation of wealth is, in their view, only a conspiracy against labor. In no country in the world was free speech ever more outrageously abused than it has been by Herr Most and that type of Anarchists. The fruits of this license are now being gathered in Chicago and Milwaukee. Organized labor was never in a better condition to arrest, by its intelligent judgment and moral influence, all such abhorrent doctrines and all such conspiracies in the interests of anarchy and crime as have recently been disclosed in Chicago and Milwaukee.—[San Francisco Bulletin.

San Francisco Republicans.

The Committee of Ten appointed by the Republican State Committee to adjust the differences existing in the San Francisco County Committee, consisting of W. W. Montague, L. L. Baker, H. L. Dodge, W. A. Dimond, L. D. Lattimer, M. Hecht, Fred Castle and John Nightingale, held its first meeting yesterday afternoon. A long discussion ensued upon what it is necessary to do, and it was decided not to formally organize until the members shall have fully ascertained what their authority and duties are, and what will be required of them. In the meantime the members will neither accept nor decline their appointments. W. W. Montague acted as Chairman and M. Hecht as Secretary pro tem.

John A. Smith, Chairman of what is known as the Conroy faction of the County Committee, and W. B. Farwell, Chairman of the Higgins wing of the committee, were notified to appear before the Harmony Committee and state what action they desire taken.

A suggestion by one of the members, that the committee could accomplish more and its work be more effectual if each member would declare at the outset that under no consideration would he accept a nomination to office, and that all his acts were stimulated by a patriotic and unselfish desire to advance the interests and prosperity of the Republican party, was tacitly agreed to by the other members.—[Bulletin, May 6th.

SUPREME COURT.

DEPARTMENT TWO.

SACRAMENTO, May 6, 1886.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. Present—Thornton, J., presiding; Sharpstein, J.; McKee, J.; Williams, Deputy Clerk; Finkler, Bailiff.

11,030—Title Land Rec. Co. vs. Cunningham—On motion of Dudley for appellant, ordered respondent be allowed 20 days to file brief, appellant 10 days to reply, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,066—Meeker vs. Dalton—On motion of Elliott for appellant, ordered respondent be allowed 20 days to file brief, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,135—In re. Baldwin—On motion of Baldwin, ordered respondent be allowed 20 days to file brief, appellant 10 days to reply, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,187—Jones vs. Jones—Argued by Grady for respondent. Ordered appellant be allowed 20 days to file brief, respondent 20 days to reply, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,205—Biven vs. Bostwick—On motion of Dudley, ordered respondent be allowed 30 days to file brief, appellant 10 days to reply, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,214—Estate of Stewart—Cause ordered referred to Commissioners for oral argument, at a date to be fixed hereafter. Further ordered that W. L. Dudley, counsel for executors, be allowed 15 days to file brief.

11,216—Austin vs. Andrews—On motion of Woods, ordered appellant be allowed 10 days to file brief, respondent 10 days to reply, appellant 10 days to reply thereto, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,223—Harris vs. Harris—On motion of Holl, ordered respondent be allowed 20 days to file brief, appellant 15 days to reply, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,294—Estate of Kile—Ordered referred to Commissioners for oral argument at a date to be fixed hereafter.

11,338—Wallace et al. vs. Ah Sam et al.—On motion of Campbell, ordered that respondents have 30 days to file brief, appellants 20 days to reply, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,365—Weaver et al. vs. Fairchild et al.—On motion of Terry for respondents, there being no appearance or points and authorities, it is ordered that the judgment and order herein be and the same is hereby reaffirmed.

11,386—Oullahan vs. Morrissey—Ordered appellant be allowed 20 days to file brief, respondent 20 days to reply, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,428—Bernard vs. Beecher—On motion of Woods, ordered respondent be allowed 20 days to file brief, appellant 10 days to reply, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,467—Colnon vs. Orr—On motion of Woods, ordered appellant be allowed 20 days to file brief, respondent 20 days to reply, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,482—Hogan vs. C. P. R. R. Co.—On motion of Campbell, ordered appellant be allowed 20 days to file brief, respondent 20 days to reply, appellant 10 days to reply thereto, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,483—Shepperd vs. Jones—On motion of Campbell, ordered respondent be allowed 20 days to file brief, appellant 10 days to reply thereto, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,492—Heath vs. Wallace—Same order as above.

11,514—Watkins vs. Lynch—On motion of Hall, ordered respondent be allowed 25 days to file brief, appellant 10 days to reply, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,517—Watrous vs. Cunningham—On motion of Woods, ordered appellant be allowed 20 days to file brief, respondent 10 days to reply, appellant 10 days to reply thereto, cause thereupon to be submitted.

11,547—Kearney et al. vs. Kearney—Argued by Elliott for appellants. Ordered respondents be allowed 20 days to file brief, appellant 20 days to reply, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,139—Ely vs. Yore—On motion of Belcher, ordered that respondent be allowed 30 days to file brief, appellant 20 days to reply thereto, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,543—Weaverman vs. Kelly—On motion of Craddock, ordered cause be submitted upon briefs on file.

11,193—Yolo County vs. Knights—On motion of Harding, ordered appellant be allowed 20 days to file brief, respondent 10 days to reply, cause thereupon to be submitted.

11,243—Kripp vs. Curtis et al.—On motion of Johnson, ordered respondent be allowed 25 days to file brief, appellant 10 days to reply, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,255—People and Rec. Dist. 408 vs. Hubert et al.—On motion of Adams, ordered respondent be allowed 30 days to file brief, appellant 10 days to reply, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,289—Harnish et al. vs. Beamer et al.—On motion of Sprague, and suggestions of diminution of record, ordered appellant be allowed to file certified copy, showing date judgment was entered. Further ordered respondent be allowed 20 days to file brief, appellant 20 days to reply, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,513—Hambleton vs. Duhain et al.—On motion of Craddock, ordered respondent be allowed 20 days to file brief, appellant 20 days to reply, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,571—Hilliker vs. Kuhn—On motion of Sprague, and suggestion of diminution of record, ordered appellant be allowed to file certified copy of date of entry of judgment, without prejudice to respondent's motion to dismiss. Further ordered appellant be allowed 20 days to file brief, respondent 20 days to reply, appellant 10 days to reply thereto, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,581—Glasscock vs. C. P. R. R. Co.—On motion of Denson, ordered appellant be allowed 30 days to file brief, respondent 30 days to reply, appellant 10 days to reply thereto, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,279—Frey et al. vs. Lowden et al.—Pursuant to stipulations filed herein, cause ordered submitted upon briefs on file.

11,306—Quinn vs. Anderson et al.—Ordered respondent be allowed until May 20, 1886, to file brief, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,446—Weldekine vs. Tuolumne County Water Works—Pursuant to stipulations on file, ordered respondent by allowed 15 days to file brief, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,109—Tipton et al. vs. Morton et al.—Pursuant to stipulations filed herein, ordered appellant be allowed 20 days to file brief, respondent 20 days to reply, appellant 10 days to reply thereto, the cause thereupon to be submitted.

11,259—Tait vs. Hall—Pursuant to stipulations on file herein, ordered appellant by allowed 20 days to file brief, respondent 20 days to reply, appellant 10 days to reply thereto, the cause thereupon to be submitted, without prejudice to a substitution of attorney for appellant.

8,263—Langdon vs. Stockton S. and L. Society—On motion of Turner, and being no appearance or points and authorities on file for appellant, it is ordered that the judgment and order herein be and the same is hereby affirmed.

8,850—Cahen et al. vs. Mahoney—On motion of Carter, ordered appellant be allowed 20 days to file brief, respondent 20 days to reply, appellant 10 days to reply thereto, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,058—Ludman et al. vs. Schluter et al.—On motion of Dudley, and suggestion of diminution of record, ordered appellant be allowed to file certificate of Clerks as to certain affidavits. Further ordered appellant be allowed 10 days to file brief, respondent 20 days to reply, appellant 10 days to reply thereto, cause thereupon to be submitted.

11,252—Ames vs. Hightower—Argued by Turner for appellant. Ordered respondent be allowed 20 days to file brief, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,337—Broughton vs. Vasquez—On motion of Stonesifer, and suggestion of diminution of record, counsel for respondent agrees to stipulate as suggested by counsel. Further ordered respondent be allowed 30 days to file brief, appellant 15 days to reply, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,405—Taylor vs. Terry—On motion of Stonesifer, ordered respondent be allowed until May 20, 1886 to file brief; appellant 15 days to reply; cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,037—McKenzie vs. Brandon et al.—On motion of Irwin, ordered appellant be allowed 20 days to file brief, respondent 20 days to reply, appellant 20 days to reply thereto, cause thereupon to be submitted.

11,278—Schenck vs. Hartford Life Ins Co.—On motion of Van Ness, ordered appellant be allowed 10 days to file brief, respondent 20 days to reply, appellant 10 days to reply thereto, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,057—Lamb vs. Rec. Dist. No. 108.—On motion of Ball, ordered respondent be allowed 30 days to file brief, appellant 20 days to reply, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,162—Packer vs. Bird et al.—On motion of Belcher, ordered appellant be allowed 40 days to file brief, respondent 20 days to reply, cause thereupon to be submitted.

11,175—Bank of Chico vs. Spect et al.—On motion of Harrington, ordered cause to be submitted upon briefs on file.

11,221—C. P. R. R. Co. vs. Creed—On motion of Harrington, ordered appellant be allowed 20 days to file brief, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,244—Wills vs. Kong—On motion of Deuel, ordered appellant be allowed 20 days to file brief, cause thereupon to be submitted.

11,282—Roche vs. Ware et al.—On motion of Bayne, ordered cause be submitted upon briefs on file.

11,512—People, etc., vs. Rockhold et al.—On motion of Adams continued for the term.

11,081—Shumway vs. Leakey et al.—On motion of Goodwin, ordered appellant be allowed 15 days to file brief, respondent 20 days to reply, appellant 20 days to reply thereto; cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,106—Shumway vs. Leakey—On motion of Goodwin, ordered cause be submitted upon briefs on file.

11,198—Myers vs. Moulton et al.—On motion of Goodwin, ordered respondent be allowed 20 days to file brief, appellant 20 days to reply, cause thereupon to be submitted.

11,424—Fitzell vs. Leakey—On motion of Edgerton, ordered appellant be allowed 20 days to file brief, respondent 20 days to reply, appellant 10 days to reply thereto, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,357—Perkins vs. Rall et al.—Same order as above.

11,307—Garabaldi vs. Shattuck et al.—On motion of Reordon, ordered cause to be submitted upon briefs on file.

11,358—Lowall vs. Gridley et al.—Same order as above.

11,417—McElroy vs. Collius et al.—On motion of Hart, ordered appellant be allowed 50 days to file brief, respondent 30 days to reply, appellant 10 days to reply thereto, cause thereupon to be submitted.

11,469—Biggs vs. Lloyd et al.—Cause ordered submitted.

11,523—Butte County vs. Boydstein et al.—On motion of Reordon, ordered appellant be allowed 15 days to file brief, respondent 20 days to reply, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,516—Babcock vs. Welsh—On motion of Reordon, ordered appellant be allowed 15 days to file brief, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,093—Doty vs. Whittle—On motion of Brown, ordered respondent be allowed 10 days to file brief, appellant 10 days to reply, cause thereupon to be submitted.

11,170—Whittle vs. Doty—On motion of Lindley, ordered respondent be allowed 10 days to file brief, appellant 10 days to reply, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,355—Joy vs. McKay—On motion of Brown, ordered cause be submitted upon briefs on file.

11,422—Ketchum vs. Barber—Argued by Farnsworth for respondent and submitted.

11,587—Bailey vs. Dale et al.—On motion of Bone, ordered appellant be allowed 10 days to file brief, respondent 20 days to reply, appellant 10 days to reply thereto, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,153—Pacific Trust Co. vs. Dorsey—On motion of Baldwin, ordered appellant be allowed 20 days to file brief, respondent 20 days to reply, cause to be thereupon submitted.

Adjourned for the session.

IN BANK.

SACRAMENTO, May 6, 1886.

Court met pursuant to adjournment Present—Morrison, C. J., presiding; McKinstry, J.; McKee, J.; Thornton, J.; Myrick, J.; Sharpstein, J.; Spencer, Clerk; Finkler, Bailiff.

National Bank of D. O. Mills vs. Oullahan—Motion by Beatty to advance cause and place on calendar, submitted.

11,007—Chielovich vs. Krauss—Argued by Queen for appellant, Johnson for respondent, and submitted.

9,612—White vs. Douglas—Argued by Terry for appellant; ordered respondent be allowed 20 days to file brief, appellant 10 days to reply, cause to be thereupon submitted.

11,574—County of Amador vs. Kennedy—Argued by Lindley for respondent; ordered appellant be allowed 30 days to file brief, cause to be thereupon submitted, said brief to be considered in the decision of cause 11,508, County of Amador vs. Isaacs et al.

Cunningham vs. Dunn (Controller)—Application for alternative writ of mandate by Lesser for petitioner submitted. Application denied under rule 28 of this Court.

9,628—Reynolds vs. Lincoln—Argued by McKune for appellant; ordered respondent be allowed 20 days to file brief, appellant 20 days to reply, cause to be thereupon submitted.

Adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Hon. M. M. Estee Flatly Condemns the Defined Boycott.

The editor of the Napa *Reporter* publishes an interview with Hon. M. M. Estee upon the present phase of the Chinese agitation, with the following result:

Ed.—You were a member of the Anti-Chinese Convention which assembled in Sacramento in March, were you not, Mr. Estee?

Estee—I was.

Ed.—Do you still indorse the action of that Convention?

Estee—As I understand the action of that Convention, I answer yes. My reasons are these: That Convention adopted an able and most exhaustive memorial to Congress. It gave expression to the anti-Chinese sentiment of this State by resolutions which, with one exception, received its unanimous indorsement. By this exception I refer to the "boycott." I supported them all; but I did not then, nor do I now, support any resolution allowing the Executive Committee of the State to boycott any one. This right was given to local leagues only, who were supposed to know best the wants of their localities. Nor did I then, nor do I now, indorse boycotting the products of this State. That Convention tried to build up our industries by encouraging white labor and discouraging Chinese labor. I saw then no remedy against this Chinese invasion but a refusal to employ Chinese when white labor could be had at fair rates. I know of no stronger inducement for white labor to come here than to employ them, and so I voted for the resolutions. But the idea of boycotting an entire product, like strawberries, or a whole community, or even boycotting any white man in the sense of using intimidation or threats, or social or business ostracism, was not, in my judgment, intended by that Convention. It certainly was not so intended by me. The object was to give the labor of this country to the white people of the country, but not to limit or decrease their opportunities to work by destroying any one of the industries of the State.

Ed.—In your opinion, Mr. Estee, has any good come from the holding of the Convention and the agitation which has followed?

Estee—Yes, I think good has come from the Convention. I know the moral influence of our local league here in Napa has displaced several hundred Chinamen, and placed white laborers in their stead, and at most reasonable wages, and no boycott, or threat, or intimidation or ostracism has been resorted to. White labor was never so abundant or so cheap.

Ed.—What is your personal experience in the matter of securing white help?

Estee—Speaking for myself I have had no trouble to obtain all the white labor required, and I now have twenty-eight men. I know in this locality anyone can get white labor, unless possibly in the way of cooks; it is most difficult to obtain these in the country. The fact is, it is those who employ Chinese labor from choice—not those who employ such labor from necessity—who do the harm. In all this business there is but one safe way, and that is to encourage white labor by every moral means, but to coerce no one. In a word, we must not expect from others what we would not do ourselves. I assure you if I could not get white labor to save my crop I would employ Chinese; but at Napa I feel no such necessity exists.

The California and Oregon.

[San Francisco Post.]

A correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal* has called renewed attention to the need for the completion of the California and Oregon Railroad. It is both a commercial and a military necessity. This coast should be one, but at present it is separated by the gap between our railroad system and that of our northern neighbor. People on this side of the State line come to San Francisco; on the other side they go to Portland. Instead of the healthy, unrestrained circulation that should be going on throughout the slope, there are two cramped local circulations, and aligature in the middle.

The correspondent recently examined the territory through which the road is to run, and he expresses the opinion that if it had transportation facilities it would support three million people. At present there are not 200 inhabitants in the whole region. It is practically inaccessible, and nobody cares to settle there. The land is occupied by cattle kings, who would have to give way to small farmers if the country was once connected with the outside world. The objection of land monopoly in connection with the railroad grant is thus still more valid against the present state of affairs.

San Francisco is vitally interested in the completion of this road. The Eastern immigrants who have poured in here of late are used to cheap land. Many of them are frightened off by the high prices which are justly asked for farms in southern California. The thirty million acres which the completion of the California and Oregon would make available for settlement would furnish homes for all such people, and every family settled there would be tributary to San Francisco. And when such an opportunity is furnished, perhaps our merchants will make some effort to recover their lost Oregon trade. Portland ought to be tributary to us, instead of to St. Paul or Chicago. The railroad may make it so. The California Legislature, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the Sacramento Board of Trade and citizens generally throughout the State have petitioned Congress for the confirmation of the land grant, without which the road will not be built. A report favoring the forfeiture of the grant has been made by a House committee. The sentiment of California is practically unanimous against such a course, and our delegation should made renewed efforts to prevent it.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion*; 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH PICNIC.

BEACH'S GROVE, FREEPORT,

TO-DAY, MAY 7th.

STEAMER LEAVES FOOT OF N street at 8:30 A. M. sharp. Lunch Baskets will be called for at 7 A. M., at the following named places:

Twenfieth and H,	Twentieth and N,
Sixteenth and G,	Sixteenth and O,
Thirteenth and H,	Thirteenth and N,
Tenth and G,	Tenth and N,
Eighth and I,	Sixth and O. my7-1t

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL

PICNIC AND TARGET SHOOT

OF THE

SACRAMENTO HUSSARS!

AT

RICHMOND GROVE,

Sunday, May 9, 1886

PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN FOR A SERIES of Athletic Games. Also, numerous Prizes for Ladies and Children.

☞ The celebrated Turner Harmonie have kindly consented to render some of their popular melodies.

For Particulars See Hand Bills.

Price of Admission to Grove, 25 cents

☞ Positively no disreputable characters admitted. my7-2t

Refreshment Privileges St. Rose Church Picnic.

BIDS FOR REFRESHMENT PRIVILEGES for St. Rose Church Picnic will be received up to Noon, SUNDAY, 9th inst, at St. Rose Hall, or can be left at store of W. J. O'Brien, 607 J street, or J. P. White, K street, between Seventh and Eighth. Separate bids can be given for Candies, Ice Cream, etc. The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

my7-1t COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES.

NOTICE.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY debts contracted by CHARLES OSTRAM.

my7-3t C. ZIMMERMAN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Members of the various Masonic Lodges of Sacramento are requested to meet at Masonic Temple THIS (Friday) MORNING, May 7th, at 9 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of accompanying the remains of our late Sojourning Brother, LINWOOD DOZIER, to the Steamboat Landing. Per order of

my7-1t* THE MASTERS.

The Great Chiefs are on the warpath, and will pay Red Jacket Tribe, No. 28, Imp'd O. R. M., an official visit THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 7th. This Tribe will be called to order at 7:30 P. M. promptly. Let every member be there without fail as business of great importance will come before the Tribe for disposal. Sister Tribes and all Red Men cordially invited to meet with us. JOHN F. DREMAN, Sachem.

J. L. JACKSON, C. of R. my7-1t

Capitol Lodge, No. 37, I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 7th, at 8 o'clock. JAMES SCOTT, N. G.

CHARLES COOLEY, Secretary. my7-1t*

Stated Meeting Sacramento Lodge, No. 40, F. and A. M., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend. Per order C. H. DENTON, W. M.

W. D. KNIGHTS, Secretary. my7-1t*

Attention, Sacramento Hussars! You are hereby ordered to appear at Turner Hall, in full uniform, THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 7th, at 8 o'clock sharp, for inspection and drill. By order of THE CAPTAIN.

M. SCHROTH, Orderly Sergeant. my7-1t*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—THREE APprentice Girls and Two Dressmakers. Apply at MRS. KEEPERS', 921 Sixth street. my7-1t*

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD PAPERhangers. Apply to WHITTIER, FULLER & CO.'S, 1020 and 1022 Second street. my7-1t

WANTED—MOWING TO DO BY THE DAY or acre; first-class new machine; terms reasonable. Apply at LANSING FARM, near County Hospital. my7-1w*

FOR GOOD FIRST-CLASS PASTURE APPLY to MRS. JAS. LANSING, near County Hospital. my7-1w*

FARM FOR SALE—160 ACRES ORchard and Vineyard Land, three miles from railway, and 18 miles from Sacramento. Price, $10 per acre. One-half cash; balance, easy terms or city property. Apply to CARL STROBEL, 321 J street. my7-1t*

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE APPOINTED MR. H. W. DUCKER a Deputy to attend to the business of Inspector of Plumbing and Drainage. Those having business with the office can leave word at the State House Hotel. All work must be done strictly in accordance with ordinance and with the rules and regulations of the Board of Health, as the law will be rigidly enforced.

my7- L. F. BASSETT.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF M. LAVENSON for the benefit of his creditors. All persons having claims against M. LAVENSON, of Rocklin, an insolvent debtor, are required to present the same, duly verified, to me at the office of my attorneys, Naphtaly, Freidenrich & Ackerman, 426 California street, San Francisco, within thirty days from this date.

San Francisco, May 3, 1886.

my7-1m B. FULVERMAN, Assignee.

BELL & CO.

AUCTION SALE

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1886,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at Salesroom, Tenth and J streets, will sell

Two Houses of Furniture, Carpets and Household Goods!

THE GOODS ARE ALL IN FINE CONDITION, being almost new, and will positively be sold at 10 o'clock. We have only space to enumerate some of the best articles: Elegant Parlor Set; Lounges; Easy Chair; Rustic or Lawn Seat; 2 Walnut Extension Tables; 2 Bedroom Sets; Wire Spring Beds (latest patent); Elegant Range, with fixtures complete; 50 feet No. 1 Garden Hose; large lot Pictures; Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; Bar and Bar-room Chairs; a "Read" Buck Saw; Glassware, Woodenware, Crockery, Tinware, etc.

P. S.—Horses, Wagons, Buggies, etc., will be sold at close of sale. Sale Positive.

my7-1d [B. C.] BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

BILLIARD PARLORS!

A Long Felt Want to be Supplied!

THE LARGE HALL OF THE STATE HOUSE HOTEL will be opened on or before

SATURDAY, MAY 15th,

As a Temperance Billiard Parlor, with Ten New Tables of the latest and most improved styles. The management will be of the very best character, and the cost of a Game but TEN CENTS.

my7-2t

GENERAL NOTICES.

An Invaluable Article.—"An article like Ely's Cream Balm has long been desired, and now that it is within the reach of sufferers from Catarrh, Hay Fever, and Cold in Head, there is every reason to believe they will make the most of it. Dr. W. E. Buckman, of E. Hannman, Druggist, and other Eastonians have given it a trial, and all recommend it in the highest terms."—[Easton, Pa., "Daily Argus." Price, 50 cents. d7-1y MWF

Dr. LaMars' Seminal Pills for Seminal Weakness, Loss of Vigor, Sexual and General Debility, Nervous and Physical Prostration and the many ailments arising from Indiscretion, Over-indulgence and Abuse. To those requiring a reliable remedy for the above complaints, Dr. LaMars' Seminal Pills are a veritable "Tower of Strength" and "Fountain of Youth." Price, $2 50 per bottle. Sent by mail on receipt of postal order (thus saving express charges), or C. O. D., by express. A. McBOYLE & CO., Druggists, 534 Washington street, San Francisco, P. O. Box 1,952, to whom all orders should be addressed.

ap8 6m

S. S. & E. L. Southworth, Dentists, Ssc m3-tf

LARGEST STOCK

OF

PIANOS!

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE OF all kinds. Extra fine lot of Piano Covers, Stools, Sheet Music, Books, e c., etc., at COOPER'S New Music Store, corner Seventh and J streets. Pianos to rent and sold on installments. m15-2ptf

SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA,

OR BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP.

A peerless remedy for Scrofula, White Swellings, Cancer, Erysipelas, Gout, Chronic Sores, Syphilis, Tumors, Carbuncles, Salt Rheum, Malaria, Bilious Complaints, and all diseases indicating an Impure Condition of the Blood, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Bowels, Skin, etc. This Grand Remedy is composed of vegetable extracts, chief of which are SARSAPARILLA and STILLINGIA. The cures effected are absolute. For sale by all Druggists.

JOHN F. HENRY & CO., New York.

☞ Write for Illuminated Book. ap27-1y&w1y

THE "HOME SEEKER."

The Immigration Association of Northern California is now preparing to issue the MAY number of the "HOME SEEKER." It is to be enlarged, and fully illustrated with lithographic views of Northern California. It will contain practical information of the resources and advantages of the Northern Counties. All the proceeds of this publication will be devoted to the carrying on of immigration work. We appeal to the business men of the Northern part of the State to give it their advertising support. By so doing, the work of bringing an increase of population to the State will be carried on. At Ogden a copy will be put in the hands of each incoming passenger. In addition to this, several thousand copies will be distributed on the trains leaving Chicago, in order to attract the settler intending to settle in other States and Territories. Give the "HOME SEEKER" your support. ap7-tf

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