DAILY RECORD-UNION

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

FRIDAY.....JULY 9, 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.—In a riot at Cardiff, Wales, over 100 persons were injured, twenty seriously.....In the English elections 302 Conservatives and Unionists have been successful, and 195 Gladstonians.....Cholera continues its rage in Italy.....Silver in London, 44 7-16d; consols, 101 7-16; 4s, 128¼; 4½s, 113¾.

EASTERN.—The Kansas Republicans have renominated John A. Martin for Governor.....In a row in Clay county, Kentucky, three brothers were killed.....The Governor of Maine will attend the G. A. R. encampment in San Francisco.....Fire near Albany, N. Y.; loss, $100,000.....Four hundred Mormon converts from Scandinavia have arrived in New York, en route to Utah..... The Republican editors of Ohio want Senator Payne's case investigated..... Dwyer Brothers won the three stake events at Monmouth Park yesterday.....The fast train on the Union Pacific will start about July 25th, shortening the distance between Omaha and Ogden about fourteen hours..... Government bonds are quoted in New York at 125¾ for 4s of 1907; 111¾ for 4½s; 100¾ for 3s; sterling, $4 87½@4 89; silver bars, 97.

WASHINGTON.—Representative William H. Cole, of the Third Maryland District, is dead.....The President's invitation to attend the G. A. R. encampment was presented to him by Senator Stanford.....The nomination of Collector Beecher has been reported adversely by the Senate Committee on Commerce.

PACIFIC COAST.—A fire in Santa Cruz destroyed two dwellings.....The Cornish wrestling tournament has closed at Grass Valley.....Excessive drinking killed Philip Fora near Grass Valley.....Robert Perry shot and killed Frederick Neal in San Francisco.

A BISHOP'S VIEW.

Bishop J. L. Spaulding, writing in *The Forum*, does not believe we are in danger of revolution. We have not heard any intimate that we are, nor has any writer we have read forecast such danger. All that has been contended is that certain loud-mouthed, vicious, and altogether despicable fellows, have talked revolution, lied about the Government, denounced social organization and rated the republic as a thing of infamy. There is danger that such utterances will contaminate the young, inflame the vicious and mislead the ignorant, so that, in the course of some years, we may be something more than annoyed at the strength, virulence and wicked mischievousness of a class of people educated to the belief that universal overthrow of all things orderly is right procedure. Therefore it is held that ordinary prudence dictates the suppression of the vermin now seeking to gnaw into the vitals of the American system. The Bishop calls attention to the fact that battles, conflicts and dangers of all kinds have a mysterious charm for men, because all life, animal or intellectual, is developed and attains strength only through struggle. Bloody warfare no longer has a charm for the civilized; the individual is more and more important as civilization advances, and each is enabled more and more readily to choose his own mode of life and break any bonds that hinder the use of his faculties. So it is that civilization advances the reign of the people and depreciates that of the strongest man. Thus social questions are brought uppermost, since all other and merely physical questions have been fought out and decided by wager of the sword. Out of the debate of social questions has arisen the philosophy of despair among Christian nations, under the influence of which are developed the doubters, who prophesy the fall of all social and governmental structures under the influences of a variety of activities, intemperance, infidelity, socialism, etc. But the essayist shows that countless millions of Mohammedans and Buddhists, strictly sober, are unspeakably wretched, Christianity remains unshaken, society is not rocked and governments do not decay. The complainants, therefore, do not, he holds, represent the sentiments of any considerable body of Americans. "We are not theorists and dreamers, but workers," this country is a blessed land, nowhere else have men such opportunity; "nowhere else do such multitudes find it possible to escape from ignorance, poverty and the impotence of blind endeavor into the pure light of free, orderly and growing life; nowhere else is there more general good will and sympathy in spite of the mingling of heterogeneous nationalities and conflicting creeds." After all, he finds that there is marvelous exaggeration about our rich men; they are but a sprinkling; "capital is the army of a commercial age, and capitalists are necessary to undertake and carry on great enterprises; our wealthy men are the children of the poor, and their children or grandchildren will either perish utterly or go to work again with the laboring classes." No hatred can flourish long here, and finally that the poor do not hate the rich, and the rich as a body are not indifferent to the wants of the poor. The people are neither paupers nor millionaires, but workers, whose energy and thrift secure them a competence—7,750,000 of them are farmers; only half that number are engaged in manufacturing, and three-fourths of the farmers own the land they cultivate, and the tendency is to diminish rather than increase the size of the farms. Our laborers receive higher wages and live in greater plenty than those of any other country. In this strain the Bishop proceeds at considerable length to show that we are a strong people safe from assaults within and not provoking attacks from without; that capital does not exercise the tyrannic power the grumblers charge, else why do the poor flock to us? That no other Government rests so completely on the assent and approval of the governed, and that this is the strongest of all foundations. Anarchical doctrines, he claims, must die here from lack of a suitable environment. They are importations, and will not flourish in our soil, for here social conditions are wholly dissimilar to those of the place of exportation. He holds that the preaching of Anarchical doctrines is criminal, and ought to be punished by law, but believes that our society must undergo radical changes before this fanaticism can become a menace to our institutions. The labor troubles are more serious by far, and he thereupon enters another branch of the subject not necessary to now review. We have presented so much to give clearly the view of a patriotic optimist. It is not open to objection, and invites no sharp criticism. All the Bishop says is no doubt true. It is only needed that we shall be so watchful of the use of the privileges here accorded to citizens and to strangers, that it shall not descend to license by abuse. The present menace by Socialism and Anarchism certainly is slight, but we should not for that reason treat it with amused indifference. The men of property decreed by the cutthroat "reformers" to be assassinated, are, it is true, very few of the whole number of our millions of people, but their lives are as precious to the State as those of any other human beings. It cannot afford to close its eyes to the fact that Anarchical manifestations have made capital timid, have checked enterprise and have aroused in the hearts of the people a resentment that testifies to the deep determination of the country to tolerate no more of them.

TRUSTED REPRESENTATIVES.

California has every reason to congratulate herself that she has in Congress some faithful representatives. As his district was more immediately affected, Representative McKenna had exercised more immediate watchfulness over the clauses in the river and harbor bill relating to valley interests in California. The bill passed the House in a most satisfactory condition and went to the Senate. There Senator Stanford and Mr. McKenna appeared before the committee having the measure in charge, and in all proper ways earnestly urged its approval. The committee, however, under the influence of Senator Jones, of Nevada, agreed to report back the bill with amendments. One of these is omission of the clause directing the Secretary of War to take legal steps to stop river destruction due to the deposition of hydraulic mining slickens and debris in the rivers and their tributaries. Thereupon, the dispatches say, Senator Stanford called in Mr. McKenna and the two have resolved to make all possible efforts to have the omitted clause restored, and, if that fails, to insist upon an amendment setting aside a sum to be used by the Attorney-General in legally intervening to save river navigation. The promptness with which the Senator has taken hold of the matter, and the knowledge this people have of his thoroughness and determination in all he undertakes, justifies strong hope that he will succeed in this case. As the bill stood originally, no legal right of the hydraulic miner would have been invaded; he would have had his day in Court, and all his interests would have been laid bare. The bill in its original character would have settled forever, and emphatically, the whole "slickens" question. But we have reason to believe the section may still be saved as it stood in the bill when it left the House. Certainly it cannot go through as reported by the Senate committee without meeting strong opposition to its mutilation. It is said that friends of the valley in Washington fear the new definition of hydraulic mining in the bill—the passage of water through a nozzle and under pressure—is weak, and may afford hiding for some modifications that will give liberty to processes as vicious in results as any now known. We can trust to Senator Stanford watching this clause closely. We may, therefore, reasonably await the outcome with patience, assured that whatever can be done will be done to secure the passage of the bill in the form in which it came from the House.

The Current, by no means an alarmist, but very cool and calculating in its criticisms, believes there is much more in this business of "booming" the Confederate debt than appears on the surface. It entertains the fear that it will become the dream of European money power, and that therefore patriotism should be exceeding watchful that a war is not got gotten up expressly to load the several billions of debt upon the United States Government. It holds that the scheme of saddling this unholy thing upon us will have the aid of the very men who lent money to put down the rebellion, and who at the same time sympathized with and encouraged the draft riots. We are scarcely willing to accept this view. It is true that a formal effort has been made before the House Claims Committee to secure recognition of certain Confederate bonds. But it is not easy to understand how a Congress is to be secured to give such claims a patient hearing. The patriotism that crushed the rebellion is not latent. It is active to-day, and would not tolerate candidates not pledged to non-recognition of the debt. Nor is it at all likely that the South would be "solid" for the policy of recognition. One of the leading South Carolina journals, speaking for Carolina Democracy, declares that the scheme will receive no countenance from the party in that State. The precipitation of our country into war may look plausible on paper, but no war with such a motive could give victory to the claimants. There must first be such decadence of love of country and of all patriotic sentiment, as cannot now be even contemplated with any reason born of possibility.

RUSSIA is again creating trouble in the East. She does not intend that Europe shall enjoy any considerable season of perfect rest, until all her own ambitions are accomplished. It looks now as if Russia would treat the Berlin treaty as of no effect. She proposes to close Batoum on the Black Sea as a free port, which means that it will be fortified, and its fine natural advantages be availed of to shelter naval preparations and stores. The treaty of Berlin provided that Batoum should be a free port; Russia proposes to violate so much of the treaty. It indicates her intention, possibly at an early day, to move toward the Persian line, a step Turkey, in the interest of her Asian territory, may well view with alarm.

THE French edict of expulsion seems harsh. Yet we must remember that some three citizens of France have dreamed of sitting on a seat called a throne, and having people bow down before them and call them Majestie, and High—and Most Christian when they are least. If you, reader, knew your next-door neighbor had such designs on you, you would begin to talk of vigilance committees.—*The Current.*

Possibly; but at least we should want to punish the rascal at home, and should be wholly opposed to sending him out to a country where he could preach his schemes under the shelter of a sympathetic Government.

THE appointment of Governor Thompson of South Carolina to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury puts a thorough believer in civil service reform into a position of high trust, and where he can aid the refoam very materially.

THE refinement of political rhetoric is coming up to something awfully and wonderfully amazing, when one orator denounces the party of an opponent for "calcimining" a certain Government transaction.

THE HARLAN TRIAL.

TESTIMONY OF W. PROVOST AND W. S. LYNN.

Sheriff R. H. Beamer's Account of the Interview Between Craft and Sill.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

WOODLAND, July 8th.—In the Harlan case to-day William Provost testified as to the movements of Craft, Harlan, Sill and Barnes on the day of and immediately preceding the homicide. He said that between 11 and 12 o'clock he saw Craft go from his father's residence to Winne's carpenter shop, back of the Bank of Woodland, and return from there to his house. Shortly before the homicide witness was standing on Main street, with several other young men. One of them spoke about going to dinner, and Frank Nelson said, "Don't go to dinner; you will miss the fun." One of them said, "I never did see any fun; I always miss it, and I guess I will miss my dinner." Witness had his curiosity excited, and looked around to see what the "fun" would be. When Harlan started toward the Byrns Hotel, Nelson said, "Let us go to the Byrns Hotel; the fun begins, and, Provost, you take the lead. We do not want to go in a crowd." While the party were on the Capital Hotel corner, and after Craft came out of the carpenter shop and went back to his house, witness drew Nelson's attention to Craft, and Nelson went over to Craft's house. When he came back witness asked him if he had put Craft on his guard. Nelson said no; that he had just taken over a message that had been sent from the folks below. He said that Craft was asleep when he reached the house, but he arose and brushed his coat as Nelson left.

W. S. Lynn, colored janitor of the Congregational Church, testified that at about 1 o'clock on the day of the homicide he saw deceased walk from the gate of his father's house and go through a hole in the fence in the college grounds; that about the time they passed on the sidewalk he observed Craft change a pistol from the front of his person and place it in his rear pants pocket, and immediately after Craft had passed through the fence he observed him put both of his hands under his coat, and he appeared to be examining something.

This afternoon Sheriff R. H. Beamer testified: Last January I was invited to call on Miss Harlan at Spaulding's house, and communications she then made I related to Winne, a particular friend of Craft, a few days afterward. I understood I was called upon officially. Sometime in January Craft called at my office late in the evening and asked to see me privately. He asked me if I had ever been shown letters he had written Miss Harlan. I told him no. He wanted me to be very positive that I had not been shown such letters. I told him I could be positive. I would not know his handwriting if I were to see it. He said "Somebody has told a G—— d—— lie, and I propose to make them eat it." The evening after the marriage of Sill I was invited by Sill to go with him and see Craft. On the way down I stopped with him at his store. I told him I wanted to know just what he was going there for. He told me his business there. We also stopped at Attorney Baker's office. He was not in. We met Craft in front of Pond's drug store. Sill told him he came to give him his answer. Craft invited us into the office in the rear of the drug store. When we got in there, Sill said to Craft, "What you told me at the Byrns Hotel about my wife is all a pack of d—— lies. I do not believe a word you have said. I warn you, if you persist in annoying me or my wife you will have to take the consequences." Craft said: "All right, sir. All right, Sill. I have got your answer. I will show you whether I am a G-- d-- liar or not. We will see who is the d--d liar in this case before we get through." Craft then spoke to me, and said he had offered to furnish this man with proofs of the assertions he had made, and he had refused to look at them. He said: "He did not have manhood enough to look at my proofs." He said to Sill: "Had you had the nerve and manhood you now show with your friend with you, you would not probably be in the position you are in to-day." He said to me: "I know you are a better friend of Sill than you are to me, but I do not care. I know I am right, and do not propose to be bulldozed." I told him not to make an unnecessary mistake, as I was not there as an especial friend of either party. I had been invited by Sill to be there, and had he (Craft) invited me under similar circumstances I would have done the same thing for him. Craft said he might be mistaken about that. Then Craft and Sill commenced talking over what had been said at the Byrns Hotel. Craft reasserted some of the matters he said there. Sill told him he was a liar, and he knew he was a liar. Craft then asked him why he did not tell him that before he charged Sill with knowing he was right in what he had said. Sill denied it, and Craft called him a coward. Sill started to go towards him. I intercepted them. Both parties were very much excited. Craft called Sill a cur and a coward several times. Sill denied being a coward, and Craft invited him to prove it. Craft was very anxious to have Sill and myself look at documents he claimed to have in his pocket. It was getting dark in the room, and he wanted us to go outside to the light, where he could read us the proofs of what he said. Sill told him he was not around reading old letters. Craft replied, "No; you bet your d——d life you are not. You do not want to see any letters." I declined to look at them. Several times they made demonstrations to fight, and I told them I would not allow it; that I came there to keep peace between them, and I proposed to that extent, at least, to succeed. I finally told Sill to leave the room; that I saw no good could come from the conversation, and he went reluctantly. I spoke sharply to Sill before he would leave. Before I went there I exacted a promise from him that he would behave himself. I told him I could watch one man, but I did not know if I could watch two. He told me he would not make a move; he would do whatever I told him. After Sill left Craft spoke in very bitter terms of Miss Harlan. He said she was such an infernal liar he could not believe what she said; that she had deceived him and placed him in an awkward position, and he intended to get even with her. He several times insisted that I should look at his documents, and took me by the arm, pulled me down on a lounge and said I had to listen to him. He said he wanted me to see them; inasmuch as I got into the history of the case that far, he was disposed I should know the whole circumstances. I asked him if he was willing Miss Harlan should be Sill's wife. He said he was perfectly willing, and more than willing. He said, "God! I would not change circumstances for anything in the world!" I asked him why he could not just let the matter die a natural death, right there, and say nothing more about it? He replied that it would not be justice to him to do that. He had been misused and placed in a false light before the community. She was the cause of it, and he did not propose to submit tamely to such treatment. I gave him some advice. He said, in speaking of Miss Harlan, "Sill has been sleeping with her for the last two nights, but he is not the only man who has done so." He made no threats against her life. When Sill was present, Craft said to him: "You are no man; you are no part of a man; you do not deserve the heart of a brave woman. If a man would talk to me about a wife of mine, and say to me what I said to you at the Byrns Hotel, I would mop the earth with him." When Craft called Sill a coward, and Sill made a break for him, and I stopped them, I told Craft he should not talk that way, because Sill had no chance there to prove whether he was a coward or a brave man, and I told him of the promise I exacted of Sill. Craft apologized to me, and said he would reserve it for some future time. He asked me if I was there as an officer or a citizen. I told him I did not know, but Sill had invited me, and knowing the circumstance of there being bad blood between the parties, I resolved to be present, for fear trouble might happen; that I considered myself there as a citizen, but could resolve myself into an officer very readily if necessary to keep the peace. I saw Craft next day at the express office. He wanted a permit to carry a pistol. I said, "Do you not carry a pistol?" He said, "Not always." I explained to him that there was no State law against it. I asked him what he wanted the pistol for, and he told me he saw Bud Harlan, defendant's son, and Bob Spaulding walking together, and considered it suspicious, as they were not in the habit of running together. He said he was not afraid of Spaulding, but he did not know what Bud Harlan might do. I said: "I wish you would promise to go to Sacramento and stay there two or three weeks. Let this thing die out. I am afraid there will be some trouble over it, and if you will promise me to do it I think it will be a good day's work for us both." He said: "I will promise you I will not harm a hair of Sill or his wife. I said: "Why not do as I tell you and save this trouble? You will have nothing but trouble if you pursue this course. I cannot follow you fellows around all the spring, trying to keep you from shooting each other. I have something else to do. I want you to follow my advice now, and save everybody trouble." He said he was not hunting any trouble, but was prepared for any emergency. He was right, and proposed to vindicate the cause he had undertaken to pursue. I told him I was sorry he was so persistent. I reminded him that he had said he was perfectly satisfied Miss Harlan should be the wife of Sill, and asked him why he could not live the thing down and forget it. He said he had been advised to do it by friends, but did not propose for her to get the best of him. She had misused him, and caused him to be put in a false light before the community, and he did not intend to tolerate it. I said, "You talk as if you were a little off. You will excuse me for the expression, but that is the way it sounds to me." He laughed and said he was not, and was willing to submit himself to medical examination to prove he was sane. I admitted to him he could out-talk me on the subject, and I could not afford to bring such a charge against him. He said, "I might not have very much sense, but I have got a whole lot of nerve." I told him I was afraid he had a little too much; that his nerve would get him into trouble. He said that was all right, he had no fears. About 11 o'clock on the day of the homicide defendant had a private interview with me at my office. He said he had heard that some very damaging reports had been circulated by Craft about his daughter; that they had been reported to me by Craft, and wanted me to tell him. He asked me if Craft intimated that she had given birth to a child. I said "Yes." He asked me if Craft asked permission to carry a pistol. I told him he did. In the January interview Miss Harlan told me she was afraid Craft would kill her; that he had frequently said she should never be the wife of another man; that he would be a terror in her way as long as she lived; that he had exhibited a pistol to her once, and said it was his constant companion; that he relied upon it to aid him in carrying out his plans.

Mr. Highton announced that it was expected that the testimony for the defense would be concluded to-morrow; that Harlan would be the last witness.

Boggs and His Protest.

On Wednesday morning a statement was published in these columns concerning the latest movements of Boggs, who is a member of the State Board of Horticulture, who has twice lifted himself by use of political bootstraps into the office of Pest Inspector when he had not the faintest qualification for the office, and who is still determined to hold to the position by trying to demonstrate that his successor is not duly elected. Our evening contemporary published last night the following:

It has been stated that ex-Bug Inspector Boggs, a Director of the State Board of Horticulture, has filed a protest with Controller Dunn against allowing the salary warrant of W. G. Klee, Inspector, on the ground that he had not legally qualified. Controller Dunn, on having his attention called to this, stated that Boggs had filed no protest with him. He received a letter from Boggs of a private nature. The Directors wrote to the Controller, stating that Klee is entitled to his warrant. The warrant has been issued and sent to Klee.

Mr. Dunn had not been in any manner criticised in connection with the matter, and his lame and abortive defense of Mr. Boggs, evidently for political purposes, is entirely gratuitous. But notwithstanding his statement to the contrary, the facts are precisely as we have stated them. Mr. Dunn may call the communication he received from Boggs "a letter of private nature" if he pleases, but it was nevertheless a *protest* against Mr. Klee's being paid his salary, as we have already stated, and which fact was proven by Wells-Fargo's agent. Mr. Klee gave a power of attorney to that company to receive the warrant and money for his salary and deliver it to him at Berkeley. When Mr. Klee applied to Wells-Fargo's office at Berkeley, on July 1st, for the remittance, he was informed that the Controller refused to deliver the warrant, on the ground that *Boggs had filed a protest* against the same. This is very satisfactory evidence to the ordinary citizen that a protest had been filed, as stated by the RECORD-UNION. It would be interesting in this connection to know how it came to pass that "the Directors wrote to the Controller stating that Klee is entitled to the warrant." The reason was this: As soon as Boggs' protest was filed the Directors were notified by a letter from Mr. Dunn, and in response to it, he was informed that Klee was duly elected and entitled to pay as Inspector. Then, on the 6th or 7th of July, a week after the Controller declined to pay the salary on account of the protest, he issued and forwarded the warrant to Mr. Klee. These are the exact facts in the case.

Fraternal Boycotting.

At the recent meeting of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of California, held in San Francisco May 4, 1886, the following consideration of the operations of the boycott was taken, as shown on pages 606, 636 and 648 of the official report:

Representative Gallimore, of No. 52, presented the following: "The obligation of an Odd Fellow, as understood by the undersigned, are such that each Odd Fellow is bound to protect the good name, interests and lives of his brother Odd Fellows. Now, in view of this obligation, can a brother or combination of brethren consistently boycott another brother? And if he or they do so, or attempt to do so, is there any law in the Order by which the injured brother may get redress?"

Representative Freer moved that the subject-matter be indefinitely postponed. Vote being had, the motion to indefinitely postpone was lost. Representative Louderback moved that it be referred to the Committee on the State of the Order, which was adopted.

The report of the said committee was subsequently made as follows: "Your committee are unable to ascertain from any sources within their reach the meaning of the word 'Boycott,' but would say that, in their opinion, the obligations of an Odd Fellow forbid his doing any act that would injure a brother Odd Fellow in any manner or form whatever." Signed by C. W. Dannals, W. B. Haskell, Charles E. Gault, S. B. Smith and John Ellsworth.

The report of the committee was considered, and, on motion of Representative McGlashan, of No. 162, was adopted, without debate.

"I Feel So Well."

"I want to thank you for telling me of Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription,'" writes a lady to her friend. "For a long time I was unfit to attend to the work of my household. I kept about but I felt thoroughly miserable. I had terrible backaches, and bearing-down sensations across me and was quite weak and discouraged. I sent and got some of the medicine after receiving your letter, and it has cured me. I hardly know myself. I feel so well."

SURVEYING CRATER LAKE.—The three boats intended for use in sounding Crater Lake are finished. The sounding apparatus is being made, and will be fitted to the boats. The road from Medford to the lake is blocked for miles with fallen trees; so a contract was made to carry the boats by wagon via Linkville and Fort Klamath. This will take about ten days. The boats will have to be lowered from 1,000 to 1,500 feet to the surface of the water, and tackle for that purpose will be taken along. The party will be absent until September.—*Portland Oregonian.*

For all these Ills

Costiveness and Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Foul Breath, and Colics, Failure of Appetite, Constipation, Eruptions, Clogged Liver, Bilious Fevers, Disorders of Kidneys, Enlargement of Liver, Indigestion, Dropsy, Jaundice, Piles, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Anæmia, Nausea, Worms, Diarrhœa, Pimples, Itching Piles, Boils, Inflammation of Bowels, Nervousness, Ennui, Insomnia,

TAKE AYER'S PILLS

Dyspepsia, Melancholia, Nervous Debility, Torpidity of the Liver, Heart Disease, Headaches, Stomach, Back and Side Pains.

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MANY persons are afflicted with eruptions of the skin, boils or ulcers. Brandreth's Pills taken freely will, in a short time, cure eruptions, pimples or boils. Ulcers of long standing require treatment for some weeks, but be assured that the worst fever sores or obstinate ulcers will surely disappear if you persevere with these Pills.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

St. Paul's Church.—Quarterly Parish Meeting THIS (Friday) EVENING, July 9th, at 7:30 o'clock. Every member of the Parish requested to attend. CARROLL M. DAVIS. Jy9-1t*

Regular meeting of Sacramento Parlor, No. 3, N. S. G. W., THIS (Friday) EVENING, July 9th. All members earnestly requested to be present, as business of importance will come before the meeting. JAS. RILEY, W. P. GEO. D. IRVINE, R. S. jy9-1t

Sacramento Hussars, Attention! You are hereby requested to attend the Adjourned Meeting of July 1st, at your Armory, THIS (Friday) EVENING, July 9, 1886. By order of THE CHAIRMAN. H. H. LOVE, Clerk. jy9-1t*

The Semi-Annual Election of Officers of Harmony Lodge, No. 399, K. and L. of H., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Firemen's Hall. W. B. ROTH, Protector. L. E. NORTON, Secretary. jy9-1t*

WANTED—SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER in a private family, by an experienced American woman. References given and required. Address "MRS. L. J. B.," RECORD-UNION Office. Jy9-3t*

LOST—A PLAIN GOLD RING, ON THE night of July 5th, at the Plaza. The finder will leave property at No. 323 Eleventh street, and be rewarded. jy9-3t*

LOST—A BLACK MULE COLT, yesterday evening; was last seen in vicinity of Fifteenth and L streets. The finder will receive a reasonable reward on leaving it at TELEGRAPH STABLES, J and 13th streets. jy9-1t&w1t*

THE FLORAL QUEEN CONCERT

—WILL TAKE PLACE AT—

TURNER HALL!

THIS (Friday) EVENING, JULY 9th.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE CHILDREN will participate in the Entertainment. The proceeds will be given for the benefit of the Sixth-street M. E. Church. The exercises will be varied and interesting. MRS. LELAND HOWE has spared no pains in training the little ones for the Concert, and has given prizes for best singer and recitation. The Programme is as follows:

1. Grand March.
2. "Launching the Old Ship," by twelve little ones.
3. Recitation, "Dressing for Meeting," Little Sadie Robinette, aged 4 years.
4. A Comic Scene, "The Little Shoemakers," by eight little boys.
5. Song, by Little Mabel Barnes.
6. Recitation, "Buy My Roses," Miss Lillie Spencer.
7. Crowning of the Floral Queen, Scene and Tableau.
8. Song, "Bury Me in the Garden," by Stella Johnson.
9. Dialogue, "Wife's Lament," Misses Pearlie Baldwin, Eva Huntoon, Lulu Sickleny.
10. Song, "Baby is Asleep," Miss Edith Stevens.
11. A Scene and Tableau, Crowning of the Fairy Queen.
12. Song, "White Wings," by Miss Gracie Shay, Queen of Night.
13. Recitation, "The Picket of Potomac," Master Henry Farrell.
14. The Highlanders, Little Aleck McCaw and Sisters, Etta Huntoon, Mable Dennis, Wallace Renwick, in Scotch costume.
15. "A Female Auctioneer," by Miss Villa Haskel.
16. A Dialogue, "Quaker Courtship," Master Clarence Hayes and Stella Johnson.
17. Dialogue, "The Little Bootblack," Willis Mead, Stephy Spencer and the little blind girl, Miss Susie Robinette.
18. A Song, "The Farmer's Girl," in costume, Lillie Spencer.
19. Recitation, "Mother, Do Not Shut the Door," Miss Georgie Zimmerman.
20. Song, "Pin Me Back Tight, Mother," Misses Josie Johnson and Lillie Spencer.
21. Recitation, "Little Tim," Josie Lugg.
22. A Shepheidess Queen and Her Little Lambs, Mabel Hillhouse.
23. Song, Miss Hattie Hembrey.
24. Dialogue, "The Driver," Misses Julia Dingley, Etta Huntoon and Pearlie Baldwin, and Coyne Brothers.
25. Song, "Don't Trust to Little Men," Miss Dottie Smith.
26. Recitation, "Please Let My Brother Go," by Miss Bessie Quarles.
27. A Scene, The Highland Queen, Miss Ora Tracey.
28. "Early Caller," Sallie Haskell.
29. Recitation, "The Wandering Child," in costume, Miss Ella Sullivan.
30. A Scene and Tableau, The Fairy Queen, Miss Nellie Coker, as Fairy Queen; her Maids of Honor are Elsie Garrett, Emma Foster, Bertha Smith, Oleta Sagar, Miss Lida Hopfe, Daisie Richmond, Little Lillie Heisch and Mabel Gilman.
31. Recitation, "The Soldier's Farewell," by Miss Pearlie Baldwin.
32. Recitation, by Miss Daisy Kendricks.
33. Recitation, "The Face Against the Pane," Miss Nellie Coker.

Miss Lizzie Washburn, of San Francisco, will be one of the judges to award the prizes.

☞ Admission, 25 cents; Children under 12 years, 10 cents. jy9-1t

EXCURSION!—SPECIAL NOTICE!

THE BRIC-A-BRAC CLUB CONTEMPLATES **A Second Moonlight Excursion.** This time down River: Evening of the 16th. The Club has resolved, in response to *very urgent requests*, to receive a limited number of applications for passage cards, outside of its membership. But as the whole number to sail is strictly limited, the choice of the extra cards must fall to those applications first made in the order of registry. Applications must be filed at the Drug Store of WILLIS & RAY, Ninth and K streets, Friday or Saturday, up to 9 P. M. By order of THE DIRECTORY. [jy9-1t]

CERTIFICATE OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE CERTIFY THAT WE CONSTITUTE A partnership transacting business in this State. Its principal place of business is Sacramento city, California. Its name is STOBER BROTHERS. The full names and respective places of residence of all its members are signed hereto.

Dated Sacramento, July 8, 1886.

[SEAL.] FREDERICK CONRAD STOBER, Sacramento, Cal.

[SEAL.] HENRY ADAM STOBER, Sacramento, Cal.

Duly acknowledged July 8, 1886, before Charles R. Parsons, Notary Public.

Indorsed: Filed July 8, 1886.

Jy9-4t* WM. B. HAMILTON, Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO. 212.

An Ordinance Amending Section 7 of Ordinance No. 141.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE CITY of Sacramento do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 7, of Ordinance No. 141, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 7. No person or persons shall use or cause to be used any city water for the purpose of irrigation, except between the hours from Five to Nine P. M., and from Five to Nine A. M., except at the City Cemetery, State Capitol Grounds and the Plaza.

SECTION 2. This Ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

JOHN Q. BROWN, President of the Board of Trustees.

Passed July 7, 1886.

E. H. MCKEE, Clerk. jy9-10t

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.

A. HEYMAN, SOLE AGENT, 1 street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, opposite Court-house. PIANOS TO LET. Pianos sold on installments. jy8-2p1m

AUCTIONS.

DANGLER VAPOR STOVES

The Best, Safest and Most Economical in the Market!

I TAKE GREAT PLEASURE IN REFERRING to the following partial list of names of those who are using these celebrated Stoves: M. M. Clark, Emigrant Gap; Mrs. M. A. White, Eighth and O streets; D. L. Watkins, 524 Fourteenth street; E. J. Clark, 1617 J street; M. J. Smith, 1015 Fourteenth street; O. W. Erlewine, 1725 N street; C. N. Nelson, Third and S streets; G. L. Harvey, M street, between Third and Fourth; C. Le Desmar, M street, between Third and Fourth; Anthony Hubbs, 1825 O street; J. C. Cotton, of Sacramento Glass and Crockery Company; J. D. Parmenta; Phil. Kendall, Fourth street, between L and M; P. V. Wise (insurance), Fourth street, between J and K; Mrs. Lynch, Fourth and J streets; S. A. Wolfe, Fifth and J streets; Prof. W. W. Anderson, of Sacramento High School; P. F. Doland, N street, between Sixth and Seventh; H. Penington, Rocklin; Chas. M. Campbell, K street, between Fourth and Fifth; Palmer Clark, proprietor Vigor of Life; Benj. Leonard, K street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth; C. E. Bishop, Sixth street, between I and J; M. Shields, Washington; S. Beaumont, 1014 G street; Dr. Ewing, Sixth and K streets; J. L. Gillis; Dr. W. F. Cutler, Fifth and K streets; L. E. Hillen, Fifth street, between M and N; Thos. Holden, 1420 Sixth street. For sale by

W. H. SHERBURN,

323 K street, Sacramento.

$50 REWARD.

THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE PAID BY the undersigned for the recovery of the body of CHARLES LIGHT, drowned at the junction of the American and Sacramento rivers on Sunday, June 27th.

L. F. SHEPHERD, State Capitol Grounds.

je29-2ptf

THE WEEKLY UNION.

A Great Offer!

TWO SPLENDID PAPERS FOR THE PRICE OF ONE!

A GIFT TO SUBSCRIBERS

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THE INCREASING DEMANDS FOR THE treatment of matters relating to Lands in Northern and Central California, and the methods of inducing settlement in those regions, together with the calls for news space and the consideration of great public questions, has for some time crowded out of the "WEEKLY UNION," in part, the

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT!

Recognizing the high value of the subjects proper to be classed in that Department, it has been determined to give to the subscribers to the "WEEKLY UNION" a paper devoted wholly to such topics. *To that end, every New Subscriber to the "WEEKLY UNION," and all who renew their Subscriptions, will receive, postpaid, and without additional cost whatever, the BEST, MOST REPRESENTATIVE, THOROUGH AND RELIABLE JOURNAL IN THE WORLD, devoted to Household and Domestic Economy.*

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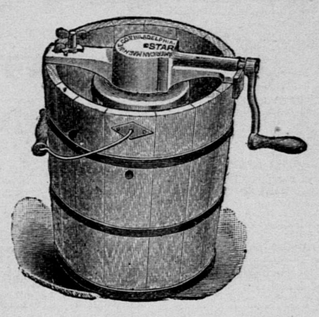
Only $2.50! Only

Buys a TWO-QUART PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZER. What is nicer than a Plate of ICE CREAM this hot weather, when it can be made for about 50 cents per quart at your own home, and with very little trouble?



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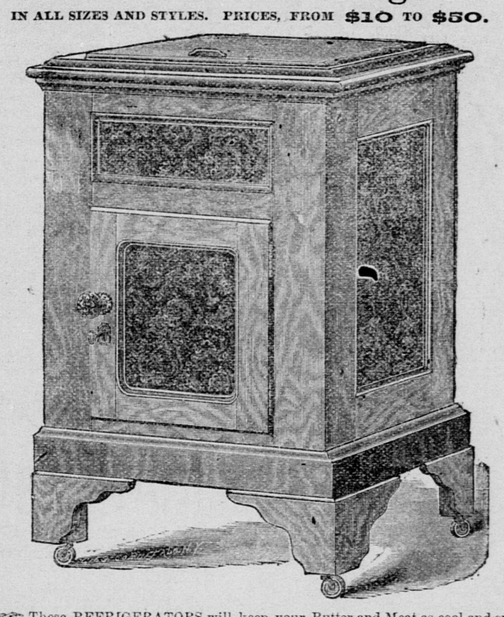
Jewett's Celebrated Refrigerators

IN ALL SIZES AND STYLES. PRICES, FROM $10 TO $50.



☞ These REFRIGERATORS will keep your Butter and Meat as cool and sweet as an Ice House. Five Pounds of Ice in one of them will last one day. None can appreciate the comforts derived from this Household Treasure until they have used it.

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Our FINE PRICE LIST has just been received from the Press, and we will send it on application.

L. L. LEWIS & CO

Nos. 502 and 504 J street and 1009 Fifth street.

GENERAL NOTICES.

I could scarcely speak; it was almost impossible to breathe through my nostrils. Using Ely's Cream Balm a short time I was entirely relieved. My head has not been so clear nor voice so strong in years. I recommend this admirable remedy to all afflicted with Catarrh or Colds in the head. J. O. TICHENOR, Shoe Merchant, Elizabeth, N. J. Price, 50 cents. d7-1yMWF

One Great Merit

Of that Beautifier of the Teeth, SOZODONT, is that its effect upon the mouth is refreshing, while as a means of cleansing the teeth and improving the breath it stands alone. Jy1-1yTuThS

If you want a first-class Buggy, Cart, Phaeton or anything in the carriage line, go to HARRY BERNARD'S, Sixth and L streets. jy9-tf

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 Str