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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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☞ Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

TO-DAY'S LEADING NEWS TOPICS.

The survivors of the Philadelphia Brigade and Pickett's (Confederate) Corps met on the Gettysburg battle field yesterday to dedicate the soldiers' monument.

An escaped lunatic, named Krebs, is under arrest at Washington, for threatening to make a martyr of President Cleveland.

Cholera is said to have broken out in Rocella, in Italy.

The belief in Europe now is that the famous Egyptian convention offered by England will not be signed, and England never supposed it would be.

Charles Davis accidentally killed H. S. Roberts yesterday, while hunting, near Napa.

The latest news from the Comstock is to the effect that the rescuing party have as yet failed to strike the drift where the imprisoned miners are supposed to be.

LIBERALITY OF SACRAMENTO'S BUSINESS MEN.

Probably in no community in the State are business men so much called upon to aid good works as in Sacramento. Probably nowhere—when the capital invested and business done are taken into account—is there more of giving by business men than here. They are always to be found; they never escape committees and philanthropic, charity and business solicitors. There are some scores of people in the community who, not being in mercantile and similar business, and having no business headquarters, escape their full share of public-spirited work and giving, because they are not so easily found. The Sacramento business men with offices and commercial houses and counting-rooms, and those who are found daily upon the busy streets, have always been liberal "givers" to every scheme likely to foster the interests of Sacramento, and the people have reason to be proud of the fact.

Mainly these men have been the movers and supporters of all financial and public-spirited schemes for the place, from uniforming a Cadet Company to upholding an Immigration Association; from supporting a Board of Trade to the promotion of a floral festival; from building up and pushing forward Improvement Associations to endowing the State Agricultural Society; from advertising the resources of the section and the advantages of Central and Northern California to receiving visitors and hospitably entertaining them; from backing great receptions to the publishing and scattering abroad of the literature of the effort to people Northern and Central California; from promoting various local associations to engineering citrus fairs; from contributing to great numbers of charities and philanthropic schemes to the encouragement of every legitimate effort to better the condition of Sacramento, improve its trade-facilities, extend its commercial influence, maintain its prestige, exalt its reputation, and augment the sum of the happiness of its people.

When we pause to look back upon the discouragements and trials of the past fifteen or twenty years; when we consider the assaults and burdens, the contests and achievements, we can form no other judgment than this, that Sacramento's business men generally have been brave, strong, liberal and true to the city, even though at times divided in counsel.

Most effort in business has behind it the hope of advancing itself. It is a legitimately selfish motive neither to be concealed nor apologized for, but rather encouraged. But besides this, there is here commendable and philanthropic spirit of giving and working for the love of the effort and the good it does to the community. When we consider the enormous wealth of San Francisco, the vast number of her business men, the extent and magnitude of their trade, and compare the little they give and do for their own town, with what the few merchants, business men, manufacturers and others of the Capital City have done and do for their community, we are proud of Sacramento and her business men.

They are again, as they have done for some years, contributing to aid local fairs withing the trade area of the city, and that they are doing so gratifies every well-wisher of the city. The trade importance of Sacramento and its transportation relation to the interior of the State constitute its chief interests. This city is a city because of the surrounding country. It has its commercial importance because, by reason of its central location and its terminal railroad facilities, it is enabled to successfully compete for interior trade with the stronger and wealthier commercial seat at the Golden Gate. Sacramento's greatest interests lie in building up and developing the interior, and in promoting local industry and improvement.

It falls upon the resident population to lead in all things looking to the promotion of these interests—the absentee landlord only exceptionally aids, and for most part is an absolute hindrance to Sacramento—there being but a handful of exceptions. The business men, of all in the resident population, we repeat, are most called upon and most contribute to these ends, and they thereby conserve their own and those of the city. It is therefore in keeping with the very best interests of Sacramento city that our merchants should directly foster, encourage and stimulate interior agricultural and other productive expositions, and all worthy efforts to invite immigration to Central and Northern California.

Fill up these sections, gentlemen, and you will build Sacramento. Do not neglect local improvement, but above all continue to labor for the supremacy of the commerce of this city. Stand the foes of every assailant of Sacramento; resist every assault upon her permanency and every menace to her financial, property, business and social interests; prove the friend of the city by fostering every effort to build up the interior and to enlarge Sacramento's commerce and industrial importance.

The fact is recorded that our business men are liberally subscribing in aid of interior agricultural and industrial fairs. Let such good work be encouraged; it is one of the best and most direct of methods of defeating the cruelly, selfish schemes of the San Francisco syndicate that is doing its utmost to crush out the State Agricultural Society. Let Sacramento stand by the district fairs, and at the same time appeal to the people of the interior to stand true to the State Fair.

The San Francisco sponge is seeking to absorb all interior vitality. It spares no effort to impede the progress of Sacramento; it views with jealousy every effort made to advance this city; it throws every possible obstacle in the path of our commercial growth; it has petitioned and conspired to strip the city of its terminal facilities; it has sought the removal of State institutions located here; it has refused its countenance to whomsoever has had the courage to speak for Sacramento; it leaves no means unimproved to injure the reputation of the city and belittle it in public estimation; its latest bold effort is by a purposefully arranged opposition exhibition to withdraw from the great annual exposition held here, the support of the counties.

Let Sacramento, therefore, industriously do all that she may legitimately and honorably to link interior interests with hers. Let us diligently encourage the district and county fairs, let us promote interior development and immigration efforts; let us contribute to all proper schemes the interior adopts to help itself, and above all let us encourage the business men of Sacmento to continue the work in which they have so long been engaged—the cultivation of close trade relations with the entire region naturally contributing to the commerce of Sacramento and continued contributions to interior interests.

THE DAY.

There is little need for extended panageric upon "The Day We Celebrate." The loftiest tribute that can be paid to it is the beat of the national heart. The unanimity with which the American people observe the recurrence of the anniversary; the heartiness with which they enter upon all schemes adopted to honor the date; testifies to the sincerity with which they worship at the shine of free government. It is only Anarchists, soured Socialistic "reformers," and impracticable Communists, who see no beauty in the observance of the anniversary, no symmetry in the architecture of the edifice of the Republic, no liberty in the freedom from restrain upon conscience, speech and press the nation guarantees to its sons.

If the flag floats to-day the emblem of the loftiest ideal of human right under law, it is not because this anarchical foreign scum, poisoned with the virus of European intrigue, would have it so. But in the blaze of the century, fortunately, intelligence is too broad, knowledge too free, expression too little restrained for the insiduous teachings of the enemies of free government to make headway against the resistless tide of human rights and self-government.

Our forms may be susceptible to amendment that will assure the citizen of broader opportunities, higher privileges and greater protection; but when such are achieved, the race of men will have moved into so lofty a plane of excellence that we can contemplate it now, but in extravagant fancy, and conceive of it as belonging to an era when human passions shall be wholly purified, and human aims utterly unselfish. As the nation is to-day it is the advance guard of the grandest age of the world's history. There has been no better, none of greater achievement or nobler purpose.

The American principle, despite all venalty among men, all corruption and deceit, all prostitution of purpose before the nation's altars, underlies the best and safest and purest government on earth. The national countenance at times has been troubled; fear and suffering may have marked it; anxiety may have laid finger upon its brow, but the national heart has not faltered. Its pulsations have never lost the beat of its timing; its rythmic strokes have rung round the world to the peoples of earth "free Government is possible; it has been tried in the fire, and, like gold, come out refined." The storms of revolution and rebellion have beaten upon it, but the structure of its temple is the stronger for the test of its strength. Domestic foes masking as lovers of men, seek to undermine the pillars of the nation's support, but their puny efforts are in vain. Doubt and fear among our own have clouded some moments of national existence, but the vitality of the Republic is greater, its hopes brighter, its aims loftier and its heart stouter to-day than ever before. The faith of the American people in the American nation is unshaken, and will so continue as the Republic grows stronger and better, and rises above all doubts and fears to the realization of the loftiest desires of men.

Admitting that the State might turn out books quite as cheap as private firms, there is a large margin between fifteen cents, the publisher's price, and thirty-five, the retailer's price.—*S. F. Call.*

YES, a nice wide margin. But even suppose for a moment that the cost to the State were greater than to a private concern for issuing a given volume, but that the book was still sold to the parent at 50 per cent. less of cost to him than he had been accustomed to pay private book-makers, would not that difference in favor of the parent justify the State in maintaining its scheme?

"THE conviction steals over us," says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, "that the wheat deal was not well-handled." Oh yes, it was, for it fell upon and crushed the men who set it up to fall upon others. It couldn't have been better handled in that respect.

MRS. CLEVELAND is, consciously or unconsciously, one of the most adroit politicians in this country, and one of the most charming.—*Boston Globe.*

Hello! Is a President's wife to be introduced into the political circus ring to bolster a failing show?

"IT IS A FACT," that Hood's Sarsaparilla does cures scrofula, salt rheum, and other diseases or affections arising from impure state or low condition of the blood, overcomes that tired feeling, creates a good appetite, and gives strength to every part of the system. Try it.

Action may not always bring happiness, but there is no happiness without action.

BASEBALL

THE OPENING OF SNOWFLAKE PARK A GRAND SUCCESS.

The Altas Lose the Game With the Pioneers After Having It Well in Hand—Games Elsewhere.

From 12 M. until 2 P. M. yesterday there was an almost constant procession of people to the depot to take the trains for Snowflake Park, Twenty-eighth and R streets, to witness the game of baseball between the Altas and Pioneers, with which the Park was to be opened. One train left at 12:30, another at 1:30, and a third at 2 P. M., and all were filled with men, women and children. So great a rush had not been expected, and on the arrival of the trains at the Park there was such an effort to get tickets and gain admittance that the facilities for disposing of tickets and admitting the crowd were lamentably insufficient. However, the people as a general thing took the terrible squeezing in good part, realizing that in the hurry of getting the grounds ready there was sure to be something that would need remedying, but which it would require an opening day's experience to show. Before the next game more gates will be made, and tickets will be sold at the depot and on the trains, so that if those attending do not all try to enter at once there will be no trouble.

Among yesterday's patrons were hundreds of excursionists from abroad, and the assemblage aggregated such a number that both stands were filled to overflowing, the space between the stands and the fence was crowded, the fence was occupied for every foot of its length, a great many sat on the ground inside of the fence, and the paddock was full of vehicles of all descriptions. The Directors of the Park Association and the baseball organizations were naturally delighted with the warm recognition accorded by the public, and the spectators were greatly pleased with buildings and grounds.

Considering the freshness of the work upon it, the diamond was in fine shape, and the field was also good. After a little more use, there will be nothing that the most captious ball-player can find fault with about it. During the preliminary practice the Hussar Band rendered some excellent music, and it and the practice made the time pass very pleasantly. The seats were found to be comfortable, and the special stand was voted a grand success. During the game the scores of the game between the Haverlys and Greenhood & Morans at San Francisco were received by a Postal Telegraph operator located in the scorer's stand, and shown upon the large dials on the blackboard simultaneously with those of the game in progress here, thus giving those present two games at the same time.

When the Pioneers came on the ground they were given a cordial reception, "McGinty" Carroll especially. In the toss the Altas won, and sent their opponents to the bat. Moore hit the second ball pitched for a base, and eventually made a run. Caveny, the Altas' first man, also hit the second ball pitched, and reached third base, but could not get home. During the game the Pioneers conducted an exceedingly noisy system of "coaching," in which their men on the bench frequently joined, and which the spectators found very senseless and disagreeable, as it did little toward "rattling" their opponents and only created confusion. The players on that side also did a great deal of kicking, and the effervescent Gagus toward the close of the game was fined $5 by the umpire, who immediately afterwards added $2 50 more, because of additional uncalled-for remarks by him. A few more fines and a strong determination on the part of the umpire to have his authority respected cannot fail to have a good effect.

The game was hotly contested, but should have been won by the Altas, who were a run ahead at the close of the seventh inning, but errors of Lovett and Flint in the eighth inning and the success of the Pioneers in "finding" Mullee, gave the visiting nine a lead which they maintained to the end. Lovett is not a success in left field, though a hard-working, honest player. He did much better in right. Flint was not "at himself" yesterday either. Mullee was wild, giving five bases on balls, and having four wild pitches. He sent the balls in with terrific speed, however, and only ten hits were secured by the opposing batters, while the Altas made fourteen off of Gagus. The most noticeable feature of the game, and one to which, after all, the Altas may well attribute much of their lack of success, was Moore's wonderful fielding and throwing. He made running catches of four very difficult flies, which would have escaped almost any one else, and after catching one of them made a long throw to home, shutting off a runner in fine style. And yet, during the first part of the game, he was noisy, and seemed to be "half-full," as usually he is very quiet.

In the first inning Moore hit to right field, but Caveny prevented his making more than one base. He worked around, however, and tallied on a wild pitch. The Altas did not score.

In the second inning Hayes, of the Pioneers, hit to pitcher safely, and after being advanced by Sheridan, was brought home by Moore. Mullee, for the Altas, got a base on balls, and stole second. McLaughlin sent his safely to center. Newbert drove the ball so far into left field that Taylor could not find it in time to prevent a home run being made, and tallies scored by Mullee and McLaughlin. Flint drove one equally good into center field and made three bases. He would have also made a home run but for his falling while speeding around. Robertson went out on a foul to third. Lovett, after being hit on the head and again on the hand, stood up to his work pluckily, and brought in Flint by a three-bagger. Caveny "fanned." Powers and Anderson found the ball nicely, but Mullee went out on a foul to Carroll.

Neither side scored in the third and fourth innings. In the fifth, Buckley hit to left field, who muffed it. Carroll fanned. Moore hit to Newbert, who assisted Buckley out at the plate. Smith took a base on balls. Gagus, finding left field a safe place, fired one there, Moore tallying, and Smith hastening to do likewise. Taylor also forwarded the ball to the favorite corner safely, and Gagus crossed the plate. The side went out with Perrier's failure to find the ball.

For the Altas, Powers was assisted out at first by Gagus. Anderson was put out by Moore. Mullee's hit to third sufficed to take him to first, and McLaughlin brought him home.

Neither side added anything in the sixth inning. In the seventh, Moore made a successful effort to center, and came home on Smith's three bagger. Gagus was helped out at first by Mullee. Smith tallied on a wild pitch.

Caveny, of the Altas, was assisted out at first by Sheridan. Powers succeed in getting the sphere safely to center. Anderson met the same fate as Caveny. Mullee brought in Powers with a drive toward Moore, and McLaughlin did the same favor for him with an elevator to Taylor, which the latter didn't get.

In the eighth the Altas met their Waterloo. Hayes hit to short and was thrown out. Sheridan struck to Lovett, and succeeded in making second, though the spectators thought he should have been declared out. Moore hit to center (giving Buckley a tally), as did also Smith, a two-bagger, Flint not being the right man just then, and Moore talled. Gagus brought in Smith.

The Altas did not score in the eighth or ninth innings, but in the ninth Hayes added another to the Pioneers total, and they won 12 to 8.

ALTAS.	T.B.	R.	B.H.	B.S.	P.O.	A.	E.
Caveny, r. f.	5	0	1	0	0	0	0
Powers, 1st b.	5	1	2	0	14	0	0
Anderson, 3d b.	5	0	1	1	0	1	0
Mullee, p.	4	3	2	2	1	12	0
McLaughlin, c.	4	1	3	1	6	4	1
Newbert, s. s.	4	1	3	0	2	3	1
Flint, c. f.	4	1	1	0	2	0	2
Robertson, 2d b.	4	0	0	0	2	2	0
Lovett, l. f.	4	1	1	0	0	0	2
Totals	39	8	14	4	27	22	6

PIONEERS.	T.B.	R.	B.H.	B.S.	P.O.	A.	E.
Moore, c. f.	6	4	3	0	4	1	0
J. Smith, 1st b.	4	3	2	1	6	1	1
Gagus, p.	4	1	1	1	1	9	1
Taylor, l. f.	5	0	1	0	1	0	1
Perrier, r. f.	5	0	1	1	1	0	0
Hayes, s. s.	5	2	1	0	2	3	0
Sheridan, 2d b.	4	1	0	1	2	2	0
Buckley, 3d b.	3	1	1	2	2	0	0
Carroll, c.	4	0	0	0	8	3	0
Totals	41	12	10	8	27	19	3

Runs by innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pioneers	1	1	0	0	3	0	2	4	1	—12
Altas	0	5	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—8

Earned runs—Pioneers, 3; Altas, 5. Home runs—Newbert and Buckley. Three base hit—Smith, Caveny, Flint, Lovett. Two-base hit—Powers, Taylor, Smith. First base on errors—Pioneers, 6; Altas, 2. First base on balls—Pioneers, 5; Altas, 1. Struck out—By Gagus, 5; by Mullee, 6. Left on bases—Pioneers, 8; Altas, 4. Double plays—Moore and Carroll. Passed balls—By Carroll, 2; by McLaughlin, 2. Wild pitches—Gagus, 2; Mullee, 4. Umpire, Ralph McKune. Official scorer—W. H. Young. Time, 2:15.

At San Francisco, Saturday, the Greenhood & Morans beat the Pioneers, 15 to 3, and an inning. Yesterday the game down there lasted fifteen innings, the Haverlys defeating the Greenhoods, 11 to 10.

At Santa Cruz a game was played yesterday between the Damianas, of San Francisco and the A. & C.'s of San Jose, the former winning, 7 to 2.

The Mutuals of San Francisco and the Antioch Club contested at Antioch, the latter worsting their opponents by a score of 23 to 5.

The dispatches from Chicago indicate that Van Haltren has captured the ball-loving public of that city, and become immensely popular. He pitched against the Washingtons on Saturday, and they only made 6 hits. He made two runs, including a homer, and three base hits.

The Haverlys are now in the lead for the pennant slightly, having played one game more than the Altas, and won one more.

The Altas need a first-class man in left field, as may be seen by the number of balls knocked there yesterday.

In the front of the pitcher's box at Snowflake Park is a marble slab fifteen inches wide, which the men who run out of the box will not like.

Another pitcher, to alternate with Mullee, would be a good investment. Some clubs bat him easily and some do not. In trying for speed to defeat those who "find" him he is getting too wild.

Tom. Meagher has been signed by the Altas, being anxious to play, and claiming that he has recovered his health sufficiently. A game or two, with the necessary practice, will test his strength.

Several Sacramentans interested in baseball went over to Stockton last evening with the Pioneers, to see them play the club of that city to-day.

The special stand at Snowflake Park places a strip of ground inside in the shade, which the players find very comforting. A bench might be placed there for their convenience.

Weather and Rainfall for June.

The following special bulletin for the Pacific Coast has been issued from the Signal Service Headquarters in San Francisco, under date of July 1st:

Weather—Along the Pacific Coast, the month has been marked by few noteworthy features. No general storm has appeared and the rainfall has been light. In Oregon and Washington Territory, light local rains fell from the 4th to the 16th, and on the 25th and 26th. In California local thunder and hail-storms occurred on the 1st and 2d. Light rains fell in portions of Southern California on the 4th, and scattered showers over Northern California on the 5th, 11th, 12th and 13th. The temperature changes have as a rule been small, the warm weather in California from the 18th to the 21st, and from the 27th to the 30th being a noteworthy exception.

Mean Temperature—The mean temperature during June was about normal in all districts, the most marked departure being in eastern Washington Territory, where it amounted to four degrees below the June temperature. In Oregon and Washington Territory the temperature average about two degrees below the normal, and in California about one degree above.

Rainfall—The rainfull was slightly in excess in eastern Washington Territory, and was deficient in all other districts. The rainfall at Signal Service Stations, expressed in inches, was as follows: Olympia, 1.00; Portland, 1.40; Spokane Falls, 2.10; Walla Walla, 2.10; Rosenburg, .90; Fort Bidwell, .70; Sacramento, .00; San Francisco, .07; Los Angeles, .10; San Diego, .04.

The Upper Sacramento Valley.

G. W. Hancock, who has just returned from the upper Sacramento valley, says that that section is in a most flourishing condition, and that the evidences of boom are to be seen on every hand. The results of planting citrus trees during the last year or two he reports to be most gratifying and successful. At the residence of General Cadwalader, at Red Bluff, there is a grove of fifty or sixty orange trees, set out since the first Citrus Fair was held here, and every tree has made a strong growth. There are shoots on all of them from the present year's growth which will measure from one and a half to three feet in length, and are dark and thrifty in appearance. At the residence of Joseph Cones, about four miles east of Red Bluff in the edge of the foothills, can be seen about 75 orange trees, some of which are seven or eight years old, and are now loaded with young fruit. The trees look very fine, and afford incontestable evidence of the fact that that part of the Sacramento valley—140 miles north of the Capital—will in the early future be one of the most prosperous and popular citrus-growing portions of the State. Red Bluff is enjoying rapid and substantial growth and adding very fast to her wealth and beauty. The people of Sacramento rejoice to see the boom extending to all parts of Central and Northern California.

A Miniature Earthquake.

The *Mountain Democrat* of the 24 says: On Wednesday afternoon last about 2 o'clock, while all the workmen were busy in the shaft of the Independent mine, near Logtown, word was brought to them that a fire was raging in their blacksmith-shop. On coming to the suface, the entire building was found to be in flames, which were threatening a lot of giant powder stored in an adjoining building. On account of this powder no one dared approach the burning building, and their timidity was well grounded for soon a terrific explosion occurred, completely demolishing the buildings, and shaking up the entire country for miles around. The fire was scattered about for hundreds of yards, setting fire to grass and bush, causing an extensive forest fire which it took the entire afternoon to subdue, with help summoned from town. The shock of the explosion was felt at El Dorado and Shingle Springs, where it was supposed to be from an earthquake. The loss to the Independent mine will be about $300, which has been replaced, and work progresses as usual.

GENERAL NOTICES.

I was troubled with Catarrh. I used half a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and it helped me wonderfully. My father was almost deaf; he had a constant roaring in his ears; after a few applications of the Balm he was relieved of the roaring and can now hear as well as ever.—Miss Nettie Wirtle, Copperopolis, Arizona. fe8-1y

From the Pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Pa.: I was so troubled with catarrh it seriously affected my voice. One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm did the work. My voice is fully restored.—B. F. Liepsner. fe8-1y

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. mr15-1yMWF

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

At F. Baumel's, 723 J st, Fresh Butter and Eggs. A good glass of Cider or Buttermilk. tf

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, 802 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. C. Box 1952, San Francisco. ja8-6m

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

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2p

IRRIGATION.

THE KEYSTONE TO SUCCESS IN SMALL FARMING.

It Will Add Millions to Values, and Thousands of Homes in Sacramento County.

The Galt *Gazette* of last Saturday very truly says: The necessity of the farmers of this county organizing for the purpose of formulating some scheme by which the broad fertile acres in the southern half of the county can be supplied by a proper system of irrigation, is daily becoming more urgent. We are pleased to see Colonel E. R. Hamilton, of the Sacramento Bank, acting in behalf of the Sacramento County Improvement Association, taking such a deep interest in this very important subject. In the whole State of California there is not a county that presents more natural facilities and more inexhaustible water supplies to draw from than Sacramento. It can also be truly stated that these water supplies can be reached more cheaply, and and that canals and irrigation ditches from the fountain head can be had at a smaller cost in this county to irrigate a larger section of rich farming country than in any other section of the State. An acquaintance with the favorable geographical lay of the immense tract of land that can be brought under irrigation in Sacramento county, with accessible ever-flowing streams of water to draw from, will convince any sane mind of the truth and practicability of the views we hold regarding the section of country referred to.

Mr. Hamilton addresses a circular to the farmers of this county, in which he says: "From experience in doing business in Merced, Fresno and Tulare counties, and observing the immense benefit those counties are now deriving from irrigation, and noticing the volume of water in the American river that is flowing past us, I am convinced that by a concert of action of the farmers of Sacramento county the water of said American river can be carried across in a canal to the southern edge of the county, and thereby made to irrigate the lands between said canal and the Sacramento river, thereby enriching and increasing the products and value of the said land many times its present value."

This scheme of irrigation suggested by Colonel Hamilton is a feasible one, but there are other and less expensive methods of bringing water to the "southern edge of the county," and which we will endeavor to explain further on. Our ideas of the cheapest and most practical way of irrigating that portion of Sacramento county south of Brighton township to Dry creek, would be simply as follows: All the available land for irrigation purposes north of Sheldon, including Elk Grove and Florin, to Brighton, we would look to the American river for the source of supply, and would direct the water from that stream as suggested by Colonel Hamilton, by a canal across the section of country described. All of the land south of the Cosumnes river to Dry creek in need of irrigation could be supplied with water in ditches from the headwaters of the Cosumnes river and Dry creek, and if needs be, the Mokelumne river could be tapped at an elevation sufficient to canal a stream of water that would flood the whole basin between the Cosumnes and the Mokelumne and furnish water supply for all purposes.

Such a general system of irrigation can be most successfully introduced in this county, and the enterprise would prove one of the most profitable ever undertaken in the State. For right of way for water ditches there would be no charge—for farmers would be more than compensated for any damage sustained by being allowed free use of the ditches to water their stock. With such an extensive system of irrigation, Sacramento county would treble in productive resources, treble in wealth and population and be the garden spot of the State. It would also lead to the subdivision of large farms, and there would be opportunities for all newcomers. New life would be infused into our farming community, and the poor ranchers, who at present barely eke out a miserable existence raising grain, would be afforded an opportunity to direct attention to more diversified methods of farming. It would enable each farmer in this end of the county to cut two and three crops of alfalfa every year upon land that will not now raise one crop. It will enable them to raise ten times more stock than they do at present. Small vineyards and orchards will replace unprofitable grain fields. Every farmer will be a dairyman and stock-raiser, and be the possessor of a poultry yard and profitable vegetable garden. Prosperity will crown the efforts of the industrious husbandman, and peace and plenty will reign supreme among the happiest and most favored farming community in the world. Give us irrigation, and you will give all the blessings enumerated above.

A word about the expense of such a system of irrigation as is outlined in this article. We have consulted some eminent engineers on this question who have given us estimates, and it is their opinion that less than half a million dollars will do the whole work.

A "RECORD-UNION" CORRESPONDENT MAKES FURTHER PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: Referring to an article in the last Galt *Gazette*—[published above.—EDS. RECORD-UNION]—shows that the efforts of Colonel Hamilton and others are beginning to attract some attention to the subject of irrigation in Sacramento county. In order to get the matter before the public in a shape to have it act understandingly upon the subject, would it not be proper to have a preliminary survey made by a competent corps of engineers to determine the most desirable sources of water supply for the irrigation of the lands lying between the American river and the Consumnes river; also to ascertain possible canal routes with comparative estimates, and also a general examination of some of the works already established and rights acquired, at and above the points where the diversion of water in larger canals for the irrigation of valley lands, would be found practicable?

It might be found desirable to unite interests to some extent with the Natoma Water and Mining Company, or with the Folsom Water Power Company. Such questions must be determined in connection with preliminary surveys, otherwise some interference with the rights of others might in the future be developed. The writer is informed the making of the surveys and the collection of other data on which the location of the main canal and its principal branches will depend, and a report accompanied with the necessary map, together with a preliminary estimate of the cost of works, will take a competent engineer and assistant about two months to complete and will cost about $750. This survey is the first thing to be done in order to know what can be done, and the probable cost of same.

As the writer understands it, the funds raised by the Citizens' Improvement Association by its fee of $5 for membership, is intended to be applied towards the payment of rent of room for meetings, printing and for such purposes as this survey, etc. Consequently if the property owners, not only in the city, but also in the country, will send in their names for membership accompanied with the $5, there will soon be a fund for such works.

While a few public spirited citizens are willing to devote considerable time and some money to advance the general interests of the community at large, that community must not expect those few men can do it all.

The committee in presenting its aims and objects to the citizens of Sacramento City and county uses the following language:

To the Citizens of the City and County of Sacramento: Having been selected as the "Executive Committee" of the 4' Improvement Association of the City and County of Sacramento," we deem it proper at this time to lay before you, as briefly as possible, our aims, etc.

It is the purpose of the Association to inaugurate some reforms, and to generally improve the appearance and financial condition of our city and county, by devoting our time and energies to the same.

The titles of committees, with the duties allotted to each, will give you an idea of the labor to be performed, and we feel that success cannot be attained unless we receive your hearty and cordial, moral and financial aid and support.

If these committees shall receive the aid and encouragement from you desired, we hope to soon observe an improved appearance in our city and county, and an impetus given to all lines of business that will amply reward our efforts.

It should be remembered that our Association being purely voluntary, and having no legal authority to enforce its recommendations, can accomplish little unless it receives the moral and material support of a large body of influential citizens. Therefore, we hope that you will promptly hand in your name to the Society or to the Canvassing Committee for membership in the Association.

This question of irrigation is a very important one at this time, and one that directly interests the farmer and the merchant, and if it can be carried out an era of prosperity will be brought to us such as we have not known since we became, in a great measure, a farming community.

The manner of disposing of our California fruits by auction in the great cities of the East (thanks to the exertions of Captain Weinstock) appears to be meeting with great success, and if it continues, our lands in Sacramento county will appreciate in value far above present rates. And it will only need a supply of water at the proper time, and the industry and energy of our people to use it, to make our county's dry lands as pleasant and profitable as the garden spots of Messrs. Johnston, Hollister, Runyon, Green and others upon the Sacramento river, in the lower part of the county.

As you have stated before, "irrigation will treble the population of the county, treble the amount of goods required, treble the amount of produce raised, increase the values of real estate in both city and county, and give a quickened impulse to every avenue of business." R.

"Gentle as the Breeze of Evening."

This line of an old hymn is quite appropriate when applied to "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." "I don't like to take pills if I can avoid it," we often hear persons say, "because they constipate me so." Now, the "Pellets" never do this. They are so gentle and mild that their effect is almost precisely similar to a natural movement of the bowels, and no unpleasant effects are left behind.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. A. R.—All members of Sumner Post are requested to report at Headquarters on MONDAY, July 4th, at 8:45 A. M. sharp, for Parade. Visiting Comrades invited. Lunch will be served in Hall at close of Parade.

L. W. ESTES, Post Commander.
W. B. MAYDWELL, Adjutant. jy4-1t*

Attention, Warren Post, 54, G. A. R.—Comrades will assemble at Post-room, corner Tenth and K streets, at 9 o'clock, MONDAY, July 4th, to take part in Parade. Let every Comrade fall in. Refreshments will be served at Hall after the Parade.

J. N. MOORE, Post Commander.
C. N. MCLEMORE, Adjutant. jy4-1t*

Sacramento Division, No. 7, U. R. K. of P., is directed to assemble at the Armory, in full uniform, for parade, THIS (Monday) MORNING at 9 o'clock. A full attendance required. By order

S. K. CAPTAIN.
W. B. OLDFIELD, Recorder. jy4-1t*

Sacramento Hussars!—You will meet at your Armory THIS (Monday) MORNING at 9 o'clock, for parade, mounted. By order of the

CAPTAIN.
M. SCHROTH, O. S. jy4-1t*

Attention, Exempts!—Your regular monthly meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, THIS (Monday) EVENING, July 4, 1887, at 8 o'clock sharp. A full attendance is requested. Delinquents, take notice. By order.

J. P. MELCHIOR, President.
WM. AVERY Secretary. jy4-1t*

Stated Meeting of Tehama Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. M., THIS (Monday) EVENING, July 4, 1887, at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of CARROLL M. DAVIS, W. M.

W. B. DAVIS, Secretary. jy4-1t*

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO sit up at nights with a sick lady. Inquire at 1205 C. jy4-3t*

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOMS IN A private family; no other boarders; for three people. Address RECORD-UNION. jy4-3t*

PERSONAL—SHEMMI M. DUKE, WHO came to this country from Alabama in the year 1840 or '42, and whose postoffice was Sacramento for a long while. Any information of this person will be thankfully received and paid for by addressing his niece, MRS. E. SHALL, San Diego, Cal. jy4-1w*

LOST—ON SUNDAY, JULY 3D, BETWEEN Fifth street and Snowflake Park, a Lady's Gold Watch, short chain with Locket with two pictures in; watch No. 29,831; initials on case, "D. C. K." Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to this office. jy4-3t

NOTICE.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE FIRE Department will meet at their respective houses, in full uniform, for parade on MONDAY, July 4th, at 9 o'clock.

M. O'MEARA,
jy4-1t Assistant Chief S. P. F. D.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY, HAVING IN charge St. Joseph's Academy, most gratefully acknowledge the receipt of $150 from the Sacramento Police Force, as half the net proceeds of the recent entertainment of the Force. jy4-1t*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

WHO HAVE EXPRESSED A DESIRE TO accompany the Brie-a-Brac Club on its

River Excursion This Week,

Should apply to members of the Club at once, as the number of guests must be limited. jy4-1t

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Valuable Real Estate!

D. J. SIMMONS & CO, Auctioneers,

—WILL SELL ON—

FRIDAY, JULY 8th

At 10:30 o'clock,

AT THE CLUNIE OPERA HOUSE,

Which has been specially engaged for this sale.

☞ **Front Seats Reserved for Ladies.** ☜

THIS SALE WILL COMMENCE WITH

Lots 2, 3 and 4, T and U, 27th and 28th streets.
Lot 2, Q and R, 2d and 3d streets, 40x160, with two Houses thereon.
Lot 7, N and O, 19th and 20th streets.
Lot 2, N and O, 19th and 20th streets.
S½ Lot 1, S½ Lot 2, F and G, 23d and 24th, with Fine Residence.
Lots 5 and 6, G and H, 22d and 23d streets.
Three Houses, and Lots N and O, 5th and 6th streets, being 1420, 1422 and 1424, 6th street, between N and O.
House and Lot, No. 509 N street, bet. 5th and 6th.

—ALSO—

The Elegant Residence and Grounds of JUDGE WELTY, being Lots 3 and 4, O and P, 4th and 5th streets, with the Fine Residence thereon.
Also, the Fine Business Property