DAILY RECORD-UNION

FRIDAY..... JANUARY 7, 1887

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. Chicago and St. Louis.

Langford Colony!

Langford Colony!

NOW READY FOR SETTLEMENT.

Surveys, Plans, Pamphlets having been completed, this valuable Land is now open to purchasers.

THE ATTENTION OF ANY ONE CONTEMPLATING the purchase of a home is particularly called to the property. A visit to this property will satisfy you that it is all that it has been represented to be.

Transportation and Markets.

Cheap and rapid transportation is of the utmost importance to those who are both producers and consumers. It cheapens all that he buys and enhances the price of all he produces. The "LANGFORD COLONY" is most advantageously situated in this respect. It is between two railroads that both connect with steamboats that run from the Sacramento and San Joaquin points to the Golden Gate. This gives the cheapest freight and passenger rates for the distance on this Coast. The markets for all kinds of products are good. The Canneries, Wineries and Fruit Dealers take all the Fruit raised, at highly remunerative prices. There is an unlimited demand for all the Wine, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Green, Dried and Canned Fruits that can be grown. Dairy Products, Fowls, Eggs and Vegetables find a ready sale. Every acre of this land when in bearing Fruit Trees or Vines will net $100 per acre. For further particulars apply to

CHAS. R. PARSONS,

SACRAMENTO, CAL. tf

INSURANCE NOTICE.

SACRAMENTO, DECEMBER 9, 1886. THIS certifies that I have resigned the agency of the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., and Messrs. SWEETSER, AMSDEN & CO. are appointed agents of said Company to succeed me, and I hereby recommend them to my former patrons and solicit for them a renewal of your Ætna policies as soon as they expire. The purchasers of the other portion of my Agency are in no way interfered in the business of the Ætna. Thanking you for past favors, I am yours respectfully,

CHARLES L. SMITH.

H. H. LINNELL,

Agricultural Implements

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Removed to Nos. 211, 213, 215 J street. 4p-tf

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. 60.

4ptf W. E. OSBORN, Proprietor.

M. CRONAN,

No. 2 K street, corner of Third.

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER in Wines, Liquors and Champagnes.

☞ Sole proprietor of the Sacramento Soda Works. ptf

BANKING HOUSES.

Sacramento Bank—Dividend Notice.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK this day declared a semi-annual dividend for the term ending December 31, 1886, at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum upon ordinary deposits, and 4 per cent. upon term deposits and paid-up capital stock, and payable on and after January 4, 1887.

ED. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

January 4, 1887. jan5-5t

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PEOPLE'S Savings Bank have declared a dividend on term deposits and Ordinary Deposits at rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on ordinary deposits at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable January 5, 1887.

jan4-1m W. F. HUNTOON, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO BANK,

THE OLDEST SAVINGS BANK IN THE CITY

Corner J and Fifth streets, Sacramento

GUARANTEED CAPITAL, $500,000.—PAID Up Capital, $200,000. Loans on Real Estate July 1, 1885, $2,014,818. Term and Ordinary Deposits, July 1, 1885, $1,995,562. Term and Ordinary Deposits received, and Dividends paid in January and July. Money Loaned upon Real Estate only. This Bank does exclusively a Savings Bank business. Information furnished on application to W. P. COLEMAN, President, Ed. R. HAMILTON, Cashier. tf

CALIFORNIA STATE BANK

Does a General Banking Business.

☞ Draws Exchange on all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICERS:

President.....N. D. RIDEOUT,
Vice-President.....FREDERICK COX,
Cashier.....A. ABBOTT

DIRECTORS:

C. W. CLARK, GEO. C. PERKINS,
JOSEPH STEFFENS, J. R. WATSON,
N. D. RIDEOUT, FREDERICK COX,
A. ABBOTT. tf

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

Office—No. 400 J street, Sacramento.

Capital Stock Paid Up.....$225,237 00

Term and ordinary deposits received.
Dividends Paid Semi-Annually.

☞ Money Loaned on Real Estate Only.

WM. BECKMAN, President.
WM. F. HUNTOON, Secretary. 6m

NATIONAL BANK

—OF—

D. O. Mills & Co.,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

EDGAR MILLS.....President
S. PRENTISS SMITH.....Vice-President
FRANK MILLER.....Cashier
CHAS. F. DILLMAN.....Assistant Cashier
D. O. MILLS, W. E. CHAMBERLAIN.
4ptf

THE CROCKER-WOOLWORTH

National Bank of San Francisco,

322 PINE STREET.

Paid-up Capital.....$1,000,000
(Successor to Crocker, Woolworth & Co.)

DIRECTORS:

CHAS. CROCKER, | R. H. MILLER, JR.,
R. C. WOOLWORTH.....President
W. F. BROWN.....Vice-President
WM. H. CROCKER.....[d6 4plm].....Cashier

Dividend Notice.

San Francisco Savings Union,

No. 532 California street, Corner Webb, San Francisco.

FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING WITH 31st December, 1886, a dividend has been declared at the rate of Four and One-half (4½) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and Three and Three-fourths (3¾) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after MONDAY, 34 January, 1887.

d25-2w LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

FINAL STATE PAPER BY THE RETIRING CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

Review of the Various Departments and Some of the Industries of the Commonwealth.

We present a full synopsis of Governor Stoneman's message, which is very long; all the more salient features we have preserved, and all the topics treated have reference in our synopsis.

The Governor says: Providence has been bountiful to the whole people, and it becomes their representatives to discharge their duties with zeal and fidelity as the most acceptable manifestation of gratitude.

In my last biennial report I drew attention to the favorable reports regarding the receipts and expenditures of the two fiscal years ending July 1, 1884, as contrasted with those ending July 1, 1882, showing a diminution of expenditures during the former two years of nearly a million and a quarter dollars, thus reducing the State taxes for 1884 to the unprecedentedly low rate of 45.2 cents on the hundred dollars. A similar favorable showing cannot, I regret to say, be made in a comparison between the receipts and expenditures of the last two fiscal years—the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh—with those of the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth: the expenditures during the two fiscal years ending July 1, 1885, exceeded the two preceding by $2,622,591 74, necessitating an increase of the State rate of taxation from 45.2 cents in 1884 to 56 cents in 1885. He claims however, that as due allowance must be made for extraordinary appropriations made by the last Legislature, for instance, for Asylums for Chronic Insane, $250,000; Adult Blind, $40,000 Feeble-minded Children, $45,000; Veterans' Home, $21,000, and for publication of school text-books by the State, $170,000, and sums for prison deficiencies, the excess of expenditures over the receipts during the last two fiscal years amounted to $374,125 37, and the system permitting it is condemned.

The bonded indebtedness of the State amounts to $2,698,000, and this should be paid or refunded.

The State Board of Examiners, desirous of increasing the interest-bearing funds of the common schools, have been very successful in purchasing county bonds for this purpose within the past two years, which now amount to $888,000.

Concerning the railroad taxes, he says the Controller's report gives a full statement of facts upon the much agitated question, with details concerning the course and consequences of measures taken to enforce their payment. It contains also exhaustive tables of the amounts assessed, received, and delinquent during the past six years. The Governor states that his efforts have been to bring the litigation to an end and conserve the rights of the state, and refers gracefully to the issue between himself and the Attorney-General as an obstacle, and hopes the new administration may have better success in the matter so affecting the revenue system.

He quotes these figures from the Controller's report: Amount of taxes due by the Central and Southern Pacific Railroads for 1880, 1881, and 1882, $1,029 675 57. Paid to Attorney-General Marshall, and by him to the State and County Treasurers, $470,475 08, besides other settlements, which added to this, leaves unpaid for these years the sum of $416,252 28, according to reports in the Controller's office. Total amount paid in by the Attorney-General, $768,657 61, from which deducting express charges, the net amount paid into the treasury was $768,273 25.

The Controller reports that for 1883 the amount delinquent upon the above system of roads is $222,251 33; for 1884, $323,852 49; for 1885, $720,703 31; for 1886, $661,559 18.

The Governor states the inability of the State Board of Equalization to secure proper reports from and obedience by County Assessors, and adds: "Unless Assessors are controlled by the State Board, the principle of equality will constantly be violated. It is true that each county elects an Assessor, but the State intrusts to that Assessor the duty of valuing property for State taxation, for which the state liberally compensates each county. Yet the State is almost powerless, except by general increase of value, to remedy any wrong, and entirely so to prevent an improper assessment, or to insist upon the assessment of any species or class of property. There should be no trifling or jugling with the law to suit the views of every Assessor or Supervisor. Let the theory of the subjection of revenue officials be crystallized into a distinct and positive provision of the Codes."

Concerning the irrigation question he reaffirms his former position taken in calling the extra session, and claims that the failure of that body was due to violation of their pledges by members.

He recapitulates the history of the State school text-books, pronounces the work done to be well done, warmly approves the work of the Board of Education, and points out the economic value of the new system to the people, and concludes with a recommend. The books in hand and finished consist of a Speller and First, Second and Third Readers, embracing 1,128 pages. The prices fixed for these by the State Board of Education, are as follows: Speller, 20 cents; First Reader, 15 cents; Second Reader, 30 cents; Third Reader, 40 cents. These figures will reduce the books to half price to children at less than one-half the previous cost."

"The bulk of this work has fallen, of course, on the three educational members of the Board. It was no portion of their official duties. It was not a work of mere routine outside such duties, and was placed on them by the people and the Legislature without their consent. They have done the work well, and should be properly compensated for it. It is fair to assume that such was the expectation when the people made a Commission of those gentlemen to undertake this work."

He commends the economy practiced in the office of the secretary of State, and calls attention to the reports of reduced appropriations made at the request of the Secretary, and to the amount returned back to the Treasury after paying all expenses of the office. He adds:

"It can be seen by his report, that in spite of the fact that the demands have been necessarily larger than ever before, the expenditures have been smaller than for any corresponding period since 1859, and an overplus of $5,806 69 is turned back into the State Treasury."

He says the report of the Surveyor-General indicates that his office has been more nearly self sustaining than during any past administration.

During the last six years the amounts collected and paid into the State Treasury respectively, as follows, giving biennial amount of collections: $9,296 30, $16,181, $20,266 25. The cost to the State of the Surveyor-General's office for the last two fiscal years was $22,524. "The Surveyor-General states that in some instances, to 50 per cent in fees, instituted because of the non-payment of the annual interest due on State lands, are extremely expensive legal proceedings; and long experience has demonstrated that such suits invariably result in less rather than benefit to the interest of the State. If the lands are of value the delinquent interest is always paid, even though it often amounts to as much as the principal. On the other hand, when the lands revert to the State they have little or no value whatever, and the State suffers the loss of the expense of the suit in foreclosure. During the last eighteen years the Registers have sent out the delinquent lists only seven times, though required to do so annually. He therefore concurs with the expressed opinion of his predecessor, that the law should be changed, so as not to require the issuance of delinquent lists oftener than once in four years, or else fix a limit to the cost of foreclosure so as not to absorb all the money received by the State. The law of 1863 fixed a limit to the amount payable in such suits; but the costs now demanded are generally much greater than the amount collected by the State."

The Governor advises that notarial terms be made four years instead of two.

"For the last two fiscal years there were expended, for the Orphan Asylums, $443,526 33; for aged persons in indigent circumstances, $125,145 56; for the Veterans' Home, $91,913 60, and for the Home for Feeble-minded Children, $37,139 44, making a total for charitable institutions of $824,724 93."

"The Legislature of 1885 levied only $15,000 for the support of aged persons in indigent circumstances. In consequence of a decision of the Supreme Court in their favor, county hospitals maintaining aged and indigent persons sent in their claims against the state for such maintenance, and hence the amount expended increased to the above proportions. County Hospitals are under the direct supervision of the Boards of Supervisors, and not under that of the State officials; and if the State is made liable for a portion of the expense of maintaining these institutions it would, in my judgment, be liable to abuse. Whilst county officials would be watchful when the interests of the taxpayers of their county are concerned, they would not likely be so much so where the whole State had to bear the burden."

The Home for Feeble-minded Children promises to fulfill all the expectations of its projectors. "The Board of Trustees should be empowered and authorized to adopt a system whereby the male and female inmates, who are capable and competent, can work on the farm and out work, needlework, etc., whereby they can be enabled, from the proceeds, to add to their support and maintenance whilst in the institution, and when in a condition to be discharged they can go forth in the world able and competent to take care of and support themselves."

Concerning the prisons, he says: "There was a deficiency in the appropriation for Folsom Prison for the last fiscal year, and the Directors were authorized by the Board of Examiners to borrow $12,000. A similar deficiency for the present fiscal year must be met by a special appropriation. Such financial shortages show the necessity of making appropriations for the entire expenses of the two prisons. As the amount of earnings on the part of prisoners is an uncertain quantity, they should be paid directly into the state Treasury. Proper business methods would suggest this course, besides being a better safeguard for the State in the receipts and disbursements of moneys through officials."

"Early in 1886, remonstrances reached me from labor organizations all over the State against the injurious effect of convict labor upon certain industries. As the spirit or intent of the Constitution is inimical to such competition between free and convict labor, I recommend to the Board of Prison Directors the discontinuance, as soon as practicable, of the class of prison labor to which these organizations objected. As the manufacture of jute does not clash with our labor interests, I strongly recommend to the Legislature to carry into effect the proposal of the Board to increase the capacity for the manufacture of this article. The present jute mill at San Quentin gives employment to 200 men, and the net profit from its work last year was $44,027 43. Another mill of equal capacity, the Directors say, would absorb the entire force not engaged in other work, and would of course double the net profits. The whole would cost about $150,000. If you should appropriate this amount, the question of how to employ convict labor at San Quentin would, in the opinion of the Board, be forever definitely settled."

"For the employment of the convicts at Folsom, the Board recommend that they be employed in cutting rough stone for the seawall in San Francisco, and for other rough works. The Warden recommends that the prisoners be employed in building a Reformatory for youthful offenders, to be located within the present prison grounds at Folsom. He also suggests that they be employed in building roads, and, now that land is cheap in the neighborhood, that an additional tract be purchased for farming purposes. The whole problem is a serious and pressing one, and deserves to be grappled with, from motives of economy as well as philanthropy."

Concerning the recommendation of the Penological Commission he says: "One of the most important of these is what is commonly called the 'parole system.' This system is now in operation in Ohio; and from all that can be learned it is productive of great benefit, both to the prisoner and to the general community. In a modified form it prevails in several institutions. The Penological Commission recommend the adoption of this system in this State, and in this recommendation I concur. I believe that it is the best system that can be devised for reforming the prisoner, and at the same time giving protection to the interests of society. It will not be questioned that a reform school for boys in this State is greatly needed. It is not in the interest of good government to lodge mere youths in a State Prison where their associations will tend to degrade rather than reform them."

"The Commission recommend that the State Board of Prison Directors have the power to appoint an agent for discharged convicts on the plan followed in Massachusetts. I am of opinion that this should be done, and if the experiment does not prove successful it may be abandoned."

He recites what action has been had in the matter of State claims against the Federal Government, and commends the State agent at Washington, Captain John Mullan.

Of the School for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, he says: "There is no class of children in the State who appeal more strongly to public sympathy than the deaf and the blind, and I have reason to believe, from personal inspection, that no school of this kind in the country is doing its beneficent work in a more satisfactory manner than the institution at Berkeley."

The institution for adult blind has not, so far, fulfilled the expectations of its projectors. Through want of harmony among the Directors, and other causes, the hope that it would be self-sustaining is likely to be far from being realized.

"The condition of the National Guard as to attendance, drill and discipline, is good; its personnel admirable. The major part of the small arms in the hands of the militia are old, much worn, and generally not in good condition. The patterns also are old, which is especially the case with the field pieces, which are entirely unsuited to the service. The War Department has urged upon Congress the necessity of the United States exchanging arms of the latest models for the old ones in the hands of the several States. Such exchanges it is hoped will be soon effected, and the confidence and efficiency of our citizen soldiery thereby greatly increased. The most urgent need of our National Guardsmen is to be newly uniformed, at the expense of the State. A large part of the uniforms now worn are old and threadbare, and were purchased by the wearers. The heavy expense attending such purchase has deterred many of our most desirable young men from joining the service. By the Legislature taking favorable action on the request to be submitted by the National Guard Officers' Association for an appropriation to relieve this pressing necessity, it would result in largely increasing the membership and general welfare of the militia. I renew my recommendation, made to the last Legislature, of making an appropriation additional to that 'for the payments of armory rents and proper incidental expenses of the National Guard,' to cover the expenses of encampments, reiterating my opinion as then expressed, as to the great importance of such for field instruction."

"The State pays annually for rent in San Francisco the large sum of $32,000, which is six per cent. on over $520,000. A large proportion of this amount is for rent of armories for the National Guard. It would be wise economy for the State to build two or three armories in that city, where the companies now scattered could be concentrated."

As to the insane asylums, he recites the statistics of the institutions and the need for further appropriations and more medical aid, and advises that it be given.

The asylum for the chronic insane, now in course of construction in Santa Clara county, is being pushed with commendable zeal and energy, and the people may look for the completion of the building by the 1st of July next.

"The Trustees in their report say that in the prosecution of the work necessary to meet the actual increase of the insane element of this State, it is earnestly recommended the necessity of an appropriation of five hundred and thirty-four thousand one hundred dollars, for the carrying out of the work as designated in the detailed statement of the report. The urgency of this appeal is rendered more emphatic by reason of the fact that the asylums at Napa and Stockton are enormously overcrowded, and that the simple reduction of those institutions to their normal accommodating capacity will fill all the buildings now being erected, as well as the additional ward buildings, as proposed. Hence to relax more extended provision for accommodation at Agnews, is to repeat the injustice and incur the dangers that beset overcrowding beyond sanitary limits in hospitals for the insane."

The Bank Commission is popular, and, he believes, broadly useful, and inspires confidence. He advises that the Commission's labors be lightened, and that a select Committee on Banks be set up in each House of the Legislature.

"The Fish Commissioners, in their report, say that it is a matter of serious regret that our choicest and most valued fish, the Quinnat salmon, is annually decreasing. Unless salmon that now home in our waters are protected and fostered as a nucleus for increase, our rivers will become barren of this valuable fish. They recommend that the close season for salmon should be enlarged. The season is now between the 30th of August and 1st of October. It should be from the 1st day of August until the 1st day of October. The Commissioners recommend that a law should be passed prohibiting the use of what is called the 'Chinese shrimp or bag net.' This net does more damage to the fish interest of the State than all other nets and traps combined. Also, that a law should be passed prohibiting the use of Chinese sturgeon lines at any time, and making the penalty severe for its violation."

The recommendations of the Insurance Commissioner are presented without approval or disapproval.

He recites the work done by the Harbor Commission: "The growing demands of an increasing foreign and domestic trade have necessitated very great additions to the wharf accommodations in the last three and a half years. Two sections of seawall have been built—No. 1, 1,000 feet long, and Section 6, 800 feet long—at a cost of $131,670. The total length of the seawall is 6,361 feet, and the average cost, per linear foot, is about $87 28. Total cost, $1,191,341 86. The Board estimates that there will be in the State Treasury, to the credit of the San Francisco harbor improvement fund, on the 1st of January, 1887, very nearly $100,000, and it is contemplated, very soon, to construct another section of the seawall, commencing at the southern end of Section 6, and extending southerly 800 or 1,000 feet. During the two fiscal years embraced in the report, the Board made a very marked reduction in the rates of dockage and tolls, amounting to about 20 per cint in dockage rates, in some instances, to 50 per cent in tolls, and entirely removed tolls on wheat and flour shipped from this port. It also reduced the dockage on river steamers, thereby placing them on as favorable a footing, in respect to dockage, as ocean steamers. Notwithstanding these reductions, which went into effect on July 1, 1885, there has been no substantial falling off in the revenue."

Referring to agriculture and horticulture, he says: "It is with a feeling of satisfaction that I refer to California's chief industry, as under this heading can legitimately come all productions of the land. The productive qualities of this great State are at this time commanding the attention of the world, not only in the yield of cereals, but in the cultivation of more varied products. The increased interest and successful results in the vine and fruit-growing districts have added greatly to the productive wealth of California. A State which shows production, annually, of from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels of wheat, 15,000,000 to 18,000,000 gallons of wine, thousands of tons of fruit, 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds of wool, 500,000 boxes of raisins, and whose citrus fruits are the admiration of all, must be prosperous. The demand for her productions will increase in a manifold degree.

"The United States is a country of immense area, with a population of 60,000,000 people, and rapidly increasing. California is but a small portion of these United States, but is the one that can produce the greatest variety of the prime articles of necessity and luxury. Not only must her hilly slopes and rich valleys vanish all the wine these people are to use, but also the raisins, figs, olives, etc. The unreliability of fruit-raising in many of our States, and the notoriety of its certainty in this State, brings forth her fruit (both deciduous and citrus), has demonstrated that California is the foremost fruit-producing State in the Union.

"To properly bring the attention of the consumer to our productions, both agricultural and horticultural, we must foster such industries. The various public institutions, for this purpose now aided by the State, I find to be managed in a manner that not only reflects credit upon the Board of Management, but benefits the people of the State. The most prominent institution among those referred to is the State Agricultural society, which has accomplished much towards increasing the resources of the State. The increased advantages now offered to exhibitors, the inauguration of a system of encouraging the varied productions of each county, the largely increased displays in the live-stock department, and the general interest manifested in the annual exhibition of this Society, are evidences that the management has been most complete. In the erection of the extensive exposition building in Sacramento, and remodeling the park grounds, obligations were incurred by the Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society, for which they have become personally responsible. This indebtedness was necessary to complete and successfully carry out the improvements commenced. Hence it was obligatory for the Directors to obtain funds, and to do so they individually signed notes to be met by a special appropriation. Such financial shortages show the necessity of making appropriations for the entire expenses of the two prisons. As the amount of earnings on the part of prisoners is an uncertain quantity, they should be paid directly into the state Treasury. Proper business methods would suggest this course, besides being a better safeguard for the State in the receipts and disbursements of moneys through officials."

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The silk culture industry is also commended by the Governor.

"The Mining Bureau was established under the Act approved April 16, 1880. It has, in spite of inadequate appropriations, made such a collection as redounds largely to the credit of the Mineralogists in charge, and has afforded an object-lesson of the highest value. Situated in San Francisco, and therefore easily accessible, it has been visited by thousands, and has been a means of disseminating information of the greatest utility to every county in the State."

He advises that the cabinet collection of minerals now in the charge of the State Librarian ought to be turned over to the State Mining Bureau.

"The law requires the Board of Examiners to meet on the first and third Mondays in each month. By reason of the great increase in the number of State institutions, and consequent increase in the number of claims, the board found it necessary to meet oftener than the law required." He advises that it be required to meet weekly.

In conclusion he says: "With this message closes my official term. During my administration it has been my aim to emulate the record for efficiency and integrity left by my highly esteemed predecessor, Governor George C. Perkins. It is a source of deep gratification to me that I have the honor and privilege to hand over the power committed to my trust by the people of the State to one who has so deservedly earned an enviable reputation for qualities of statesmanship—pure, wise and economic—and whose public life has ever been devoted to the best interests of the people. For the high honors conferred upon me by the citizens of the State, for their kind forbearance and generous manifestations of personal regard, I take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation and lasting gratitude."

SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY.

H. H. Pearson has decided not to contest the election for the Shrievalty.

Theophile Tromage, cabin cook of the United States steamer C. P. Patterson, was found dead at 1628 Stockton street on Wednesday morning.

J. M. Crowley has been appointed to the position of First Assistant General Freight Agent of the Southern Pacific Company, vacated by C. F. Smurr.

The remains of the late James Lick will to-day be removed to Mount Hamilton, where they will be placed in a niche in the Observatory designed for the purpose.

The house of Mrs. Charles Hallett, in Oakland, was robbed on Wednesday. Mrs. Hallett caught the burglar in the act and wrenched a watch from him, but he escaped with other booty.

Eliza E. Anthony has deemed it necessary to sue the Order of Chosen Friends to recover $3,000 on the death of Benjamin G. Barney, who died in 1884, and who, it is claimed, was in good standing.

William N. Burkhead, a well-known printer, died yesterday after a lingering illness. The deceased, during his residence on this coast of thirty-six years, has held positions on the leading papers of this State and Nevada.

An examination of the books and papers in the District Attorney's office shows that the outgoing officials left a terrible legacy of untried cases for the new officials to handle. The number of unfinished felony cases amounts to 173.

Henry J. Dixon, Captain of the scow Caroline Dixon, was found lying in an unconscious condition in the Railroad saloon at Long Bridge, Wednesday afternoon. He died soon afterward, and it has been ascertained that he had taken poison.

Investigation proves that the thousands of young trees planted in the various localities surrounding the city, on Arbor Day last, are thriving, and that those who have them in charge are highly gratified at the results of the first effort to recreate shade and ornamental foliage.

About 6 o'clock on Wednesday night a Sutter-street car was stoned near the ferries, and a man who was in the car was struck on the head. The person who threw the missile escaped in the crowd. The strikers continue to claim that they have not lost hope of having their demands granted, and the distribution of "boycott" circulars is continued.

Edward Healey, aged 60 years, was taken sick in a saloon at 624 Clay street, Wednesday night, and the proprietor of the place asked two men to take him to his lodgings in the Coso House. The men left Healey in a doorway next to the saloon and went to the central station to report his sickness. When they returned to Healey they were startled to find him dead.

Copy for Every Eastern Home.

The Citrus Fair edition of the SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION, containing twelve pages of interesting reading matter and numerous cuts of tropical fruits and plants raised in Central and Northern California, shows a vast amount of enterprise in its makeup. A copy should be sent to every Eastern home.—*Plumas National.*

The President of the New York State Senate.

For expediting legislative business, Edmund L. Pitts, the President of the New York State Senate, stands almost without a peer. Such a place as he holds is a most trying one and requires great powers of endurance. One of Mr. Pitts' ablest supporters will be seen in his letter given below:

STATE OF NEW YORK, SENATE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, March 11, 1886.

I have used Allcock's Porous Plasters in my family for the past five years, and can truthfully say they are a valuable remedy and effect great cures. I would not be without them. I have in several instances given some to friends suffering with weak and lame backs, and they have invariably afforded certain and speedy relief. They cannot be too highly recommended.

EDMUND L. PITTS.

A Cure for Pneumonia.

Mr. D. H. Barnaby, of Owego, N. Y., says that his daughter was taken with a violent cold which terminated with Pneumonia, and all the best physicians gave the case up and said she could live but a few hours at most. She was in this condition when a friend recommended Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and advised her to try it. She accepted it as a last resort, and was surprised to find that it produced a marked change for the better, and by persevering a permanent cure was effected.

Albert Hamilton, a young man of Stockton, has been arrested in Oregon for securing money orders or checks belonging to some other man in Stockton and getting them cashed. The amount was something like $400.

IN HUNDREDS of cases, Hood's Sarsaparilla, by purifying and enriching the blood, has proven a potent remedy for rheumatism. Hence, if you suffer the pains and aches of this disease, it is fair to assume that Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure you. Give it a trial.

Scovill's

SARSAPARILLA

OR BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP.

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

JOHN F. HENRY & CO., New York.

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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. 1m

RUPTURE.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS (LIVING ones). Come at once. Delays are dangerous. If you are not cured by my treatment it will cost you nothing. DR. CHAS. W. PORTERFIELD, 417½ K street, Sacramento, Cal. jan6-1m

FINE IMPORTED

HAVANA AND KEY WEST CIGARS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

THE ONLY DIRECT IMPORTER IN THE city. Also, a fine assortment of Meerschaum Pipes, Cigar Holders, etc.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE. ☜

R. H. PETTIT, 2½ K st., Sacramento. 4p-1m

COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, January 6th.

FRUIT—Lemons—Sicily, $5 50@6 Malaga, $4@5; Limes, $6 50@7 ₱ box; Apples, $1 25@1 50 ₱ box; Eastern Apples, $4 ₱ bbl.; Bananas, 13@4 ₱ bunch; Pineapples $@@7 ₱ dozen; Cocoanuts, $6 50@7; Tahiti Oranges, market bare; California Oranges, $2 25@2 50 ₱ box; Cranberries, $11@12 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 5@6½ ₱ ℔; do evaporated, 13@1½c; do quartered 2@3c; Pears, peeled, 6@7c; Plums, pitted, 9@10c; Peaches, 9@10c; do peeled, 15@16c; Prunes, German and French, 6@6½c; French Prunes, evaporated, 9@10c; Blackberries, 12½@13c; Figs, California, 4@5c.

TABLE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-℔ cans, ₱ doz, $2 10@2 15; Peaches, $2 35@2 50; Bartlett Pears, $2 20@2 25; Plums, $1 50@1 70; Blackberries, $2@2 10; Gooseberries, $2 25@2 50; Strawberries, $2 55@2 75; Apricots, $2 15@2 25; Muscat Grapes, $1 60@1 75; Red Currants, $2 35@2 40; Cherries, $2 25@2 75.

PIE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-℔ cans, ₱ doz, $1 25@1 35; assorted, gallon cans, $4; Peaches, 2-½℔ cans, $1 50; Portland Blueberries, 2-℔ cans, $2; Whortleberries, $1 75; Capital Asparagus, $1 75@2 ₱ dozen cans.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes—Early Rose, 90c; Nevada Snow Flake, $1 75; Nevada General Grant, $1 75; River Red, 90c@$1; Onions, 2c ₱ ℔; Cabbage, 75c@$1; Carrots, 50c; Turnips, 75c sack; bunch vegetables, 12½c ₱ doz; Parsnips, $1 25; Beets, $1; Horse Radish, 6@7c ₱ ℔; Garlic, 4@5c; Artichokes, 40c ₱ dozen; Okra, 5c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4 70 ₱ bbl; Oatmeal, $3 75 ₱ 100 lbs; Cornmeal, white and yellow, $1 85 ₱ 100 lbs; Cracked Wheat, $2 75; Hominy, $3 50 ₱ cwt.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, hens, 13½@14c; gobblers, 12½@13½c; Dressed, 15c; Live Geese, $1 50 ₱ dozen; young Roosters, $4 50 ₱ dozen; Broilers, $2 50@3 50 tame Ducks, $4@5 50; Pekin, $6 50; Teal, 75c; Quails, $1; Hare, $1 50; Mallards, $3; Widgeon, 60c; Sprig, $1 50; Canvasback, $3; Geese, $2@2 25 ₱ pair; Eggs, choice California, 22@23c; Eastern, 16@17c ₱ dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, fancy roll, 27½@30c ₱ ℔; ranch butter, 23@25c; pickled, 20@21c; packed in firkins, choice, 19@20c; common, 12@15c; Cheese, California, 13@15c; Western flats, 13@14c; Martin's Cream, 14c.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat hay, $8@9 ₱ ton; Alfalfa do, $8@10 ₱ ton; Bran, $16 ₱ ton; Middlings, $21 ₱ ton; Barley, whole, paying $1 12; rolled, $1 30; Wheat, paying $1 50 ₱ cwt; White Wild Oats, $1 75@1 85; Tame Oats, $1 65; Corn, paying $1 05 ₱ cwt.

MISCELLANEOUS—Seeds—Alfalfa, 9½@10c; timothy, Eastern, 6½@7c ₱ ℔; Corn, 3c; Hay—Wheat, $7@10; Wheat, $10@13 ₱ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at 35@50c ₱ bale.

HOPS—Market wholly inactive. Prices nominal at 18@22c ₱ ℔.

BRAN—Continues to find prompt sale. Quotable at $15 50@16 ₱ ton.

RYE—Buyers are scarce. From $1 32½ to $1 35 ₱ ctl is about the range for good to choice product.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $1 10@1 25 ₱ ctl, according to quality.

POTATOES—No disturbance in prices. Wharf rates are still firm. Burbanks, River Reds, 90@90c; Early Rose, 80c@$1; Peerless, $1@1 35; Tomales, $1 15@1 35; Petaluma, $1 15@$1 30; Sweet, $1 65@2; Burbank Seedlings, $1 15@1 50; Jersey Blues, $1 25@1 50; Oregon Garnet Chile, $1 25@1 35 ₱ ctl.

ONIONS—Firmly held. Quotable at $1 50 to $1 70 for good to choice, and $1 10@1 35 ₱ ctl for less desirable product.

BEANS—We quote: Bayos, $1 50@1 70; Butter, $1 30@1 40; Pinks, $1 30@1 50; Red, $1 30@1 45; Lima, $2@2 50; Pea, $1 10@1 70; Small White, $1 40@1 70 ₱ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Rhubarb made its appearance to-day for the first time this season, coming from San Lorenzo and selling at from 2½c ₱ ℔. Tomatoes, 75c@$1 ₱ box; Artichokes, 10@15c ₱ dozen; Carrots, 25@30c ₱ ctl; Turnips, 75c@$1 ₱ ctl; Beets, 75c@$1 ₱ sack; Parsnips, $1 50 ₱ ctl; Cauliflower, $1 ₱ dozen; Cabbage 40@60c ₱ ctl; Garlic, 5c ₱ ℔; Green Spring Peas—Live Hogs, on foot, 2½@3c; dressed, 4½@5c ₱ ℔.

PROVISIONS—We quote: Eastern Hams, 12½@13; for Four Ace, and Armour; 13@13½c for Allcutt Dupee, Lone Star and Whitaker; other brands, 11@12½c; California, 10@11c for salt; refrigerator-cured, 11@11½c; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 10@11c; California Bacon, 7@8c for heavy and medium, 9@9½c for light and 10@11c for extra light; Clear Sides, 6@8½c ₱ ℔; Pork, $8@9 ₱ bbl for extra prime, $10@11 for prime mess, $11@12 for mess, $13@14 for clear,