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CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

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.*

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TO-DAY'S LEADING NEWS TOPICS.

California apricots are in good supply in Chicago.

Miss Dolph, daughter of Oregon's Senator, was married in Washington last evening to Richard Knox, a New Orleans journalist.

The New York pool bill became a law at midnight last night without the Governor's signature.

Rev. Richard Newton died at Philadelphia yesterday.

A great fire was raging in Paris last night, and many lives had been lost.

French troops are said to be drilling at night in various parts of the country.

Judge S. M. Bliss, of Yuba, died yesterday.

Mrs. C. T. Mills has endowed the Mills College with an additional $50,000.

THE ATTEMPT TO CRUSH RURAL FAIRS.

The San Francisco *Post* says:

The SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION is distressed and indignant because the Mechanics' Institute is preparing to extend the scope of its exhibition this year.

The RECORD-UNION'S protest is not against any possibility of great achievement by the Mechanics' Institute Fair syndicate. (The Mechanics' Institute proper has nothing to do with it.) It does protest, however, against the unmanly action of that syndicate in covering the dates of District Fairs and the State Fair with the dates of the San Francisco concern. In doing so the San Francisco private corporation, with gross indifference to its obligations, violated an understanding arrived at a year ago jointly with the San Francisco Board of Trade, the Sacramento Board of Trade and the State Board of Agriculture, that after the exhibition of 1886 there should be no conflict of dates between the two fairs.

In the face of this agreement, the San Francisco syndicate has industriously placed its dates early and late, preventing the possibility of exhibitors attending with their exhibits at both places. To declare that this is fair, honest, decent, manly, not even our contemporary the *Post* can be brought to do. Its own sense of justice, and its concern for the best interests of the whole State, convince us that the wise policy is to conserve *both* fairs. It says:

It is wrong to make the date of the Mechanics' Fair conflict with that of the State Fair, and that fault should be remedied.

A journal that has such clear conception of the "wrong" done in fixing the San Francisco date, excites surprise by saying:

The RECORD-UNION looks upon the attempt of San Francisco to maintain a general exhibition of the products of the coast as a display of unpardonable selfishness and an effort to keep visitors away from the interior by producing the impression that the metropolis is the whole State. We assure our friends of the Capital that the people here have no such diabolical intentions.

If the motives of men are to be arrived at by judging their deeds, and accepting their declarations, then the action at San Francisco is an attempt to crush District Fairs and the State Fair. If it is "wrong" to cross dates, as the *Post* admits, then the motive that prompted such action is the result of "unpardonable selfishness," and certainly is the outcome of a deliberate scheme to keep visitors away from the rural fairs. We submit to the fair judgment of our ingenious contemporary, whose heart is right upon this question, that this is a perfectly justifiable and logical conclusion.

The *Post* further on says:

As a local exhibition, the Mechanics' Fair advertises only San Francisco; as a general one, it will advertise the whole State. It is for the very purpose of showing the passing stranger that we have a splendid empire outside of the city that the change is to be made. * * * Instead of boycotting San Francisco for thus supplementing the work of the State and local exhibitions, the agricultural districts could afford to pay it handsomely.

Our contemporary, though having read the RECORD-UNION'S protests, appears to have overlooked the distinct and unequivocal declarations which this journal made that "No one wishes the Mechanics' Institute Fair at San Francisco to fail. It ought to succeed to the full limit of its legitimate purpose. * * * * * * * There is room enough and time enough for both of these fairs. That a summer exposition in San Francisco should be held no one gainsays. That it will be productive of good results is not a question to be debated. But that it should trench upon the date of the State Society, or endeavor to strip from the latter any of its opportunities to maintain an exhibition creditable to the State and conducive to its developments is indefensible."

The *Post* disclaims, in behalf of the people of San Francisco, any intention on their part to injure the interior or cripple their expositions. The RECORD-UNION is inclined to concur. But it is marvelous that men assuming to represent the people of San Francisco so woefully betray their trusts. If the people of that city do not desire, and are not party to the scheme to run the private enterprise fair in opposition to the country fairs, will our esteemed contemporary explain how it is, that aside from its own admission of the wrong done in fixing the dates, and the expression of M. D. Boruck, no San Francisco intelligence has seen fit to condemn the outrage contemplated and thus far carried out by the Institute syndicate?

The action of the Institute Fair managers is, we repeat, the result of a deliberate and long premeditated scheme to crush out other fairs. The management knows that the State Agricultural Society's exposition must be a seasonable one, to accommodate farmer, vine-grower, orchardist and stock-raiser. It has been proved by experience that the fair must be held about the middle of September. Knowing these facts, the San Francisco managers have lapped their dates so far beyond, and so much in advance of the State Fair, as to render any change by it absolutely impossible. Bidding for horticultural and agricultural exhibitions by counties, they knew that they would thereby render it very questionable whether counties exhibiting in San Francisco could exhibit at the State Fair. The conclusion is irresistible, therefore, that the purpose is to do material injury to the District and State Fairs, in order that the gains of the individual managers of the San Francisco concern may be augmented, by absorbing so far as possible the exposition season.

Such action deserves, and will receive, the condemnation of the people of the interior, and we have faith in the prophecy that it will be manifest in a material manner that will be severely felt at the San Francisco exposition.

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.

The meeting of citizens last night was representative of all the better elements of the city. The sentiment was unanimous that the time had come for organization and activity in locally improving and in filling up our suburban country. There were expressions in variety as to needs, and quite as many means of responding to them suggested.

But the one thing essential to do in the outset was done, the appointment of a committee of twenty-six to formulate plans for organization, and also to examine and handle the important question of promoting the immediate interests of the city and suburbs. The committee should meet at once; hear all suggestions in detail that the people may desire to make; formulate its conclusions into plans, and then secure, create, command active effort to put them into operation. They must not go about begging and soliciting; let them resolve, with the determination of men, that the things needed shall be done—and they will be.

We believe the committee will act promptly, in this spirit, and with due deliberation. It has in its hands a great trust, and upon the discharge of it very much depends. It has the power to organize effort, to utilize the sentiment of the people in favor of spirit and "push" in settling our suburbs and of improvement within the city limits. It ought to be able to meet early and to take up its important work promptly.

The tide of prosperity is rising, and we must ride upon its topmost wave now or be left behind. All we need is energy, union of effort, ability to rise superior to trifles, and the desired ends can be accomplished.

There is no time to talk about impediments; to moan about debt and taxation. The way to get rid of the one and reduce the other is to do all that can be done to inject new blood into the community veins, and to utilize the public spirit now manifest for the advancement of the city.

Let the dead past bury its dead; it is the future that concerns us. That will be what we make it, and no community in all the State has more or better natural advantages or broader or better base for operation than that of Sacramento.

We must not labor and worry about causes of ill; what we want is results of good, and the way to the very best within the city is to fill up the region without the city.

Marry land and water; prepare the way for those who want to be small, independent land-owners; invite home-building by making it better and cheaper than renting, and we will bring the "boom" so suddenly and completely as to shake the dry bones in the valley of doubt and obstruction, and relegate silurians to their prehistoric age.

WHAT THE WATER ROUTES WANT.

When an agent of the steamer lines between New York and San Francisco appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission in April, protesting that the long and short haul clause should not be suspended for the Pacific roads, he put it upon the ground, not that the railroads were conveying goods at a high rate to the Pacific slope, not that they were exacting extortionate charges, but that they were carrying freights *too low*. He wanted a stop put to that. The granting of his request, therefore, would amount to just this, that consumers upon the Pacific coast would be compelled to pay more for the carriage of goods than under the reign of competition, that ocean lines might enjoy an exclusive privilege. That is to say, the railroads would be forced to put up rates, that the carriers by water might be assured the privilege of charging more than the railroads are permitted to ask. If there were no law upon the subject it is clear that competition would alone govern the freight tariff. It is, therefore, really opposed to the beneficent influence of competition that the interstate law was passed. It is a dangerous advance in paternalism, the erection of a tariff barrier at every State line, a means of taxing the consumers of the country for the benefit of trade centers and carriers, an agency for destroying the sentiment of unity between the people of the several States, and a powerful influence in promulgating the vicious doctrine of interstate protection. For all of which we have to thank a Democratic President, who, though a free trader, and professing friendship for the firmest possible union of the States, weakly approved the Act that brought these ills upon the country, and that has so rudely interrupted the currents of trade.

BUNCOMBE ECONOMY.

It is humiliating in the extreme to all Americans that, with money surplus stored in its vaults, the Government of the United States has been forced to appeal to the Associated Press to furnish it results of independent meterological observations in order that the Signal Service Bureau may be maintained. It is all due to the niggardliness of the Democratic House of Representatives, which refused to make appropriations sufficient to maintain the Signal Service arm of the Government at the standard point of efficiency. Accordingly, the Chief Signal officer has appealed to the newspapers to help the service out of its dilemma. For one reason we could hope that the press would decline, for it is desirable that the Democratic economic folly shall be laid bare before the people. But, on the other hand, the Signal Service is of such value to the whole country that it will be little less than calamitous if it should fail to advise the people, as in the past, of meterological phenomena and probabilities. On the whole, therefore, as the Superintendent of the Associated Press appeals to the agents and the press to render the assistance asked, from patriotic motives, we must hope that they will comply and save a stingy administration from the deserved consequences of its parsimony.

The schooner yacht Coronet, which beat the Dauntless in a race from New York to Cork, has returned.

CITIZENS' MEETING.

THE MOVEMENT TO ADVANCE CITY AND SUBURBAN INTERESTS.

A Committee of Twenty-five Appointed to Prepare Plans for City Improvement.

In accordance with the call published in the RECORD-UNION yesterday morning a meeting of citizens was held at the Courthouse last evening to consider the advisability of forming an organization for the promotion of local interests. The Courtroom was crowded, some 150 leading citizens being present.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors, Dr. F. F. Tebbets, who placed in nomination for Chairman of the meeting Eugene J. Gregory, who was unanimously elected.

Mayor Gregory, in assuming the duties of the chair, said:

Gentlemen: The object of this meeting is to consider the advisability of forming an organization for the promotion of city improvements and the advancement of local interests. In order to expedite matters, the first business, before entering into discussion of the merits of the various objects for which this meeting was called, will be the selection of a competent Committee of Arrangements, with power to act, that they may formulate such plans for successful progress as the occasion and the general situation may require.

I believe the time has come for the significance and weight of the word "boom" to be demonstrated. Judging from the pulse of every loyal citizen of the Capital City, such must be the case, and all that is now required is a concentration of effort, a combination of that push and energy, such as has heretofore characterized the average Sacramentan.

We have been shown in Los Angeles a lesson of energy and pluck that should be our pride to imitate, especially when we consider the comparison of resources between the northern and southern sections of the State, a comparison showing the advantages to be widely in our favor; yet, to our Los Angeles brethren we are in a great measure indebted for our share of the benefits attained by the increased tide of immigration to California in 1886 and 1887.

It is not the purpose of this meeting to discuss local issues at present, but, as before stated, to arrive at some definite plan of action whereby an organization may be effected for the permanent welfare of the city, with the hope and expectation that the proposed organization will consist only of men who will put their best energies forward in the march of improvement.

This is a matter of great importance to our city interests, as it bears directly upon every issue wherein the city is a factor, including the bonded indebtedness, improvement of streets and highways, trade expansion, stimulation of manufacturing and other enterprises, encouragement of every proposed method for advancing the general public interests—to virtually live and work in the future of Sacramento.

E. W. Maslin was elected Secretary.

Mayor Gregory called upon Dr. G. L. Simmons for a few remarks.

Dr. Simmons said he did not expect to be called upon at the beginning of the meeting, and he hardly knew its full object unless it was to advance the material interests of the city. He had long been a citizen of Sacramento and felt as much as any one the need of city improvements. We need to take steps to increase our population, do that which will bring us the wealth which has been going past our doors seeking homes and investments in the southern and less favored portion of our State. For the first time in the history of the United States, immigration is coming to California in palace-cars. They are people of wealth and culture, who are used to good society and pleasant surrroundings. To attract this class of immigrants we should use every effort to enhance the appearance of our city and make it as inviting as possible. They come in the winter season in order to escape the rigor of those months in New England. So far those people have invariably gone south, from the very fact that the name Northern California is suggestive of cold, snow and ice. What do they find in winter in this city? Take a ride through our streets in winter and see if you think their muddy condition off J and K is a credit to our people or inviting to a stranger. This can and should be remedied. M street, upon which the State Capitol fronts, should be graveled and improved, so that it could be traveled with ease and comfort in winter as well as summer. The visitor should not be compelled to view neglected gardens, walk over rickety sidewalks, nor pass through muddy streets. The low lots in the southern portion of the city, that look like malaria-breeding pools, should be filled up. It is painful to present those things to you, but it is only talking about those things and seeking to remedy these defects that will make our city the most beautiful and attractive in the State of California. It costs no more to lay artificial-stone walks or gravel the streets here than it does in Oakland or San Francisco.

The doctor recently returned from a tour of the southern portion of the State, and spoke of the improvements made at Pasadena and other new towns. The streets were laid out and macadamized, sidewalks laid even before buildings were erected, the people showing strangers that they themselves had faith in the future of their locality. A lack of apparent confidence in any community in the future of their section has a chilling effect upon those seeking investments. In his opinion, he said, what this city most needs and should have at least by next year, was an abundant supply of clear mountain water. Why has not this been done? I cannot answer; I have no means of knowing. The people are all in favor of it. As a matter of health and economy it should be promptly done. I am with you in every and any effort for the improvement of this city and its contributing suburbs.

Frank Miller indorsed the remarks of Dr. Simmons. There could be many improvements made in our streets and sidewalks. The appearance of the business streets could be very much improved by doing away with the old-fashioned awnings. One thing that has worked against the city was the fact that her citizens in years past had no faith in her future, and refused to buy up indebtedness when it could have been done for 35 cents on the dollar, and let it go into the hands of outsiders.

Col. Ed. R. Hamilton was called upon. He said he had presented his ideas of what was needed in the columns of the RECORD-UNION. This meeting should appoint to perfect an organization, and proceed to carry out its objects in a business-like manner.

Mayor Gregory said that under the Vrooman Act, street work could not be done where a majority of the property-owners protested. The Board of Trustees had proposed much needed work upon various streets, but the owners of property had refused to give their sanction, and the work could not be done.

Grove L. Johnson said that while he agreed with all that Dr. Simmons said, he hoped the reporters would not publish it. It was the rich men who should be stirred up, not the poor man. The men who own the property fronting upon the streets control all the improvements. Let us have a committee appointed composed of members who will see to it that the sidewalks and street improvements are made; moral suasion can do a great deal with those men. It will not only make sidewalks and graveled streets, but it will put down sewers. Let this committee raise a sum of money to advertise the city and assist in prosecuting those who disobey the city ordinances. Let them interview capitalists and secure foreign investments. I would suggest a committee of twenty-five members. Call it a General Improvement Committee, with power to call meetings, stir up the street sprinklers, and help to boom things along generally. You can't do anything without money, and it should be forthcoming. If this meeting is good for anything, if it means anything, let us have an organized committee. Without organization we can do nothing. Individual efforts will accomplish but little. The papers will help us; they are pushing ahead all they can, and with a unity of action I believe this movement will result in great good. The cement walks in southern cities, spoken of by Dr. Simmons, are laid down by men of wealth from the East. It is a speculation on their part, and they sell out to to the next man who comes along. We must interview this people and show them that theirs is a false economy; that in refusing to make these needed improvements they stand in their own light. I move that a committee of twenty-five be appointed, to be known as a general improvement committee. We have been asleep long enough in Sacramento. We seem to have suddenly woke up and let us keep awake. Like our local baseball club, they started in rather late, but are doing quite well. [Laughter.]

Mr. Johnson's motion was seconded, put and carried.

Judge J. W. Armstrong said Sacramento had in the past been injured by two causes, and both, when looked upon in the proper light, were malicious. One is that Sacramento is malarious and unhealthy. For some years he done business for a leading life insurance company in this State, and had occasion to compare the mortality lists of the important cities of the world. For health, according to population, Sacramento ranked the second city in the world. People who reside in this healthful city, who enjoy the salubrity of the finest climate in the world; who breathe the purest, most invigorating air on top of God's footstool, should know this fact, and knowing it, assert it, instead of forever talking about malaria and harping on China slough. He came here an invalid, one who had poor health all his life, and had become strong, robust and vigorous. He was attached to Sacramento, and expected to live and die here. Another idea very generally prevailed, that Sacramento was the hottest place in the State. This was owing to the fact that for about two weeks in September the weather is very warm in this valley, and just at that time our city is crowded with strangers in attendance on the State Fair. He was in favor of the committee of twenty-five as proposed by Mr. Johnson. Let this committee be subdivided in committees of five on streets, drives, sloughs, etc. We need improvements in streets and sidewalks, and then we have the most beautiful city on the coast, and whose climate is the most salubrious and genial, take it one day by another, throughout the entire year. He was in favor of concrete sidewalks, and he believed this committee could do much toward getting them put down throughout the city. When the stranger comes to our city and goes out on O street, from Fourteenth to Seventeenth, sees those fine concrete sidewalks, fringed with lawns of blue-grass, the elegant residences, the beautiful yards, he exclaims, "This is my idea of a paradise; here is where I should like to live." Let us make our entire city look beautiful, but for God's sake, and for the sake of Sacramento, let's hear no more about malaria. It is not here and never was here.

Dr. Ira Oatman concurred in the remarks of Judge Armstrong. He said that no malaria arose from China slough. The exhalations from that lake are as pure as the dews from heaven.

David Lubin, who has recently returned from a trip through the Eastern and Southern States, by making comparisons, showed the superiority of our soil and climate. In Virginia, Alabama, Ohio and Tennessee, the farmer had to earn his living on small holdings where the soil was only six inches in depth, while here we look with contempt upon soil which has a depth of less than three feet. We don't want the palace-car immigrant so much as we do the yeomanry, who will come among us to assimilate, carve out his home and fortune among us. The object of this meeting he did not understand was to compel men to make better sidewalks nor clean up their streets. If they were law-abiding and good citizens they would do that anyway. He regarded it as a shame to call a mass meeting for any such purposes. What we should do is, compel, if possible, these big land-owners to dispose of their lands at fair prices. We are making money for them to-night. These large land-owners should be treated as enemies until they are willing to dispose of their lands to actual settlers for a reasonable price. [Applause.] It is a shame that these men should be in our midst who keep from the public those large tracts, whose soil is the most fertile, in a climate the most glorious. All the advantages in this section should be pointed out to the immigrant, and he should be steered clear of the land-shark, who will treat him to a cigar and then swindle him out of all he has got. We should dive down deep in our pockets and raise $50,000 or $100,000 if necessary to carry out this movement. Mr. Lubin offered a resolution to the effect that the citizens guarantee to raise $25,000, provided the City Trustees would guarantee a like amount, which was carried.

Dr. Latham stated what had been done by the citizens of Oroville. They were imbued with the same spirit as those of the southern portion of the State. They had made improvements and spent thousands of dollars the very statement of which made the "silurians" in attendance at the meeting open their mouths in wonderment. A town of 1,000 inhabitants in the foothills of Butte county had expended more money in inducing immigration in the last two years than had the citizens of the Capital city in the past thirty years.

R. D. Stephens indorsed everything that had been said by everybody. He believed all were interested, and no matter how a person was pushing, if he only pushed ahead he was all right. He believed we could make those large tracts so valuable that the owners would have to sell them. This year Sacramento has a large crop, while in other sections, where lands rate twice as high, they have only a quarter of a crop. One field of 1,100 acres of barley in this county would this year yield eighty bushels to the acre, and the grain crop throughout this section was equally as good. This is a dry season—the driest in thirteen years, and still we are not affected by it. The trouble with Sacramento people is, they want to make money too fast. One man is afraid to improve his property for fear he will add six-bits to the valuation of that of his neighbors.

V. S. McClatchy spoke against the evil of large land holdings, and offered the following:

WHEREAS, The growth and progress of the city of Sacramento and its suburbs have been for years checked by the fact that in the immediate vicinity are large tracts of unimproved land, held by the owners for selfish and speculative purposes, and which they will neither properly improve themselves nor sell to actual settlers who would gladly do so; and whereas, the holding of such tracts in this manner is made possible by the failure of County Assessors and Boards of Equalization to perform their sworn duty and assess the land at its cash value under the Constitution, and at the same rate as are assessed the small holdings of the poor men adjoining; therefore

Resolved, That we solemnly protest, not only as a matter of justice, but also on the score of municipal and county policy, against this system of large unimproved land holdings which is fettering all progress, and we demand that the action of county officials which has made it possible shall cease.

Resolved, That we will individually and collectively use all endeavors to force the owners of such large tracts of lands to bear their just share of the expenses of county government, based upon the actual value of their land.

Resolved, That a committee of three responsible citizens, familiar with the value of lands in this county, be appointed to place a fair valuation on the Norris and San Juan Grants, and all similar pieces of land withheld from public settlement, and report the same to the General Improvement Committee.

Resolved, That the Improvement Committee of twenty-five appear before the Board of Supervisors, sitting as a Board of Equalization, and demand in the name of the taxpayers and in the interest of county progress, that the assessment on these large tracts be raised in accordance with the report of the Valuation Committee as indorsed by this body.

Resolved, That we will in future support no candidate for Assessor or Supervisor who does not by his action show himself thoroughly in accord with the spirit of these resolutions.

The resolutions were adopted, and subsequently the committee of twenty-five was instructed to appoint the special committee of three provided for in the above.

Dr. F. M. Shields was in favor of narrow cement walks in the suburbs instead of the wide, rotten, spongy mountain pine walks. He also thought the streets should be graveled in the center, not on the sides. This would lessen the expense and answer every purpose.

G. W. Hancock believed that irrigation was the key-note to this boom. It was the key-note to the boom at Los Angeles and Oroville. Cover Sacramento county with canals from the American river and the Blue lakes, and you will add $20,000,000 to the value of real estate in this county. Do that and the city will take care of itself. He did not take much stock in all this twaddle about better streets and better sidewalks. They all held up Los Angeles as a model, and Sacramento could discount her on either one, and as to soil and productions Los Angeles could not compare at all with Sacramento. We have the best sprinkled streets in the State. If the Norris grant is not taxed enough, why tax it more. If the nine square miles north of the American is not listed high enough, why assess it for as much as the nine square miles south of the river, which includes this city, and see if Haggin won't begin to want to sell. He was in favor of mountain water. He approved the running of the suburban trains. He believed it would be a good investment to buy up land along the Folsom road and sell it out to laborers in the shops in five and ten-acre tracts.

Add C. Hinkson said he had it from good authority that Haggin was willing to dispose of 1,000 acres of the grant at a reasonable figure.

The Chair appointed the General Improvement Committee as follows: Dr. G. L. Simmons, Albert Gallatin, Joseph Steffins, A. Abbott, S. E. Carrington, E. R. Hamilton, V. S. McClatchy, N. D. Rideout, Grove L. Johnson, W. A. Briggs, J. I. Felter, David Lubin, E. K. Alsip, A. C. Hinkson, James McGuire, J. O. Coleman, Dr. F. F. Tebbets, C. H. Cummings, P. H. Russell, P. E. Platt, A. Andrews, A. S. Hopkins, A. J. Gardner, L. L. Lewis, John McNeill.

On motion of E. W. Maslin, the Chairman was added to the committee.

At 10:30 o'clock the meeting adjourned.

For throat diseases and coughs, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," Price, 25 cents. Sold only in boxes.

QUEEN OF THE ISLANDS.

Paragraphs Apropos of the Visit of the Royal Sandwicher.

The traveler in the Hawaiian Isles, witnessing some court ceremonial at Honolulu, at which the King and his courtiers wear handsome American uniforms, resplendent with gold lace and Orders, while the Queen and her ladies appear in full court dress, with feathers and sweeping trains of the most correct Buckingham Palace cut (white satin embroidered in gold is in special use), finds it hard to realize that these, and the reverent worshipers in the Cathedral Church, are the same self-same race which received Captain Cook with such unsavory divine honors. Difficult, indeed, it is to believe that only so brief a time ago the dusky maidens of this people swam out to meet Cook's ships vailed only by their long tresses, having left on shore their scanty robes of bark cloth, a material only suitable for show and sunshine. But even till within the last three or four years you might have heard the strangest stories from the lips of some of the noble old "Fathers" (as the pioneer American missionaries are endearingly called) of their first arrival in the isles in 1820, before which time the Hawaiians were worshipers of all manner of hideous gods, to some of whom they offered human sacrifice. How startled were the ladies of the mission, fresh from New England, when the King, having previously signified his intention of showing them honor by dining on board their vessel, arrived in a narrow waist-fringe, a crown of scarlet feathers, a necklace of beads, and a green silk scarf thrown over the shoulders. But they were still further shocked when, as soon as they were established in a house on shore, they received repeated visits from the King and his five wives, all completely naked. After a while the American ladies mustered courage enough to drop a hint on the subject, whereupon the King, being exceedingly anxious to do the right thing, called next morning attired in a pair of silk stockings and a cocked hat.—*St. James Gazette.*

Maidens of Muscle.

To arms! Our young ladies have taken to fencing—that is, the young ladies who keep up with the foreign fashions, and know what the Queen of Naples and other dashing social guerrillas are doing. Women have so long been fenced in—we seek in vain another expression for their subjection—that we who favor both the development and the emancipation of woman hail with delight this martial movement. We hear as yet of no students' duels at Smith or Wellesley or Vassar, but they will be in order when these excellent colleges become universities and have club life and a resident population in the full swing of student independence. Fencing is a splendid exercise; it develops the chest, hardens the muscles, invigorates the back—and the back is said to be the one weak element in our otherwise perfect civilization—trains the eye and, by raising physical confidence, increases the moral courage. We have heard a great deal about armaments lately, and fortifications, and the necessity of coast defense. But here are our defenders, or the mothers of them, for when our women take the sword the next generation is certain to be a nation of soldiers.

Everybody knows by this time that the ballot is the one thing in life that makes us all happy, and that if every man, woman and child could vote—excluding untaxable idiot and Indians—misery and inequality would disappear from the world. Now, a woman, her tongue armed with Greek and her hand with the rapier—Minerva in the panoply of Mars, in short—will take what she wants, will she not? How will the slender-chested young shop-keepers and light fellows in lawn tennis suits stand against her? With a one, two, three and a lunge, she will simply take the ballot, and that will be the end of it.—*Charles Dudley Warner in Harper's Magazine.*

REMEDY FOR THE CODLIN MOTH.—A. P. Crane, one of the Horticultural Commission, takes exception to the remedy for the codlin moth proposed by the agricultural department of the University of Michigan. The proportion of Paris green or London purple recommended, he says, is entirely misleading, and would destroy the foltage and fruit, besides endangering the lives of consumers. Mr. Crane recommends a wash of one pound of Paris green to 150 or 200 gallons of water.—*S. F. Post.*

FITS!—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MALARIAL poisons contain the germs of dangerous diseases. If these poisons accumulate in the system, Typhoid, Bilious, Intermittent or Chill Fever is sure to follow. Ayer's Ague Cure is a warranted specific for malaria.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS are the best remedy for removing indigestion and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Summer Relief Corps, No. 11, will meet THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, May 26th, at 2:30 o'clock, in Grangers' Hall, corner Tenth and K streets. Every member requested to be present to arrange for Memorial Day Services.
LOUISE LINNELL, President.
MARY J. MAGILL, Secretary. my26-1t*

Regular meeting of Court Sacramento, No. 6,861, A. O. F., THIS EVENING. Business of importance to be transacted; also Entertainment. All Foresters cordially invited.
N. HARVIE, C. R.
JOHN MORRIS, R. S. my25-1t*

Y. M. I., No. 27.—Regular Meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Nomination for officers. Full attendance desired.
T. W. O'NEILL, President.
A. S. COHN, Secretary. my26-1t*

Special Meeting of Washington Lodge, No. 20, F. and A. M., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 26th, at 7:30. Work in the F. C. Degree. Brethren cordially invited.
W. E. GERBER, W. M.
my26-1t*

W. C. T. U.—Regular meeting To-day (Thursday), at 2 P. M., at Y. M. C. A. Rooms. A full attendance is requested. my26-1t*

LIBERAL RELIGIOUS LITERATURE. VIEWS, OPINIONS AND SENTIMENTS OF Eminent Writers on Religion and its Relation to Man and Society. Address MISS HARRIET KELSEY, Secretary Unitarian Church, San Francisco. Correspondence invited. my26-1f

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of Trustees of the city of Sacramento until MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

For constructing a sewer in Eleventh street, from the alley, between N and O, to R streets; N street, from Seventeenth to Twenty-second streets; R, from Seventeenth to Nineteenth streets; Nine ceuth, from R to P streets; P, from Nineteenth to Twentieth streets; and one-half block, more or less, on Twentieth street.

For grading lots 1 and 2, in the block between Q and R, Fifth and Sixth streets.

Each bid on sewers must be accompanied by a check or cash to the amount of one hundred dollars, and each bid on filing must be accompanied by a check or cash to the amount of fifty dollars, as a guarantee for the faithful performance of the bid.

Specifications for the work can be seen at the City Trustees' Office.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the Board of Trustees.
Sacramento, May 23, 18-7.
my26-1d JOHN RYAN, Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS

WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE BOARD OF Trustees of the city of Sacramento, until TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., for grading F street, from Twelfth to Eighteenth, according to specifications on file at the City Trustees' office. By order of the Board of Trustees.
Sacramento, May 23, 1887.
my26-1d JOHN RYAN, Street Commissioner.

IF YOU HAVE
MALARIA OR PILES,
SICK HEADACHE, DUMB AGUE, COSTIVE BOWELS, SOUR STOMACH and BELCHING; if your food does not assimilate and you have no appetite,
Tutt's Pills
Will cure these troubles. Try them; you have nothing to lose, but will gain a vigorous body. Price, 25 cents per box.
Sold Everywhere.
fel-isTuThs&w1y

CARPET CLEANING.

I HAVE THE ONLY ABSOLUTELY PERFECT Carpet Cleaning Machine in this State. It does better work than has ever been done before in this city or elsewhere. Leave orders at Locke & Lavenson's or Ben Cohen's. A large force of experienced carpet layers. No delay.
HARRY W. RIVETT,
Corner Twelfth and O, and 1308 O street.
Telephone 292. 1uThs2p

GENOVEVA

"GENOVEVA" is a real Mineral Water and while acting as a tonic and against bile, it is a pleasant drink."—*Kilburn Times.*

"GENOVEVA" the Advertisement says "makes a splendid table water." We can only say we know, and who has tried it, says it leaves little to be for another long 'un."—*London Judy.*

Genovevа

THE MOST PERFECT OF TABLE WATERS!

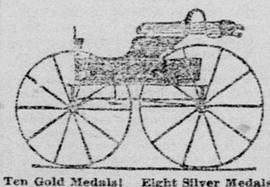
Its richness in NATURAL carbonic acid gas; its delicious, clean and pure qualities taste; its mellowness and its power to combine with milk, white and red wine, champagne, brandy, etc.
—DRINKERS IT—

For sale by the Trade and in Lots to Suit by
CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,
Sole Agents Pacific Coast,
No. 314 Sacramento st.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
my26-1plmTuThS

FOR BEAUTY!
The Illusion Face Powder is Unexcelled.
PERFECTLY HARMLESS, HIGHLY PERFUMED, and free from Mercury, Lead or Zinc. LADIES, on application, will receive a SAMPLE PACKAGE.
R. E. GOGINGS
904 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

DR. LEPPER'S
Mountain Tea!
—FOR—
KIDNEY & LIVER TROUBLES,
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Etc.,
—AND FOR—
Purifying the Blood!

Eureka Carriage Factory.
Great Reduction in Prices!



Ten Gold Medals! Eight Silver Medals!
From the Mechanics' Fair of San Francisco, and California and Nevada Fairs; also,
125 FIRST-CLASS PREMIUMS
FOR THE BEST WORK.
☞ One of my BUGGIES is worth Six Cheap Eastern Buggies.
HARRY BERNARD,
Manufacturer, corner Sixth and L streets,
SACRAMENTO.
I have for sale, at the lowest possible prices: Family Carriages; Open Buggies; Light Top Buggies; Heavy Top Buggies; Farmers' Carriages; Trotting Wagons and Sulkies. Carriage Painting and Trimming, at lowest prices. None but experienced workmen employed. Repairing neatly done. Call at the Factory. Work built to order at the lowest prices. Send your orders.
1s-tf

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.
MRS. K. B. HEYMAN, SOLE Agent, 620 I street, opposite court-house. Other Pianos at reduced prices. Pianos to let. Pianos sold in installments. 2plm

GENERAL NOTICES.

The Only Remedy.

Those who suffer from foul breath are open to the charge of carelessness. It is an offense that can be speedily abated, as a single bottle of the fragrant SOZODONT will unmistakably accomplish the work. It will preserve and keep the teeth white, and the breath pure and sweet.
jy1-1yTuThs

Catarrh.—For twenty years I was a sufferer from catarrh of the head and throat. By a few applications of Ely's Cream Balm I received decided benefit—was cured by one bottle.—Charlotte Parker, Waverly, N. Y. fe8-1y

I could scarcely speak; it was almost impossible to breathe through my nostrils. Using Ely's Cream Balm a short time the trouble entirely disappeared.—J. O. Tichenor, Shoe Merchant, Elizabeth, N. J. fe8-1y

The best place in California to have your printing done: A. J. Johnston & Co's, 410 J St., Sacramento, Cal.

Hamburger Wurst, Fresh Ranch Butter, Picnic Baskets, at F. BAUMEL'S, 7-3 J st. ap19

Carriage Painting by J. E. Parmeter, at 916 and 918 Eleventh street, between I and J. tf

If you want a Number One Carpet woven on short notice, send it to MARY S. COWGER, 822 M street. mr8-1m*

The Glory of Man Is His Strength, and for the many ailments arising from nervous prostration and physical weakness, such as loss of vital energy, nervous debility, seminal weakness, impotency and the various ills caused by Indiscretion, Excess and Abuse there is no more effectual remedy than Dr. LaMars' Seminal Pills. They build up the entire system, renew the wasted energies, giving strength, vigor and vitality to all the organs. The feeble and infirm find in them a veritable fountain of youth. Price, $2 50. Sent C. O. D., by express, or by mail, on receipt of price. Address all orders to A. McBOYLE & CO., Druggists, P. O. Box 1952, San Francisco. ja8-6m

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRIVATE PICNIC.

THERE WILL BE A PRIVATE PICNIC given by Sacramento Council, Order Chosen Friends, at Richmond Grove, on
FRIDAY, MAY 27th.
Visiting members and members of Sunset and Friendship Councils cordially invited. By order of
COMMITTEE.
HERMAN FISHER, Chairman. my26-2t*

GOOD NEWS TO THE PUBLIC.

I WILL PACK AND SHIP SQUARE Pianos for $2 50 and Uprights for $2, and will move all from one house to another for $2, where two men can do the work, and each extra man 50 cents. Leave orders at Hopkins & Bro.'s, or at Sacramento Flour Mills, Front street.
E. M. LEITCH.
N. B.—MR. DAWSON is not in my employ.
1m E. M. L.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY
Auction Sale
BELL & CO.,.....Auctioneers,
—WILL SELL—
FRIDAY.....MAY 27, 1887,
AT SALESROOM, No. 927 J STREET,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF STORE, NO. 724 J street, and removed to our Salesroom for convenience of sale, 4 wagon-loads of Baskets (assorted); 2 loads of Boys' Wagons; cases and broken cases Plug Tobacco; Cigars; Smoking Tobacco; Pipes, and a large assortment of Cutlery, etc. Goods now on exhibition. The attention of dealers in above goods is called. Please attend.