DAILY RECORD-UNION

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

MONDAY.....AUGUST 16, 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.*

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Gladstone expects to return to power in six months.....A Franco-Russian alliance against Germany is talked of .....Thirty-six persons were killed by the colliery explosion at Leigh, England..... Resumption of rioting at Belfast.....Silver in London, 42½d; consols, 101⅞; 4s of 1907, 130⅝; 4½s, 113⅝.

EASTERN.—General Sedgwick has gone to Mexico to investigate the Cutting affair..... General Butler wants to be nominated for Governor of Massachusetts.....Steerage rates to Europe have been reduced to $12.... Two men are to go through the Niagara whirlpool in a beer hogshead.....The Prohibitionists will nominate a ticket in New York city.....Important land decision by the Interior Department.....Crop reports from the West are rather discouraging.....The Postmaster-General has issued a circular in relation to the special delivery system..... General Augur was shot and dangerously wounded by a colored ruffian.....Government bonds are quoted in New York at 126½ for 4s of 1907; 111½ for 4½s; 100¼ for 3s; sterling, $4 83; silver bars, 92.

PACIFIC COAST.—Hotel burned at Deadwood, Trinity county.....A young woman was found dead in her room at Centerville .....Hank Redfield committed suicide at Benson, A. T.....An Italian was crushed to death by freight cars at Martinez.....Herman Freers was convicted of murder in the first degree at Placerville.....The last rail of the Vancouver Island Railway was laid last Friday.....Heavy rains in Arizona .....Quartz mill burned at Secret Canyon, Nevada.....Mrs. Rosenbaum died suddenly at Pasadena.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CASE.

In this Cutting case the American reader of the news should make up his mind deliberately. As the facts were at first reported, American indignation was justified. Then, it was simply the case of an American arrested by Mexican authorities for an offense committed on American soil.

Under that statement Secretary Bayard acted—it is now seen hastily—in peremptorily demanding Cutting's release. But all questions have two sides. The Mexican story puts a different phase upon the matter. Cutting published a libel, being then on Mexican soil. He was, for this, brought to the bar of a Mexican Court. The law gives the power to the Mexican judiciary, where the crime is one recognized by both countries, to effect a reconciliation, as also in a large number of other cases. The Court brought the libeler and the libeled together, and the latter agreed to accept the retraction of the former, and it was given in writing.

Now, it is claimed, that under the Mexican code this only suspends penalty for the offense, and that, if the crime is repeated, the dismissal from custody under the reconciliation, falls to the ground. Cutting, being set free, returned to American soil, reprinted the libel, and, carrying the print back to Mexican territory and distributing it there, he was taken into custody and tried and punished for the original offense.

The Government of Mexico, like ours, is of three independent branches, checks upon each other. Secretary Bayard's demand, therefore, was upon the executive branch, that it should compel the judicial department to dismiss a prisoner whom the latter branch of Government holds it has full justification for detaining and punishing.

Let us put ourselves in like position. If our Courts held a prisoner for trial and maintained that he was legally incarcerated, though an alien, what would we say to a peremptory demand by a foreign power upon the State Department that it take the prisoner from the judicial power and turn him over to the foreign demand? How would our Courts respond to such a demand? Let us see in what light the Mexicans consider it. Here is *El Partido Liberal* asking:

> By what right may the Secretary of Relations intermeddle in a question that does not pertain to his office? How will he proceed to determine if Juan is innocent, or if Diego is guilty? In virtue of what despotic prerogative may he transform himself into a Supreme Judge a tribunal without appeal and open or close, at his caprice, the prison doors? This would be to invert entirely the administrative order and destroy the division of constitutional powers. The American people, whose institutions are so analogous to ours, comprehend perfectly this truth. By virtue of what faculty could we direct our Minister at Washington to demand the liberation of an accused Mexican held for trial by the judicial authority of the adjacent republic? Admitted such a practice, international relations would be impossible. For a foreigner in any land there would be neither laws nor legal penalties for any transgression. Crimes committed by aliens would have to be adjudicated, not by Courts of justice proceeding according to the laws of the land, but by Ministries of Relations converted into judicial dictatorships.

Under the assumption that Cutting is not held for an act committed on American ground, but for the original crime committed on the Mexican soil, and resurrected by circulating a printed libel in Mexico, the question is a very different one from that first stated to the public. And there is strength in the claim that the act of circulating the printed libel in Mexican territory was a criminal uttering of libel, and fell within Mexican jurisdiction; precisely as with us that a published libel is an offense wherever circulated. But we do not now understand Cutting to be held for that. It is claimed that that act was referred to at the trial only to establish Cutting's withdrawal from the document of conciliation, and the revival of the original offense.

There are plenty of people who would like to stir up the trouble and bring on a war with Mexico, since to a large class war is a great gain. But the mercenary reasons of a few must not be permitted to bring about a conflict of arms. Before we let indignation get the better of moderation let us be sure that we are right. The Government at Washington evidently distrusts the statement of the American Consul at Paso del Norte, and has suspended its peremptory order for Cutting's release, since the news is that a trusted agent, a lawyer of ability, has been sent to Mexico to investigate the case in all its phases and report the result. This certainly means the temporary abandonment of the original order.

The Mexican Minister at Washington has been instructed by his Government that it believes Cutting to be lawfully held, and that when the law and facts are clearly understood by the Government of the United States, the Mexican Government confidently expects the former to concur in this judgment. Unquestionably this is a provokingly sharp rebuke for our haste. But it is to be said that the statements made of the Cutting case by our representatives in Mexico have not presented both sides of the case, and that we have been justified in assuming Cutting to be unlawfully held, especially when it is considered how cordially the border Mexican hates the average American, and how ready he is to put indignity upon citizens of the United States. As the matter now stands public judgment must be suspended until the Government's extraordinary agent has examined into the case and reported his conclusions.

"LIGHT" GOLD COIN.

Under an old law, that for a long period has lain dormant, abraded gold coin is now being stamped "light" weight whenever the citizen has transactions that brings his gold to any of the Sub-Treasuries. The coin might readily enough pass for a long time in business, and buy its face value of goods, but the stamp of the Treasury, "light," reduces its purchasing capacity at once. The result is that every one looks sharply at all gold coin paid him, and refuses worn pieces. These are thus driven to the Treasury and Mint, but in the meantime some one loses the "worn off" value. This "some one" embraces all the people who handle coin. That it is an act of injustice most of us believe. Why is not a worn greenback stamped to indicate depreciation? If its identity can be established it is redeemed. It may be that the Administration is working a ruse to drive gold to a corner, but whatever the purpose, this stamping "light" is simply plucking from the pockets of the people an immense sum of money. What justification can the Government have for the act? It issues a coin representing a given value; the people use it as a medium for the exchange of products. By such use it wears to greater or less extent. Thereupon the Government steps in and declares that a portion of its value has departed, and it shall no more buy for its owner what it once would purchase, and the "last man" holding it must lose to the extent of the depreciation as tested by weight. The effect of the order is to depreciate every worn gold coin in whatever hands it is, because of the knowledge that when it reaches the Treasury it will be stamped "light."

Now, what may be said on the other side? All governments aim to keep their coin standards good. If they redeem worn coin with full-weight issue, they encourage the "sweater" and "clipper" of coin. More than that, they encourage bullion speculation in new coins—the buying of new coin for exportation, leaving the worn coin for home circulation. But if they put all users upon notice that abraded coin will not be fully redeemed, the occupation of those who file and rub and clip coins is gone. But our Government cannot afford to treat every "last holder" as a thief, and it therefore allows a half of one per cent. of natural wear and tear. Nevertheless it remains that the innocent must suffer, and the vast majority are innocent holders. We all remember what loss was occasioned when the Government "docked" worn silver coin. It stopped "filing," certainly, but it also taxed millions of people unjustly. So we see that it is a question with two sides. It is suggested that the Government should be the loser, and thus the loss will be evenly apportioned among all the people, and to the extent of the percentage named it does this. But still it remains that the "light" weight stamp is an unequal and a harsh tax, and that financial science, while protecting the integrity of the standard of coinage, must prove itself equal to the task of devising means to avoid the punishment of the innocent last holder, who, we have shown, is every man who receives coin for his products.

THE OREGON ROAD.

The San Francisco *Post*, in timely comments on the rapid progress being made in the building of the California and Oregon Railroad, says:

> When the road is finished, which will probably be next year, it will annex to the commercial empire of San Francisco nearly the whole of southern Oregon, and so will offset the loss inflicted by the opening of the Northern Pacific. The Portland papers see what is coming, and one of them calls loudly for the building of a wagon road across the Cascade mountains, because unless it is done the trade of southeastern Oregon will "drift to San Francisco." It will be the business of San Francisco merchants to see that the trade comes here whether the wagon road is built or not.

That is very true. But the expression of the *Post* contrasted with the dead silence of San Francisco, and the cold turn of her back upon the scheme two or three years ago, is very, very striking. Then the whole city tip-tilted its nose at the idea of it being at all dependent upon through land connection with Oregon. When asked to give aid to the saving of the land grant of the line, San Francisco coolly refused, and most of its press—not all—favored the crippling of the road. But a change came over the spirit of the dream of the metropolis. When a northern transcontinental line tapped its pocket it turned beseechingly to the railroad companies of California to save to it the trade of southern Oregon. It then dawned upon the comprehension of the great sponge that it could not absorb the world, and that the Oregon trade was declaring itself independent of it. Northern California and the Sacramento valley had, in the meantime, stood the friend of the road. The people of the interior realized the vast importance of having a great line of rail connecting the Columbia and the Gulf, and traversing the entire length of the State. They knew the almost insurmountable difficulties that had prevented the earlier extension of the road. They knew it was useless, business folly, indeed, to construct it until assurance of connection with the Oregon and California line could be made certain. When the time came that the extension could be properly entered upon, the people of the valley did all that in their power laid to aid it, and to secure to the road the grant of lands upon which it could base credit for the necessary capital to carry on the enterprise, one far more difficult than that which conquered the passes of the Sierras. All the while San Francisco refused her countenance to the work; and not until long after it was under way did her chief commercial body venture to feebly indorse it. Shortly after, the whole city was for the road. The pocket nerve of the metropolis had instructed its selfishness.

THE American Forestry Congress is about to assemble in Denver. It was a good idea to bring it that far west. It will be in a position to view a new field of forest destruction and plains destitute of timber, and all that to growing timber sections attaches. In Colorado there is a very quickened public spirit on the forestry question, and out of this came the invitation for the American Association to meet in Denver. The Colorado society is one of the most active of all the forestry associations, and from its labors and researches there are to be reasonably expected great good to result.

EVERY day adds to the great amount of evidence as to the curative powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is unequaled for general debility, and as a blood purifier, expelling every trace of scrofula or other impurity. Now is the time to take it. Sold by all druggists.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Hon. I. N. Hoag is making the city a visit.

Mrs. E. B. Crocker went to San Francisco yesterday.

Miss Eugenie Katzenstein is visiting friends in Reno.

W. R. Ormsby came up from San Francisco last evening.

Henry Treichler is here from Arizona, visiting his parents.

Captain Samuel Deal came up from the Bay yesterday noon.

Colonel Caleb Dorsey, of Stanislaus, was in town yesterday.

Wm. Ham. Hall, State Engineer, left for Kern county Saturday.

Colonel J. W. Guthrie got back from Santa Cruz on Saturday.

Miss Addie Sample has gone to the Bay to spend her vacation.

Miss Lena Davis is making a visit of a month with friends at San Jose.

D. H. Haskell came from Utah yesterday, returning to San Francisco.

C. S. Houghton and B. F. Smith returned yesterday from Soda Springs.

Irving P. Beal, a San Jose youth, is spending a few days with Mrs. R. W. Lewis.

Mrs. W. Hayford, of Colfax, returned home yesterday from a Sacramento visit.

L. L. Lewis and family and Preston N. Lykins left on Saturday for Monterey.

C. C. Bonte left on Saturday for Soda Springs, where Mrs. Bonte has been for some days.

Senator Stanford and party arrived from the East yesterday, on his way to San Francisco.

Mrs. Harry Stevenson and her daughter, Miss Lizzie, have gone to Los Angeles for a month's visit.

W. L. McEwen came up from San Francisco Saturday, to attend the funeral of the late T. G. Robinson.

Dr. J. R. Laine and wife returned last evening from a visit of two or three weeks to San Francisco and Oakland.

R. E. Hartley, Judge J. L. English, Mrs. W. W. Grissim and Mrs. George Gale went to Santa Cruz Saturday morning.

General J. F. Sheehan, of the San Francisco *Post*, came up last evening on business, and returns to the Bay this morning.

S. Carle and wife and accompanying ladies left yesterday for Yosemite, where Mr. Carle will remain about two weeks, and the others somewhat longer probably.

Mrs. M. F. Shepherd, of Bowensburg, Ill., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Mary E. Beach, and her brother, John Y. Davis, of Freeport. She expects to remain in California two or three months, during which time she will visit other relatives in Sacramento and Yolo counties. The meeting was a joyful and affecting one, as the sisters had not met for thirty years.

Hon. B. F. Whittemore, publisher at Boston, Mass., and family, guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hobby since Tuesday last, have left for Yosemite. They were pronounced in their praise of the hospitalities here received. They go home via Portland, Or., and will visit the Yellowstone Park. Mrs. Boswell, of Massachusetts, also accompanies Mr. Whittemore and family on their journey.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: John R. Winder, Jr., Salt Lake City; Wm. Buckhalter, Truckee; P. F. Randolph and wife, New York City; L. Euphrat, Mrs. Pulsi, T. F. Angerais, D. H. Baker and wife, George Lulcks, E. V. Cowell, Charles G. Brooks, C. B. McHenry, E. Wilson, R. Henagil, San Francisco; M. S. Lawenson, New York; J. I. McConnell, Woodland; Wm. Johnston and wife, Richland; Dr. N. Watts, Chico; G. H. Anderson, San Jose; J. W. Rosenberg, Roseville; A. M. Laurduer, San Francisco.

Arrivals at the Capital Hotel yesterday: M. S. Green, city; W. D. Howe, Ogden; W. E. Steadman, Daggett; J. M. Bower and wife, Butte, Mont.; Mrs. J. O'Neal, Deer Lodge, Mont.; John McCarty and wife, Latrobe; Caleb Dorsey, Stanislaus; Henry Netter, T. F. Judge, San Francisco; J. Brink, Gold Run; J. I. McConnell, Miss McConnell, Woodland; J. C. Franks, J. W. Smith, Robert Hector and wife, Donald Bruce, San Francisco; Fred. Edgecourt, Hill's Ferry; Martin McDermott, city; John Daggett, Black Bear; G. H. Colby, Dutch Flat.

California's Lake Como.

The brightest gems in the panorama of California's scenery are our mountain lakes, which in natural beauty, yet scarcely invaded by the embellishment of man, are not surpassed by those of any other section of the earth. First and foremost among them is Lake Tahoe, which is located on the boundary line between California and Nevada, about two-thirds being in Placer and El Dorado counties, the other portion in the State of Nevada. This charming body of water is at an altitude of 6,216 feet, and is twenty-five miles in length, and in some places from twelve to fourteen miles in width, with a depth of 1,700 feet, and is surrounded by mountains rising from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above its surface. The scenery on every hand is enchanting. The view from Tahoe City has no equal. On the right, at a distance of twelve or fifteen miles, are the Rubicon mountains, 9,280 feet above the level of the sea, Mt. Tallac, nine thousand seven hundred and fifteen feet; Mt. Ralton, nine thousand one hundred and forty feet, and Pyramid Peak ten thousand and fifty feet, and on the left Monument mountain, nearly as high; and the Sand mountains rising above the lake nearly two thousand and five hundred feet. Upon the Nevada shore is the Tahoe range, the highest object on the right being Job's peak, ten thousand and thirty-seven feet high. Upon the left is seen Genoa peak, nine thousand one hundred and thirty-five feet high. A correspondent, speaking of the sunsets at Tahoe, remarks that "no painter would ever dare to put upon canvas the varied colors of Tahoe's waters in a summer sunset. It would appear such an exaggeration that it would lose cast among those who demand that the artist's pencil shall be true to nature. None but those who have visited the scene could be persuaded of its reality."—*Truckee Republican.*

A LIVELY CAMP.—A flying trip to Deadwood on Saturday last gave us no opportunities to visit any of the mines and but little to learn what was being done, further than that all the mines were being worked with full force and paying well. Yet an hour or two at George Van Matre's, when the miners commenced to assemble, proved that the times were lively and money plenty. For its size—and it is by no means small—Deadwood is undoubtedly the best quartz mining camp on the coast. Since our last visit, about three months ago, a number of new buildings have been erected, and while they are scattered over considerable territory, they are a certain indication of prosperity. Now that a postoffice has been established, in charge of J. W. Malone, and a tri-weekly stage plies via Deadwood between French Gulch and Lewiston, that camp is indeed looking up in the world. It is to-day producing more wealth, and less fuss made about it, than any other mining camp any place. We might add that there are more good people there, but then it is an admitted fact that good people always congregate about good mines.—*Trinity Journal.*

A BLOW-SNAKE.—The Petaluma *Banner* says: F. M. McGrew, who lives in this township, killed a blow-snake fifteen inches in length. Upon cutting it open he found three full grown mice. It is said the larger blow-snakes are very destructive to rats and gophers, which they first crush by a twist of their bodies, and after sliming them over, swallow even the largest of them with ease. Blow snakes are not poisonous, and as they help destroy mice, rats, gophers and other farm pests, they should be protected when found. They sometimes grow to the length of three and half feet.

BEARS TROUBLING.—On Dry creek the bears are becoming so numerous and bold that they have taken to killing horses. Last week, on the place of Dave Williams, near the Philadelphia mine, a mare and a colt were attacked by a very large bear. The mother fought nobly for her offspring, and succeeded in saving it, but was herself killed. The colt, much frightened, ran to the house, and Mr. Williams, thinking all was not right, went out to investigate. A short distance from the house he found the mare dead and bruin sitting upon the body eagerly devouring it.—*Sonora Banner.*

DAMNUM ABSQUE INJURIA.—Last Monday, says the Shasta *Echo*, a charge of 800 boxes of powder, weighing eighteen tons, was set off by electricity at the railroad front, near Soda Springs. The blast, however, proved a failure, as a large quantity of the powder was burned up without accomplishing anything or doing any damage. There seemed to be something wrong in the arrangement for making the explosion, which should have been strong enough to almost make Mount Shasta rock.

CHINESE SLUICE ROBBER KILLED.—A week ago last Monday night two Chinamen were detected in the act of robbing the sluice at the Bald Mountain drift mine at Forest City. The watchman fired several shots at them and they ran away, apparently unhurt. This week the dead body of one of them was found in the brush about five hundred yards from the mine. The hands and feet had been eaten off by some animal.—*Nevada City Transcript.*

"How many hundreds of millions of dollars," asks Edward Gordon Clark, "now lie in the safety-vaults of the chief American cities, loafing at an interest of 2 to 4 per cent., because it is safer for money to loaf than to be out at work? Put an annual tax of 2 per cent. on these loafing hoards, and see how active they would become, in order to save themselves. They would rush out into the hands of enterprise and labor."

Nearly all the silver mills at Butte City, Montana, have shut down, owing to the shortage of milling salt. This in turn is due to the disagreements with the railroads about shipping rates.

A Notable Issue of a Paper.

The issue of the Sacramento RECORD-UNION, last Thursday morning, was in harmony with the spirit of bounteous liberality displayed by that city on the occasion of the visit of the Grand Army excursionists. It was a splendid special G. A. R. edition. There were sixteen pages, containing a great amount of interesting information, illustrated by numerous handsome cuts. The front page, on which was a picture of the State Capitol, was devoted to an account of the Grand Army reception on Wednesday. Other contents were: A complete account of the Crocker Art Gallery, information for strangers about Sacramento, two pages concerning the pleasure resorts of California, information to new-comers about California, articles on Yuba, Fresno, Placer and Nevada counties, miscellany, local and telegraphic news, a description of orange culture, an account of fruit shipping at Sacramento, and a history of Sutter's Fort. The issue reflects great credit on the management of the RECORD-UNION.—*S. F. Call.*

BIGGER FOR ITS SIZE.

Sacramento welcomed and entertained the Grand Army veterans in a most hospitable manner. The Capital City in many respects is a model city, of which other places may well take pattern. Industrially, intellectually, socially, and otherwise, it follows the sound counsel to "brace up and have some style about you." Sacramento is "a bigger place for its size" than San Francisco.—*Grass Valley Tidings.*

MOST COMPLETE.

The Grand Army edition of the Sacramento RECORD-UNION, issued this morning, is one of the most complete papers that has come to our notice with the advent of the G. A. R. It is a sixteen-page edition, prepared with California in view. It contains numerous cuts of California pleasure resorts, among which are Yosemite valley scenes and Del Monte; also cuts of the Capitol, Crocker Art Gallery, Marguerite Home, Gallatin residence, Agricultural Pavilion, Donner Lake, Tahoe and Santa Cruz, all of which are calculated to give visitors a good opinion of the country and its people. The resources of California are considered under what is called a "Glance at California." This G. A. R. edition is a credit to the enterprising people of Sacramento.—*Woodland Democrat.*

OF RARE MERIT.

The Sacramento RECORD-UNION issued a Grand Army edition on Thursday. The paper consisted of sixteen pages, was handsomely illustrated with California views, and contained descriptive articles of rare merit. It is a valuable contribution to the cause of immigration, and will help to swell the rising tide of prosperity in Central and Northern California.—*Grass Valley Tidings.*

"ALL GLORY TO SACRAMENTO."

We cannot close this brief sketch of "Sacramento Day" with the G. A. R., without complimenting the liberal and open-hearted people of the Capital City, for the grand and successful effort made. The arrangements were all complete, everything moved with the precision of clockwork, no accidents happened, and to-day the citizens are looking with satisfaction on the result. All glory to Sacramento!—*Chico Enterprise.*

WAS NEVER EQUALED ANYWHERE.

Sacramento not only outdid herself entertaining the Grand Army people on the 11th, but, according to the testimony of the visitors themselves, it outdid all other places in the State. The banquet at the Pavilion in the evening, at which about 2,000 people were royally regaled with the best of the land, was never equaled in this State or any other.—*Placer Herald.*

RAILROAD ITEMS.—It is announced that the terminus of the railroad will be moved up to Cedar Flat, about three miles below Uncle Dick's Soda Springs, on Tuesday next. This will shorten the staging to this place by about eleven and a half miles, and may make some change in time of arrivals. It is not known yet what change in stage time will be made, as the shortening up does not make sufficient gain to make any difference in trip to Portland, unless the Oregon road makes a change of time. The breakfast station may probably remain at Butteville, with earlier breakfast time, as it is rather too far to make Yreka the breakfast station on present railroad time of arrival from south. Cedar Flat will probably remain the permanent terminus for delivery of passengers, mails and freight, until the road is finished to Strawberry Valley, as there are no good places between these points for side tracks, depot and other buildings. Cedar Flat is a wide and beautiful flat for a terminus, much better than any point on the line north of Redding, as far as the road is built.—*Yreka Journal, August 14th.*

MINE OF HALF EAGLES.—While climbing one of the mountain trails near town recently, one of a party of three quartz prospectors darted suddenly from the trail and on a bare spot picked up a $5 gold piece that lay glittering in the sun. Mr. Jenkins had just arrived from Kansas the day before, and was struck with astonishment, and proposed to stake off the ground right away. He remarked that people East thought the California editors "blowed" a great deal too much, but they had not mentioned gold coin lying loose on the mountain sides.—*Mountain Messenger.*

* * * * Nervous debility, premature decline of power in either sex, speedily and permanently cured. Large book, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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.

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Manual of all Diseases, By F. HUMPHREYS, M. D. RICHLY BOUND IN CLOTH and GOLD Mailed Free.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICE.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.50
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.50
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10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.50
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.50
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.50
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.50
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15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.50
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton St. N.Y.

MEADOW LAKE BOOM.—We learn that matters at Meadow Lake are "booming." The company are building a fine road to Cisco, on the Central Pacific, which is said to be twelve miles from the mines. Lumber is going in from about Sierraville, town lots are staked off by a number of persons, and there are over two hundred tons of freight at Truckee for the camp. The new company show that they have the utmost confidence in their ability to work the ores. Several tons of the ore have recently been shipped to San Francisco for trial by still another new process. If they can only work the ore "there's millions in it."—*Sierra Tribune.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Called Meeting of Concord Lodge, No 117, F. and A. M., THIS (Monday) EVENING, August 16th, at 8 o'clock, for work. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of H. W. CARROLL, W. M. W. M. HEVEER, Secretary. au16 1t*

Germania Building and Loan Association.—The Monthly Instalments and Interest are due and payable TO-DAY (Monday), August 16th. The Secretary will be ready to receive the same at the office, No. 1011 Fourth street, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and in the evening from 7 to 8. A. HEILBRON, President. H. J. GOETHE, Secretary. au16-1t*

WANTED—A WOMAN OF SENSE, ENERGY and respectability for our business in her locality. Salary about $30 per month. Permanent position. References exchanged. E. J. JOHNSON, Manager, 16 Barclay street, N. Y. au16-4wM

TWO GOOD PLUMBERS WANTED.—APPLY to J. DONLEY, 1021 Tenth street. au16-1t*

$5 REWARD—LOST—FRIDAY, AUGUST 6TH, on the train from San Francisco via Stockton, a Memorandum Book (one of Dewey's Diaries for 1886), containing accounts and papers of no value to anyone but the owner. The above reward will be paid for its return to this office. au16 1w

J. N. YOUNG. C. H. DUNN.
YOUNG & DUNN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW. Office, Southeast Corner of Fifth and J streets, Sacramento, Cal. 1m

DR. GEORGE PYBURN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON (HOMEOPAthist). Office and residence, northeast corner of Eleventh and H streets. Hours: 9 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3, and 7 to 8 P. M. 1m

A CARD!

I AM NOT BLACKMAILING MARTIN EMERINE. I wish to prove that all the great wrong I have charged him with doing is true. Miss Dodge, O street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, saw him take hold of my child and take her to his room back of his shop. On another occasion, Mrs. Mathias, living next to Emerine's shop, saw Emerine and my daughter come out of the side door of the shop, and go into the street car. The girl admits that Emerine kept her away from her place two days and nights at one time. I have no other method of redress than to state the facts to the public. If I am blackmailing Emerine, he can arrest me and prove it. JAMES DOOLEY. au16-1t*

BUILDING AND LOAN STOCK.

NEW SERIES.

ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, the **Sacramento Building and Loan Association** will commence the issue of its Tenth Series of Stock. Shares can be secured now, and as the number is limited, those wishing it should apply early to the Secretary, at No. 1014 Fourth street.
PETER BOHL, President.
A. LEONARD, Secretary. [B. C.] au16-8tf

GENERAL NOTICES.

For several years I was troubled with Catarrh; have tried many remedies. Ely's Cream Balm has proved the article desired. I believe it is the only cure.—L. B. COBURN, Hardware Merchant, Towanda, Pa. See advertisement. d7-1yMWF

I had suffered from Catarrh for ten years; the pain would be so severe that I was obliged to send for a doctor. I had entirely lost sense of smell. Ely's Cream Balm has worked a miracle.—C. S. HALLEYS, Binghamton, N. Y. d7-1yMWF

Advice to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. mr15 1yMWS

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 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, 504 Washington street, San Francisco, P. O. Box 1,952, to whom all orders should be addressed. aps 6m

S. S. & E. L. Southworth, Dentists, Sac.

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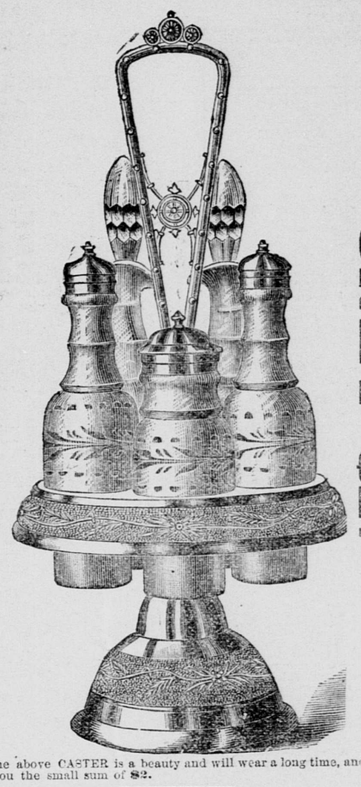

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OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION

Proclamation.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, July 31, 1886.

WHEREAS, THE LEGISLATURE OF THE State of California, at its Twenty-sixth Session, beginning on the fifth day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two Houses of said Legislature voting in favor thereof, proposed the following amendment of Sections One, Eight, Ten and Eleven of Article Thirteen, of the Constitution of the State of California:

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

SECTION 1. All property in the State, except railroads, not exempt under the laws of the United States, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be asc