FOREST PRESERVATION.

ITS INFLUENCE UPON CLIMATE AND STORMS.

The Duty Incumbent Upon the State and Individuals to Protect and Promote Tree-Growing.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: The plea that our forests cannot be completely denuded is not a new one, as the writer remembers distinctly that a number of years ago such an idea was entertained by the editor of one of the papers here, viz: that the underbrush following the cutting down of the trees is even more dense, covering the ground far more completely than before. If, therefore, the second growth "comes as thick as the hairs on a dog's back," as the correspondent of the Grass Valley *Tidings* will have it, it by no means signifies that the demands of nature are fully satisfied. There is a very important function the tree cannot perform, owing to not having reached the higher stratums of the atmosphere, because of its yet short stature, and that is, to eliminate electricity. These trees act as so many millions of lightning-rods in the higher elevations of our mountains, withdrawing the positive electricity from the air and harmlessly without sound conducting it into the ground.

Why is it that in nearly all cases cyclones and similar phenomena of nature have their beginning in a flat, treeless country? To any one having a slight knowledge of frictional, static or atmospheric electricity, it may be explained by the use of the electrical machine. If you offer a sharp-pointed instrument to the prime conductor of an electrical machine there will be no spark visible excepting a faint light in dense darkness, nor is there any audible discharge, as would be the case if a globular metallic body was brought in close proximity as the spark flashes through space from the conductor to the body offered, and in connection with the earth.

The reason is, the points gather up the generated electricity silently, and if connected with the ground through a good conductor, you have simply the function of the lightning-rod in atmospheric electricity, which conveys the most gentle and the greatest force imaginable harmlessly to the ground. If the conductor, however, is bad, or insufficient, the danger to the building is certainly greater than being without these safeguards.

If your trees are cut down you have a phenomenon analogous to that of the Franklin's pans (or Leyden flask), which, if you connect one side with the electrical machine, the other with the ground, and annexing two metallic balls with each side, certain distances apart, outside of the glass, away from the tin foil, will send, when the machine is revolved, sparks or flashes from one ball to the other—the one annexed to the machine producing the positive, while a corresponding quantity is stored up from the earth, being termed negative electricity. When a discharge has taken place, the forces stored up and isolated have been united. If the distance is near, the report and flash are mild, but become correspondingly greater when the distance is increased; and then we may have artificial lightning if we utilize sufficient surface in storing, producing thunder and lightning on a small scale, but yet powerful enough to kill man or animal instantly, or at least deprive them of locomotion for a brief space of time.

If the higher elevations become treeless these forces will manifest themselves sooner or later. This is almost now an assued fact, believed in all civilized countries. The assertion that in five or six years trees may have sprung up does not hold good in all localities, for it must require centuries before a hight is attained of those cut down which had their source in some fissure of the rocks.

Someone writes about Lake Tahoe thus, in 1882: "The outlet of this lake is known as Truckee river, passing through mountains, through which the constant force of water during the ages has cut its channel, and which was and is almost solid rock. On either side of the river, up to the highest points, the trees have and are being cut down, leaving nothing but the waste and rocks by which they were surrounded and from which they grew. The logs are forced by devices direct into the low river, to be floated to assigned places for cutting up at sawmills, and the refuse of the mills, as sawdust, is all passed into the river to pollute it. From the town of Truckee to the lake, some fifteen miles by stage route, on either side of the river the trees are thus disposed of, in some localities not a tree remaining, and in less than three years the locality will be entirely cleared away. These trees have nearly all their roots imbedded in the cavities of the rocks, and in fact spring or grow right out of them."

It may puzzle some people how these trees can exist, but it must be obvious to most, that it required centuries, in their naturally slow growth, to have acquired the size which they attained when cut down. If they are of the proper size all are sacrificed, and the barren rocks, decaying branches, or the charred remains of trunks and branches, stare one in the face, representing a perfect chaos of disorder. This statement may be overdrawn or not, but as I have visited the vicinity of Lake Tahoe myself I can testify that there is much truth in it. Wherever the trees were cut down little or no water found its way into the lake about the middle of August.

One of the earliest of our scientific men on this coast was State Geologist Whitney, who pointed out the dangers in the destruction of our forests in the higher elevations of our mountains. His lecture delivered in the Assembly Chamber ought to be remembered by our older citizens of Sacramento, also the evening lectures delivered at the Congregational Church by Rev. Mr. Benton after his return from Asia-Minor and Palestine. The forest (?) of Lebanon would not exist were it not for the pressure of Germany, England and other great Powers. There is sand, sand everywhere where once milk and honey flowed, and the cause is known to be the denuding of the forests, acknowledged by every intelligent person all over the world at present.

Unless the writer is laboring under a mistake he never remembers storms and cyclones when a boy and young man in Ohio, similar to those reported in our dispatches, and taking place frequently at this epoch. Is there no cause for it?

Next to the hydraulic and irrigation questions there is no more important matter before the people of this valley or the State than this forestry question; and in spite of pooh-poohing, the time will come when it must be considered very seriously. Even hydraulic mining would have to suffer eventually if permitted to be continued by the State and Government of the United States, and if discontinued, and the waters used for that purpose be utilized for irrigation purposes, must not that suffer equally as much if no check is placed on the destruction commenced against the forests?

Americans on an average have but a vague knowledge or idea how much attention is paid to forests, and how jealously the trees are watched or guarded in other civilized countries. The man wantonly destroying a tree belonging to the State Government, would, if guilt is proved, receive punishment, with hard labor, at least several years. Since 1871 the writer visited Europe three times, and knows of what he speaks where it concerns Germany, and, to a certain extent, France, where he saw the forest exhibitions during the Exposition in Paris. But it is Germany who pays the most attention to this science, and people are trained and study the science as a profession, so when appointed as officers for such positions as foresters, they must be fit for the position, as the Government would not appoint incompetents. It is really astonishing what forests there are met with in Germany, considering the smallness of the country (comparatively speaking) and the large population. Nearly all large cities in France, Germany or Austria, have some woods or alleys near the city to which the people flock evenings and Sundays (summer time) to find recreation. It seems almost a mania, to an American, to see the love the people entertain to eat under the foliage of trees in summer, or live outdoors; and this extends to France equally as well.

In Bavaria, say in Franconia, near Nuremberg, the villages have their own forests for their use, and a certain space is cut down every year, being allotted to the owners according to the number of acres of land the peasant or farmer owns. But before so many acres are cut down in other directions, that village, or several, must also plant again an equal number of acres. It is frequently the case that the villages become indebted, and have to sacifice their forests, and in such a case the Government is ready to purchase their lots.

By the way, what a blessing it would be for Sacramento just now to be able to dispose of a small forest, or large enough, to stop the mouths of our benevolent bondholders. The poor people are permitted to visit these forests and gather what dry wood can be found, but on no account can a live tree be sacrificed, or fires built in the middle of a forest, for such an attempt is met with heavy punishment, and would eventually be destructive to the forests if tolerated without inflicting penalty. The gross carelessness displayed by people in the United States where they camp in the woods, amounts to criminality.

No mention has been made yet of the direct effect it has upon the valley when the trees are totally sacrificed at the higher elevations. Not being a believer that trees grow in a short space of time to protect the snow from melting before its time, I cannot admit or believe but that which would be disastrous to the valleys, and that is, floods and drought periodically; but about this we ought to be sufficiently posted from the position we occupy in Sacramento.

An energetic beginning to curb the destruction of our forests is one of the demands of the time, and Democrats and Republicans ought to work in such a case for the general welfare, for it is not a political question, but one that concerns the general whole, but especially the coming generations.

The tree you plant is not intended for you alone, but its life is set agoing to benefit your children, grand children and their offsprings, for much of our work done in this world is after all only carried out to benefit (or injure in some cases) the coming generations. Very respectfully,

JOHN EITEL.

Sacramento, July 8, 1886.

THE CUSTER MASSACRE.

Chief Gaul's Story of the Desperate Struggle.

CUSTER BATTLEFIELD (Mon.), June 26th. The celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Custer massacre by a few of its survivors took place yesterday. The Sioux Chief Gaul went over the field and described the manner in which Custer's command was destroyed. Gaul is a fine-looking Indian, 46 years old, weighing over 200 pounds. He was reticent at first, but finally told his story with dignity and emotion. He said: "We saw the soldiers early in the morning crossing the divide. When Reno and Custer separated we watched them until they came down into the valley. The cry was raised that the white soldiers were coming, and orders were given for the village to move. Reno swept down so rapidly upon the upper end that the Indians were forced to fight. Sitting Bull and I were at the point where Reno attacked. Sitting Bull was the big medicine man. The women and children were hastily moved down the stream where the Cheyennes were encamped. The Sioux attacked Reno and the Cheyennes Custer, and then all became mixed up. The women and children caught horses for the bucks to mount, and the bucks mounted and charged back on Reno, checked him and drove him to the timber. The soldiers tied their horses to trees, came out and fought on foot. As soon as Reno was beaten and driven back across the river the whole force turned on Custer, and fought him until they destroyed him. Custer did not reach the river, but was met about half a mile up the ravine, now called Reno creek. They fought the soldiers and beat them back, step by step, until all were killed."

One of Reno's officers confirmed this, saying: "It was probably during the interval of quiet on Reno's part that the Indians massed on Custer and annihilated him." Gaul continued: "The Indians ran out of ammunition, and then used arrows. They fired from behind their horses. The soldiers got the shells stuck in the guns and had to throw them away. Then they fought with little guns [pistols]. The Indians were in couples behind and in front of Custer as he moved up the ridge, and were as many as the grass on the plains. First two companies [Keogh's and Calhounds] dismounted and fought on foot. They never broke, but retired, step by step, until forced back to the ridge, upon which all finally died. They were shot down in line where they stood. Keogh's company rallied, and were all killed in a bunch. [This statement seems borne out by facts, as thirty-eight bodies of Keogh's troopers were found piled in a heap.] The warriors directed a special fire against the troopers who held the horses, and as soon as a holder was killed, by waving blankets and great shouting the horses were stampeded, which made it impossible for the soldiers to escape. The soldiers fought desperately and hard, and never surrendered. They fought standing along the line on the right. As fast as the men fell the horses were herded and driven toward the squaws and old men, who gathered them up. When Reno attempted to find Custer by throwing out a skirmish line, Custer and all who were with him were dead. When the skirmishers reached a high point overlooking Custer's field the Indians were galloping around and over the wounded, dying and dead, popping bullets and arrows into them. When Reno made his attack at the upper end he killed my two squaws and three children, which made my heart bad. I then fought with hatchet [meaning multilated the soldiers]. The soldiers ran out of ammunition early in the day. Their supplies of cartridges were in the saddle-pockets of the stampeded horses. When their ammunition was gone the Indians killed the soldiers with hatchets. A lot of horses ran away and jumped into the river, but were caught by squaws. Only forty-three Indians were killed altogether, but a great many wounded ones came across the river and died in the bushes. We had Ogallalas, Minecon-jous, Brules, Tetons, Uncapapas, Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Gros Ventres. When the big dust came in the air down the river [meaning Terry and Gibbon] we struck our lodges and went up a creek toward the white mountains. The Big Horn ranges were covered with snow. We waited there four days, and then went over to the Wolf mountains." It has been popularly supposed that Custer entered the river, but such was not the case. No ceremonies or exercises were gone through with yesterday.

The Damage to Wheat.

When, a few days after the recent norther, we went out into the country and estimated the damage to the crops of Colusa county at $2,000,000, people opened their eyes, and said we were mistaken for once. It was hard to appreciate the damage of $2,000,000, but we now find that, as extravagant as that estimate appeared, we were much short of the mark. We would have had 11,000,000 bushels of wheat. Now 7,000,000 is a large estimate of what we will have to sell. Just think of the destruction of 4,000,000 bushels of wheat in a couple of days. The loss to the white wheat has averaged from 60 to 70 per cent., and to the club not less than an average of 15 per cent., and some say 20 per cent. From every one who was cutting before the wind we hear of a vast difference in grain cut before and after the wind. There are sacks to sell on all sides by people who had purchased too many. As a rule, men have never purchased enough sacks, but now every one who bought before the wind and some who bought after, but who did not appreciate the full extent of the damage, have sacks to sell. The damage was fully as great in Butte, Tehama, Yolo, part of Sutter and part of Solano. We think its influence must have extended further south, but people are lothe to admit of such serious damage. It must bring the price of bags down. It is a strong ring that has them, but not strong enough to hold them up in the face of such a shortage as the State will present. The estimates put out of crops have been rose-tinted in the interest of this same sack ring. Where thrashing is not pressing, it is just as well for parties who have not purchased sacks to put off thrashing for a time. Wheat is not apt to be lower in September than in July.—*Colusa Sun.*

Why was Goliath surprised when he was struck by the stone? Because such a thing had never entered his head before.

PLACER COUNTY.

A GLANCE AT ITS ATTRACTIVE FEATURES.

Something Demanding the Attention of Intending Settlers—The Foothill Region for Fruit.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: Having lived in this county nearly five years, and become somewhat conversant with its various features, I send you a brief article concerning it, which, it has occurred to me, ought to be of interest to those who have not had an opportunity to visit the foothills and the mountain slopes of this flourishing region.

Placer county is nearly a parallelogram, extending northwest and southeast about a hundred miles. It is bounded by the counties of Nevada, Sutter, Sacramento and El Dorado. The topographical features of this section of the State, are traversed by numerous ravines and diversified by undulating hills, presenting scenery rarely equalled. The chief industries are mining, granite quarrying and horticulture, which, within the last score of years, have been very extensively developed. Mining operations are not so flourishing as formerly.

Many years ago placer mining was the leading feature, especially in the vicinity of Newcastle, where the old-time mining camps of Ophir, and Gold Hill are located. And there are honest old miners who actually believe this the veritable "Ophir" from which King Solomon procured the gold for his Temple. It is really amusing to hear old settlers, who are yet indulging to considerable extent in placer mining operations, tell of the good times they once enjoyed.

Quartz mining is for the most part carried on in the lower section of the county, there being several mills between Penryn and Newcastle. The quartz mill which was recently erected in the vicinity of the latter village deserves mention. It was built at an expense of many thousand dollars by William Lawrence, and there are about twelve employes at work. It is reported that work in the Julian mine, about half a mile distant, will be resumed immediately.

Between the towns of Rocklin and Auburn, along the Central Pacific Railway, which runs in a northeasterly direction, the soil partakes to a more or less extent of granite formation, production of which is to be seen in the construction of colossal buildings in San Francisco. This region of country is apparently inexhaustible in its granite resources. There are three varieties of this stone in common use in California for building purposes; namely, the blue, the black and the white granite. The quality is so excellent that it is not surpassed by that of any other county or Territory west of the Rocky Mountains, and perhaps in the United States.

HORTICULTURAL INDUCEMENTS.

The horticultural wealth of the foothills forms a very important feature, being a matter of interesting discussion among tourists and travelers. The interval which has elapsed since the completion of the Central Pacific Railway through this part of the country has wrought very important changes in the various departments of horticulture, and to those who have lived here during that space of time it is quite astonishing to realize the magnitude of this prosperity. Although, great as the development hitherto brought about may seem, this industry is destined to become much greater, as it is in many respects in its infancy. No other part of California has offered greater inducements to actual settlers, and on investigation it will be found that many have been far-seeing enough to grasp the golden opportunities thus offered by the Government to secure cheap lands and permanent homes. Although the greater portion of the Government land has been taken, there remains a vast acreage of tillable railway land, susceptible of profitable cultivation, which may be obtained at various prices, according to quality of the soil and location. The railroad company has for many years disposed of these fertile lands at very low rates. The foothill section referred to occupies about one-third of the county. Judging from the rapidity with which these fruit farms have spread out over this part of the country within the last few years, it will not be very long before vast tracts will have been converted into beautiful homes and orchards.

SELECTION OF LANDS.

No definite information can be given regarding the prices of these lands, as it depends almost exclusively upon the quality of the soil and the location. Hence, the better way in determining the true value, comes only within the range of personal investigation. A piece of land in one locality may be purchased very cheaply, while, perhaps, a few miles distant another piece, containing an equal number of acres, may be obtained only at an exorbitant price. But notwithstanding the selections which have already been made, there remains within this county, thousands of acres of land unsurpassed for horticultural purposes, that may be obtained at very moderate prices. In some districts lands are rapidly advancing in price, owing chiefly to rapid increase of population and the adaptability of the soil to the cultivation of so varied a line of products. Any capital judiciously invested in lands becomes highly remunerative, although, of course, there may be rare exceptions. The reason that real estate speculations are steadily increasing is mainly attributable to the fact that prices are tending upward, differing from mining stocks and other risky enterprises that for twenty years have been so detrimental to the prosperity of this State. In rendering these statements it is not the object of the writer to indulge in what might be construed as an exaggeration, but simply to express candid views.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE ORANGE

Is carried on with success, and they grow luxuriantly, producing fruit of delicious flavor; and to those who have never seen such large oranges a description of them would seem almost fabulous. About Christmas, when this luscious fruit is matured, the golden yellow, blended with the dark green foliage of the orange trees, presents a sight beautiful beyond description. Grape culture is no less interesting to visitors who are not accustomed to see the vines as they grow here. The immense clusters, and their profusion, surprise those not accustomed to see this viticultural wealth.

HEALTH AND TEMPERATURE.

Placer county contains about 15,000 inhabitants, most of whom are representatives of American and English nationalities, and the flourishing population which constitutes a cosmopolitan character is being augmented by immigrants from various parts of the globe. Those who are inclined to industrious habits will do well here, as this region is yet but sparsely settled, considering the extent of its square miles. The climate is exceedingly salubrious, as shown by the appearance of the inhabitants. Another evidence of the fact is that ninety per cent. of the children reared within its limits are perfect types of health. During the summer months it is warm in the valleys, the thermometer at times ranging as high as 100° in the shade, and even higher. But notwithstanding this the nights are delightfully cool and pleasant, thus rendering sleep refreshing. For nearly two-thirds of the year the temperature is almost uniform, and very appropriately has the remark been applied that it is "identical with that of southern Italy." It is a fact worthy of mention, that during the time it is intensely cold in some parts of the continent in winter, out-of-door laborers find it here to their advantage to pursue their work in their shirt sleeves. During the summer season Auburn, Blue Canyon and Lake Tahoe are special resorts of hundreds of invalids, and it is gratifying that many individuals who were apparently in advanced stages of consumption have found relief. Being so conducive to health and comfort, and to all other requisites that are deemed indispensably necessary to render life enjoyable, they attract also the admiration of hosts of pleasure-seekers.

Auburn, the county seat of Placer county, and which, judging by the healthful appearance of its residents, might be termed the sanitarium of the Sacramento valley, is one of the oldest towns in the State. It is very beautifully situated at an altitude of 1,350 feet above sea level, with a population of 1,000, the town proper extending about a mile below the railroad station. The immediate vicinity is dotted with fine orchards and handsome villas, the sites of which only a few years ago were densely covered with brush and chaparral; and to persons who have inhabited this part of the country during that interval it seems almost impossible to realize the magnitude of the improvements made in so short a time. Auburn has a fine Court-house, a good County Hospital for those who are homeless, decrepit and aged, and many other costly buildings, including churches, schools, hotels, etc., of fine architectural appearance.

In traveling through this part of the country one cannot fail to observe the beautiful panorama of the Sacramento valley. In the distance the State Capitol looms up 350 feet, and can be seen very distinctly, and a general view of the valley is obtained.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

That Placer county is in the foremost rank for horticultural resources was demonstrated by the quality and the variety of its productions exhibited at the late Citrus Fair held in Sacramento. This is a prophecy and a fulfillment of the future of this county. Pears, oranges, plums, peaches, grapes, etc., are from year to year produced in great abundance. The product from the foothills, shipped in large quantities to Eastern markets, find ready sales at remunerative prices, and the demand is rapidly increasing.

Alfalfa is a paying product, as it grows luxuriantly and yields from three to six crops each year, but it requires irrigation.

The wine interest is another source of wealth, being extensively carried on in this county. The flavor of the wine made here compares favorably with that of any other part of California. DAVID GRIFFITH.

Penryn, Cal., July 5, 1886.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The highest end of government is the culture of men; and if men can be educated, the institutions will share their improvement, and the moral sentiment will write the law of the land.—*Am. Jour. of Education.*

Parents need to be again reminded that the best progress of their children is too often hindered by a mistaken leniency in allowing them to absent themselves from school for trivial reason.—*Supt. H. M. Harrington, Bridgeport, Conn.*

How can teachers who have no power to think train their pupils to think? How can teachers with small capacity for looking and seeing train their pupils to look and see? The best thing a teacher can do for his pupils is to train them to see. It has been said that Socrates taught nothing, yet his pupils learned everything. By skillful questioning he led them to look and see for themselves. He "sent new longings and new capacity for satisfying longings into his disciples."—*Ohio Ed. Monthly.*

Teaching in its proper sense is the process of arousing and directing the mental activities in such a way as will lead to the acquirement of knowledge and mental culture. That the perceptive faculties should be brought into prominent exercise may be regarded as the law of childhood and early youth. The natural order of acquiring knowledge in each stage of mental development is, to proceed from the known to the unknown, from the simple to the complex, from the whole to the relation of its parts. Comprehension naturally precedes expression, and must precede the power to use language intelligently. The efficiency with which knowledge can be made serviceable depends on the thoroughness of its acquisition, and the thoroughness with which it is acquired is measured by the accuracy and facility with which it can be reproduced or used. Frequent and continuous repetition in any direction leads to the formation of a habit in that direction.—*Supt. W. W. Waterman, Taunton, Mass.*

DEALERS who claim that their preparations are "as good as Hood's Sarsaparilla," by so doing admit that Hood's is the standard and possesses peculiar merit which they try in vain to reach.

FOR throat diseases and coughs, "Brown's Bronchial Troches," like all other really good things, are imitated, and purchasers should be careful to obtain the genuine article prepared by John I. Brown & Sons.

For all these Ills

Costiveness and Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Foul Breath, and Colics, Failure of Appetite, Constipation, Eruptions,

Clogged Liver, Billous Fevers, Deterioration of Kidneys, Enlargement of Liver, Indigestion, Dropsy, Jaundice, Piles, Rheumatism,

TAKE AYER'S PILLS

Dysentery, Anæmia, Nausea, Diarrhœa, Worms, Pimples, Sties, Boils, Inflammation of Bowels, Nervousness, Ennui, Insomnia,

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

AYER'S PILLS

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

W. H. BEATTY & S. C. DENSON,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW. Offices: Metropolitan Block, K street, between Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento. Entrance next door to Metropolitan Theater. je29-tf

J. N. YOUNG. C. H. DUNN.

YOUNG & DUNN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW Office, Southeast Corner of Fifth and J streets, Sacramento, Cal. je15-1m

A. L. HART,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. OFFICE, SOUTHwest corner of Fifth and J streets. Rooms 12, 13 and 14, Sutter Building. ap10-tf

CLINTON L. WHITE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOUTHWEST CORner Fifth and J streets, Rooms 10 and 11, Sutter Building, Sacramento, Cal. m8-tf

DENTISTRY.

W. WOOD,

DENTIST, QUINN'S BUILDING, northeast corner Fourth and J streets. Artificial Teeth inserted on all bases. Improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless extraction of teeth. je25-tf

H. H. PIERSON,

DENTIST, 415 J STREET, BEtween Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento. Artificial Teeth inserted on Gold, Vulcanite and all bases. Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas administered for painless extraction of teeth. je14-1m

I. G. SHAW,

(LATE OF LIGHT & SHAW), Dentist. Office and residence over Tuft's Drug store, corner Tenth and J streets. je13-1m*

F. F. TEBBETS,

DENTIST, 914 SIXTH STREET, between I and J, west side, opposite Congregational Church. m5-tf

EBNER BROS.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, 116 and 118 K st., bet. Front and Second, Sac'to. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED POMMERY AND GRENO CHAMPAGNE. m25-1plm

H. P. OSBORN'S

Wood and Coal Yard, No. 806 I street.

WELLINGTON, SEATTLE, SCOTCH, SPLINT and Ione Coals. Also, Coke, Pine and Oak Charcoal, Pitch Pine, and Pine Kindling; 4-foot Second-growth Oak and Stove Wood delivered promptly. TELEPHONE, No. 69. jy2-4ptf W. E. OSBORN, Proprietor

Crossman's Specific Mixture.

With this remedy persons can cure themselves without the least exposure, change of diet, or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the constitution. Ask your druggist for it. Price, $1 a bottle. n7-1yTuS

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Smith's Tonic Syrup.

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER AND AGUE,

Or CHILLS and FEVER,

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. Use no other.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,

The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 831 Main st., LOUISVILLE, Ky. my29-1yTuThS

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ESTATE OF FRANCIS DORRIS, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of FRANCIS DORRIS, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administratrix, at her residence, No. 1415 F street, Sacramento city, or at the office of John T. Carey, No. 628½ J street, in said city.

SARAH BULLARD,

Administratrix of the estate of Francis Dorris, deceased.

Dated at Sacramento this 2d day of July, 1886. jy3-4tS

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ESTATE OF BILLINGS M. RICHMOND, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, executor of the estate of BILLINGS M. RICHMOND, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary affidavits or vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, executor, at the office of Taylor & Holl, No. 630 J street, Sacramento city.

Dated June 18, 1886.

SAMUEL M. COPPIN, Executor.

TAYLOR & HOLL, Attorneys for Executor. je19-4tS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, ss. In the Superior Court in and for said county. The people of the State of California to MARY E. WALLACE, greeting: You are hereby notified that an action was commenced in the Superior Court of the county of Sacramento, State aforesaid, by filing a complaint in the Clerk's office of said Court, on the 4th day of JUNE, 1886, in which action JOSEPH M. WALLACE is plaintiff and you are defendant. That the general nature of the action, as appears from said complaint, is as follows: To obtain a decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, on the ground of willful desertion, all of which is more fully set forth in the complaint on file herein, reference to which is hereby made. And you are hereby directed to appear and answer said complaint within ten days from the service of this writ, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you in said county of Sacramento, and within thirty days, exclusive of the day of service, if served elsewhere. And you are further notified that unless you so appear and answer within the time above specified, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in the complaint on file herein.

In testimony whereof, I, Wm. B. Hamilton, Clerk of the Court aforesaid, do hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said Court, this 4th day of June, A. D. 1886.

[SEAL.] W. B. HAMILTON, Clerk.

By JOS. J. GUTH, Deputy Clerk.

I. S. BROWN, Attorney for Plaintiff. je5-9tS

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ESTATE OF JANE E. GANTT, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament and estate of JANE E. GANTT, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary affidavits or vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, at his residence at Grand Island, near Walnut Grove, Sacramento county.

A. T. J. REYNOLDS, Executor.

Dated June 11, 1886.

A. P. CATLIN, Attorney for Executor. je12-5tS

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Estate of ENOCH JACOBS, deceased.—Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Executrix and Executors of the estate of ENOCH JACOBS, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers and affidavits, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to said Executors, at the office of Taylor & Holl, No. 630 J street, Sacramento city.

ELIZABETH JACOBS,
W. S. JACOBS,
J. L. HUNTOON.

Dated June 5, 1886.

TAYLOR & HOLL, Atty's for Estate. je5-4wS

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT WE CONSTItute a copartnership doing business in Sacramento, California, under the firm name and style of E. LYON & CO. The full names of all the members of our firm are EDWARD LYON and RUFUS BURNHAM HARMON, and the place of residence of each is Sacramento, Cal.

Witness our hands this 14th day of June, 1886.

EDWARD LYON,
RUFUS BURNHAM HARMON.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Sacramento, } ss.

On this 18th day of June, in the year 1886, before me, Albert M. Johnson, a Notary Public in and for said county, personally appeared EDWARD LYON and RUFUS BURNHAM HARMON, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

Witness my hand and seal the day and year first in this certificate written.

[L. S.] ALBERT M. JOHNSON, Notary Public.

Indorsed: Filed June 18, 1886.

WM. B. HAMILTON, Clerk.

By JOS. J. GUTH, Deputy. je19 64S

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT WE, THE UNdersigned, constitute a copartnership doing business under the firm name and style of MAZZINI BROTHERS. That the principal place of business is Sacramento city, State of California. The character of business is merchandising as Grocers, and dealers in Fruit, Wines and Vegetables. That the full names of all the members of the firm are ADRIANO MAZZINI and SEVERINO MAZZINI, both residents of Sacramento city, State of California.

Witness our hands this 25th day of June, 1886.

ADRIANO MAZZINI,
SEVERINO MAZZINI.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Sacramento, } ss.

On this 25th day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, before me, Wm. B. Hamilton, County Clerk in and for the county of Sacramento, State of California, and ex officio Clerk of the Superior Court of said county (said Court being a Court of record having a seal), personally appeared ADRIANO MAZZINI and SEVERINO MAZZINI, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Superior Court aforesaid, the day and year first above written.

[SEAL] WM. B. HAMILTON,

County Clerk and ex officio Clerk of the Court aforesaid. je26-5tS

CIVIL, MECHANICAL AND MINING ENGINEERING, AT THE RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y. The oldest engineering school in America. Next term begins September 15th. The Register for 1886 contains a list of the graduates for the past 61 years, with their positions; also, course of study, requirements, expenses, etc. Candidates from a distance, or those living in distant States, by special examinations at their homes, or at such schools as they may be attending, may determine the question of admission without visiting Troy. For Register and full information, address DAVID M. GREENE, Director. je29-1mTuThS

M. CRONAN,

No. 230 K street, corner of Third.

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER in Wines, Liquors and Champagnes. Sole proprietor of the Sacramento Soda Works. jy5-4ptf

JAMES WOODBURN

(Successor to WOODBURN & BARNES),

No. 417 K street..........Sacramento

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

FINE WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS.

Having purchased the interest of my late partner, W. R. BARNES, will continue the business as heretofore, and hope to receive, as formerly, a liberal patronage. je11-4plm

THE WEEKLY UNION.

A Great Offer!

TWO SPLENDID PAPERS FOR THE PRICE OF ONE!

A GIFT TO SUBSCRIBERS

—OF THE—

"Weekly Union"

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.*

—THAT JOURNAL IS THE—

"Housekeeper!"

Published at Minneapolis, Minn., and now in its ninth volume. It is a monthly quarto of thirty-two pages, of ninety-six columns of valuable matter.

It is pre-eminently the best, completest, neatest and most trustworthy paper of the kind in the world.

IT IS

Invaluable to Every Housewife!

The Regular Subscription to the "WEEKLY UNION" is $2 a year.

The Regular Subscription to the "HOUSEKEEPER" is $1 a year.

Both Papers will be furnished to "WEEKLY UNION" Subscribers for $2 a year.

ADDRESS:

Sacramento Publishing Co., Sacramento,

And state if the "HOUSEKEEPER" is to be forwarded with the "UNION."

Terms: $2 per year, postage prepaid.

All Postmasters a

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

NICOLAUS GARDNER. MRS. F. C. KNAUER.

—THE—

OLD WILLIAM TELL HOUSE,

Corner Ninth and J sts., Sacramento.

GARDNER & KNAUER, Proprietors

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY RESPECTFULLY notified that the undersigned have taken charge of the above well-known Hotel. The house has been thoroughly renovated and remodeled. The rooms are elegantly furnished and well ventilated. The table will always contain the best the market affords, and the meals shall be prepared by excellent cooks. It shall be our aim to make this house a pleasant home for travelers as well as permanent boarders. We respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

The House will be open to the public on July 1st. NICOLAUS GARDNER. je18-1m MRS. F. C. KNAUER.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

SACRAMENTO,

CORNER SEVENTH AND K STREETS.

BLESSING & GUTHRIE, Proprietors.

Free Omnibus to and from the Cars. je13-tf

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,

Corner Seventh and K streets.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

Free 'Bus to and from the Cars.

ap6-tf W. O. BOWERS, Proprietor.

UNION HOTEL

(ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN),

SECOND STREET, BETWEEN J AND K

SACRAMENTO.

Centrally and desirably located for business men. Rooms, 50 cents and $1.

je1-tf WEST & TOWNSEND, Proprietors.

ST. GEORGE

Lodging-House,

H. B. NIELSEN, Proprietor.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS by the day, week or month, at the most reasonable rates. The entire house has been thoroughly renovated and furnished. my29-1m

PACIFIC HOTEL,

Corner K and Fifth Streets, Sacramento.

CENTRALLY LOCATED AND CONVENIENT to all places of amusement. The best family hotel in the city. The Table always supplied with the best the market affords. Street cars from the depot pass the door every five minutes. Meals, 25 cents. C. F. SINGLETON, Prop. m25-tf

ICE CREAM PARLORS.

I HAVE PURCHASED THE WELL-KNOWN Ice Cream Saloon and Fancy Bakery, 510 J street, Sacramento, of H. Fisher & Co., and all parties ordering Ice Cream or Cake will please send their orders to J. HAUB, Fisher's Restaurant. Orders for Wedding or Party Dinners, for city or country, promptly attended to. Send for Price List. Telephone No. 84. ap29-1m

WESTERN HOTEL,

NOS. 209 TO 219 K STREET,

THREE BLOCKS FROM RAILROAD DEPOT. Leading Business and Family Hotel of Sacramento, Cal. The most convenient to Post-office, Express and Land Offices, all Courts and Places of Amusement. Meals, 25 cents. First-class in all its appointments. Free coach to and from the Hotel. WM. LAND, Proprietor d29-tf

AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL,

SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. This Hotel is in the very center of the business portion of the city. The traveling public will find this to be the most comfortable and respectable Hotel in the city. Board and room, $1, $1 25 and $1 50 per day. Hot and Cold Baths Free. Free Coach to and from the Hotel. o12- CHAS. MONTGOMERY & BRO., Props.

ST. DAVID'S,

715 Howard St., near Third, San Francisco.

A FIRST-CLASS LODGING HOTEL, CONtaining 190 rooms; water and gas in each room; no better beds in the world; no guest allowed to use the linen once used by another; a large reading-room; hot and cold water baths free. Price of rooms: Per night, 50 and 75 cents per week, from $2 upwards. Open all night. F. HUGHES, Proprietor. At Market-street Ferry, take Omnibus line of street cars for Third and Howard. jy2-TuThStf

SUMMER RESORTS.

Allen Springs,

The Prettiest and Most Healthful of the Mountain Resorts in Lake County,

WITH A VARIETY OF MINERAL WATERS, ADAPTED TO DIFFERENT DISEASES,

IS NOW OPEN,

Under the management of

W. W. GREENE.

The well-known landlord of Lake and Colusa Post and Telegraph Office.

Go by Rail to Williams; thence Stage to Springs. jy7-1m

BLUE CANYON HOUSE,

Blue Canyon..............Placer County, Cal.

5,000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL, ON line of C. P. R. R., has been purchased by J. L. MAHAN and is now open to the seekers of health and pleasure. Climate, Water, Scenery and Fishing unsurpassed. Pleasant sunny Cottages. Livery connected with the house. J. L. MAHAN, Proprietor. MRS. I. B. LEACH, Hostess. jy5-1m

THE BORLAND HOTEL,

Auburn..............................Cal.

I DESIRE TO ANNOUNCE TO MY FRIENDS and the public generally, that the new addition to the hotel has been completed, which gives us 26 additional newly furnished rooms, or 70 in all, and this will enable me to accommodate many more guests, and obviates the necessity of placing them with outside parties, as I have had occasion to do frequently. The new addition is connected with the main building by a covered balcony, and the rooms are arranged in suites, are light and airy, with a splendid view from the balconies, which are so extensive as to afford ample promenading facilities. The hotel affairs are conducted with the view of making guests feel at home. The employes will be found obliging, and the table set with the latest delicacies and in an inviting manner. [je22-tf] W. A. FREEMAN, Proprietor.

GLENDALE HOTEL,

BLUE CANYON..................CALIFORNIA.

THE PLEASANTEST RESORT FOR INVAlids and Tourists in the Mountains. Warm Climate. Finest Water in the State. The Table is supplied with the best the market affords. Rooms large and airy. To reserve rooms address je8-2m MRS. S. A. PETERMAN, Blue Canyon.

NEW YORK STATE!

The "EVENING JOURNAL," printed at Albany, the capital of the State of New York, is the best advertising medium in the State, and the best daily newspaper. Its Weekly edition is the leading weekly in New York, and is sent for $1 a year to any part of the country, postage free. Every subscriber to the Weekly also receives *gratuitously* a copy of the last photograph taken of General Grant at Mt. McGregor. The SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL is sent for $2 a year, and with it is sent *free of charge* the Grant photo and a copy of the JOURNAL HANDBOOK OF USEFUL INFORMATION. Send for specimen copy.

W. J. ARKELL, President, Albany, N. Y.

PEERLESS.

Dr. H. J. Cooksley,

THE PEERLESS PHYSICIAN FOR DISEASES of the EYE AND CANCER.

Office, 928 O street, Sacramento, Cal. je15-1plm