DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.....AUGUST 27, 1887

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.*

Evening Edition for Northern California and Oregon, issued at 9 P. M., carrying far later news than any other paper on the coast.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

The paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher, Room 21, Merchants' Exchange, who is also Sole Advertising Agent for San Francisco; Grand and Palace Hotel News Stands; Market-street Ferry and junction of Market and Montgomery street News Stands.

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

TO-DAY'S LEADING NEWS TOPICS.

The cattle losses throughout the Northwest this year amount, according to estimates, to half a million head, and a beef famine is threatened.

Yesterday, at Wheeling, W. Va., five thousand Grand Army Veterans on parade refused to march under a portrait of Cleveland suspended across the street.

The debate on Gladstone's resolution relative to the Government's proclamation of the National League was resumed in the House of Commons last night.

A number of German immigrants from Nebraska yesterday settled in Yuba county.

Governor Bartlett's condition was less hopeful yesterday than on the preceding day.

A light shower of rain fell at Chico yesterday.

The demand for real estate in many parts of the interior is daily becoming greater.

THE GEORGE FALLACY ABOUT WEALTH AND POVERTY.

Mr Henry George in his Cincinnati speech, the other day, declared anew his old doctrine, that there is to be erected somewhere and somehow, a cross on which people who venture to hold land should be nailed by taxation sufficiently heavy to pay all govermental charges. This is very pretty in theory for the owners of personal property. But it will occur to most people that before such a scheme can begin to look forward to success, a sufficient number of men must believe and intend with Mr. George, to transform the intention and belief into law, and that, too, into constitutional law.

The fact is, that Mr. George has lost ground, and has less footing in popular confidence to-day than he had some half-dozen years ago. When his "Progress and Poverty" appeared it brought him very prominently to the front, and attracted to him public attention in an abnormal degree. His ideas were seemingly novel and his nervously forcible method of reasoning, his appeals to the misfortunes of some, and the results of the vices of others, served to pose him as the forerunner of a new era, in which the present social conditions were to be upset, and a reorganization made according to the plans of the George gospel, which was to right all wrongs and abolish all ills. But that period of enthusiastic belief passed, and the public thought settled down to the conclusion that Mr. George was neither original in his ideas nor novel as to his plans, and that both are visionary and impracticable. Something of a revival of popularity took place when he became a candidate for Mayor of New York, but his following does not appear to have deeply studied his system of social and political economics. It was moved rather by the enthusiasm of the hope to elect a man in opposition to [illegible] parties, and as a representative [illegible] labor classes. In fact, Mr. George does not represent them, except so far as they adapt themselves to his ideas.

At the Ohio meeting referred to, Mr. George and his followers adopted a platform, the preamble of which reads: "We hold that all inequality of conditions arising under and made possible by the present economic system spring from the monopolization by the few of the natural opportunities which are the common rights of all." This sweeping declaration attributing *all* inequality to the monopolization of opportunity, is nothing less than absurd. There is taken no account whatever of personal vices, and of human weaknesses, but in one swinging, sounding sentence there is cleared away all the factors of civilization and of degeneracy, and all failure is laid at the door of real property possession. For in the first resolution that follows is the demand for abolition of all taxation upon improvements and the products of industry, and its imposition upon land values. Then comes the demand for Government control of railways, telegraphs and other means of distribution and communication. The "wind up" is a demand for a medium of exchange to be issued "direct from the general Government." What this is to be is not revealed, and the adherent of the George faction is left to construe the declaration to fit his own financial ideas.

The idea of abolishing personal ownership in land is not, as we have said, new. But old or new, it resolves itself into this, that the rental by the individual of the State is the severest form of taxation, since he will occupy who bids highest. Now, asks the New York *Star*, "Suppose the plan to be tried and the rich outbid the poor, must not there be a supplement to the scheme limiting the amount one may occupy?" If the occupancy rental meets all governmental expense how is this to free the poor from poverty? Does it follow that because with a state of ownership in land some remain poor and others grow rich, that to abolish it relieves the poor from want? Yet upon this assumption the whole argument of Mr. George proceeds.

Not long ago it was shown in these columns that the George idea, that as the production of wealth grows greater, the share that goes to the laboring class grows less, is absolutely untrue when tried in the fire of social statistics. These statistics show that the condition of the laboring class has been steadily bettered, its wages uniformly increased, and that its opportunity has been constantly enlarging. The theory of Mr. George is underlaid with the fallacy that as population increases wealth increases disproportionately and all the increase is absorbed by the landlord, while the laborer remains where he was as to wages and interest. As a matter of fact this is not true, because it is susceptible of proof that the labor of production absorbs most of the increase. It is because there is a more general distribution of the results of industry and production, that the universally wealthy, in proportion to all others, are so few. Or, as has been shown a dozen times by writers on statistical proofs, and most forcibly by Mallock and de Laveleye, the history of progress in production and accumulation is not the history of the rise of rent, but of its decline. The gap between extreme poverty and great wealth has not widened and is not widening; on the contrary, the proportion of increase in number of those of moderate means, comfortable income, and small wealth is vastly greater than the increase in number of the immensely wealthy. The changes that have taken place in this respect, and which are irrefutably established by statistical proofs and by commonest observation, do not tend in the slightest degree to fortify the position of George, or to lay the cause of poverty at the door of individual ownership of land.

It being a fact that the extremely wealthy have not increased in proportion with the general increase of wealth distribution, but, on the contrary, the number of such has actually lessened, and thus the rich in proportion to the poor have really grown fewer, Mr. George's theory falls to the ground. He has himself chosen England as best illustrative of his doctrine, but in that country the statistics show that of nearly £100,000,000 rental there considerably less than one-third is taken by the aristocratic landlords; one-third is taken by small owners, and over one-third by the exceedingly small ones. Mr. Mallock has shown, indeed, that the total incomes in England in 1851 was £614,000,000, while in 1881 the gross amount of incomes under £100 was over £620,000,000. It is further demonstrated that in the thirty years the class with incomes between £150 and £300 increased 148 per cent.; between £300 and £600, 130 per cent., and between £600 and £1,000, 77 per cent., while the class with incomes above £1,000 increased by but 76 per cent., and the class with incomes above £10,000 was but 987 in number, all told.

Similar statistics, which in England are easily ascertainable, and here cannot be gathered at all, prove that so far from land rentals having made the very rich richer, and the very poor poorer, the former class has on the whole lessened in number and income, while the latter have gained in every respect, and its members steadily risen into the middle or average conditioned class, which has vastly increased in number and remarkably in individual wealth. We have already shown that the charity statistics conclusively prove that poverty has actually decreased, even in cities, as population has augmented, and that this is true alike in the United States and in England. Such facts being established, deprive the theory of Mr. George of its only foundation.

THE "WHITE CAP" TERRORISM.

It seems incredible that in so old a settled community as Indiana such terrorism and subordination of the law can be exercised as prevails in the south end of that State. The "White Cap" organization is a sort of Ku-Klux gang that takes the law into its own hands and executes its own will upon people regardless of the Courts and peace officers. The Vigilantes of 1851 and 1856, in California, had at least the excuse that the law was prostrate, many of its administrators corrupt, and that thieves, murderers and roughs ruled in the community. No such plea can be advanced for the Indiana White Caps. They are not called to aid in enforcing the law, nor are they the indignant protest of the people against official corruption or incompetency and the prostitution of law. Their secret work of hanging, whipping, beating and exiling, is visited upon offenders against social codes mainly, and against men and women the regulators do not like. These bands of midnight assassins and conspirators undertake to punish the immoral, exile those whose private lives do not square with their own ideas of propriety, and to whip and brand those they dislike and who do not live according to conventional methods, or who stand in the way of any of the regulator membership. This lawless combination has terrorized the country and has the officials under such cow, that they do not dare to take any steps for the breaking up of the gang. A citizen from the terrorized district stated to an Indianapolis contemporary the other day that the public mind outside the district cannot appreciate the condition of the terrorized inhabitants in some portions of the countries dominated by the organization. It has come to such a pass that many of the best citizens dare not express themselves, and the gentleman in question added that, since he must return to Orange county, he could not afford under his own name, even at that distance, to make complaint of the gang. On his way out he met a farmer, who had been prominent in the county, who was hurrying away from the infested district with his family and all his portable possessions, impelled by the White Caps, who had made one assault on him and had given fair warning that he must be out of range before a certain time. He had been obliged to leave his farm, and this he was trying to sell through another. The premises had been plundered by the outlaws. This informant was asked by the reporter why the people did not appeal to the local authorities, and he replied: "It is not safe to complain at all. The Governor has advised the county officers that he will assist in prosecuting the marauders, but he does not know the gang, and the local authorities fear any attempt to ascertain who compose it. The county officials are so terrorized that they do not dare to institute prosecutions. They are in many instances the creatures of the regulators. A Justice of the Peace in one section was recently found to be a member of the gang that had had been systematically robbing the stores and his neighbors."

This same informant said that "if the witnesses could be protected an abundance of testimony could be furnished. He knew of one case where the White Caps assaulted a respectable farmer at midnight. They were beating him unmercifully, when his daughter ran from the house, and, having seized a knife, began to fight the guard who had been left with the horses. She succeeded in cutting loose sevoral of the horses, and in doing so cut a gash in the breast of one. The regulators took after their horses, and the next day the wounded horse could be tracked to the barn of one of the most prominent citizens in the township." In conclusion, he said: "The southern section of the State cannot prosper or attract new settlers until these gangs are squelched. Some of us are ready to take up arms or leave the accursed region forever."

This is a singular state of affairs in a State where it is not claimed that there has been any gross failure to enforce the laws, or to protect life and property. The terrorism has continued now over three months, and lawful authority appears to be utterly unable to cope with the emergency. The moral and physical courage of a people that can be thus cowed by a handful of rascals, who, under the guise of driving out immorality, exile meanness, and punish criminality, laziness and petty criminals, must be very low, and of an order that would cause most men to redden with shame. The police authorities of Indiana are a sorry lot if they cannot break up the ruffianism very soon. That it has reigned supreme for three months is demoralizing the whole section, encourages lawlessness in the State, and invites misguided men in other parts to unite in like conspiracies. The peculiarity of the White Cap organization is that it assumes to be doing great good, and contends that it is inculcating respect for the moral code and cultivating the fear of evil-doing. They fail wholly to see that their proceeding is in violation of natural law, and that if carried out, in logical sequence would justify any class of men by terrorism in enforcing conformity to their religious, political and social beliefs upon communities they could cow by the weaponry and methods of the midnight assassin.

TIME TO CEASE "NAGGING."

The Los Angeles *Herald* remarks in an angry article in reply to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, "It is a wretched policy for the press of one section of this State to antagonize another. Every Californian ought to take a pride in standing by the claims of all portions of this incomparable commonwealth." That is epigrammatic wisdom. It has not been so long a time as may be supposed, since our Los Angeles contemporaries could have taken the text to heart with excellent results. Even in the same article from which we quote the sententious bit of truth, the *Herald* says: "For a long time past there has been a decided undercurrent of ill-will on the part of the newspapers of many of the northern and central counties against those counties which compose the section known as Southern California, and particularly against Los Angeles county, which represents in a very conspicous form the growth which is taking place in all of them."

For the twentieth time we enter in behalf of the central and northern press an emphatic denial of the charge. A diligent reading of all the reputable papers of the two sections has not disclosed to us any evidence whatever of ill-will entertained toward the south. The truth is our southern friends imagine terrors and conjure up enemies causelessly. They are sadly, grievously mistaken in their complaint, and the very best thing they can do is to cease projecting it before the public. The little quarrel with the *Chronicle* does not justify the assault upon the central and northern press, which is not disturbed, envious or embarrassed at the magnificent advance strides made by the south. Once for all, let our Los Angeles friends drop the back-alley style of journalism, of which the periodical preferment of the above complaint testifies.

NEVADA.

The fourteenth of the RECORD-UNION's series of papers expository of the resources of Central and Northern California is presented this morning, being the first of the articles on Nevada county. A second is to follow from the same pen. Nevada county is possessed of great natural advantages which have not heretofore been adequately set forth. There is before that upland section a future of great prosperity. With its magnificent water system, its grape, pear and other fruit lands (and for some fruits its lands are unequaled), its quartz and other mines, its unsurpassed timber, the salubrity of the atmosphere and remarkable healthfulness, it has claims that are now being recognized for their full worth, and that promise for it in the immediate future rapid development and great augmentation of wealth.

YOLO.

The second article on Yolo county and the thirteenth of the series of the RECORD-UNION's illustrated papers on Central and Northern California appears in this issue. It is devoted to a description of the capital city of Yolo county—Woodland—and its suburbs, markets, etc. It will be found to be an article of superior merit, accurate in detail and statistics, choice in diction and lucid and entertaining in style. No county in the central section has a more contented and well-to-do population, fairer promise or richer agricultural area than Yolo.

BECAUSE the English public, out of sheer curiosity and desire to be amused, rushes pell-mell to see Buffalo Bill's Wild West show, the *Saturday Review* prophesies the breaking up and decadence of the British Kingdom. It reaches this dismal conclusion because "this same worship of a successful showman is in close analogy to the later and more rotten days of the Roman Empire, when the gladiators were the favored ones and pets of the Roman ladies." But, then, the Hon. Cody, raking in English sovereigns, is not at all comparable to a Roman gladiator, nor his painted Indians, "whooping it up" for so many shillings per diem, parallels to the champions of the Roman amphitheater. Nor are stout British squires, cockneys, belles, bar-maids and English matrons of the timber that entered into the construction of the pampered Roman ladies; nor is their craze to see Cody, and enjoy a sensation over the antics of his Indians, at all in the nature of hero worship. If the *Review* will look deeper into the activities of English society, it will find closer analogies between Roman decadence and the British present than the absurd comparison quoted. But when it has discovered these more striking parallels, it cannot logically draw the conclusion that John Bull is on his last legs because the Roman citizen went to grass under social conditions resembling those from which the modern Briton draws his strength.

W. E. McCANN, writing to the *Epoch* of "The Ideal City of the Future," opens his essay with this doleful sentence:

> The American climate, with its intolerable heat in summer, causing sunstroke and other disasters, its dismal and piercing cold in winter, and its sudden and extraordinary fluctuations of temperature all the year round, has never inspired enthusiasm even among the best disposed of foreign visitors. The Englishman pronounces it beastly and the Frenchman death-dealing as the thunderbolt or the pestilence. Winter can be guarded against and it is possible to the experienced to be moderately comfortable even in Chicago; but the American summer in cities is growing every year more intolerable.

From the whole of which Mr. McCann will please except California and her cities. California is an integral part of America; her climate is entitled to be considered when speaking of "the American climate," and it is the part of justice to except it from the sweeping indictment we quote. Our climate, in and out of our cities, has no "intolerable heat in summer;" it does not cause "sunstroke and other disasters;" it is not "dismal and piercing cold in winter;" it is not subject to "sudden and extraordinary fluctuations of temperature all the year round," or in any part of the year. It is, in short, not at all the American climate Mr. McCann describes, and because it is not, is the chief basis of the invitation of the State to the million that is coming and is to come to us. Mr. McCann will be proceeded against at once in the court of public opinion if he does not hasten to correct himself and exclude California from his lugubrious description of "American climate."

A LOS ANGELES journal cautions Sacramento to be very careful that in forcing Chinatown out of its present quarters she does not drive it to another section of the city where its presence will be more intolerable still. This is an important question certainly, and one that must not be overlooked. We believe it possible, on removal, to enforce sanitary and other police regulations to prevent over-crowding by the Chinese, and to require abandonment of such habits about their dwellings as make their quarters a nuisance. It is a sad state which a community reaches when it confesses its inability to enforce cleanliness and observance of ordinary sanitary regulations on the part of the Chinese. It has been the one unanswerable reproach the East has visited upon California cities, that they do not compel the Chinese to conform to the same laws of decency that are enforced upon other residents. They do not understand at the East how exceedingly difficult it is to do so, and how much Eastern sentimentalism and sympathy for the Chinese have stood in our way in the matter. Now that the character of these aliens is becoming better understood upon the other side, and now that the East is awakening to the fact that Californians are not rowdies, and do not keep their Chinatowns as they are as "curiosities" to show visitors, we may hope to achieve an approach to success in compelling the Chinese in their quarters to be ordinarily cleanly.

M. TAINE has contributed to current literature a paper on "Authors," which is of high critical value and ought to be read by all lovers of pure English and of the leading products of authorship in the English tongue. But why M. Taine should have chosen to hide his criticism and analysis of English authorship in a juvenile journal passes comprehension. The *Youth's Companion* is a reputable paper, and has for its clientage a legion of youths, but we submit that the minds most likely to read M. Taine's admirable paper, with full appreciation of its spirit, do not seek the paper named.

THE southern section has progressed so far in its separation movement that the suggestion has been made that the unborn State be named Citrusia. Amend; call it, when born, Boomerania. And since we believe separation to be the worst policy, be exceedingly careful that the result does not warrant the corruption of the new name into "Boomerang."

THE San Francisco *Argonaut* reflects the public sentiment when it says that, whatever the report of the Railroad Investigating Commission may be, that body is robbed of its power to injure the Central Pacific people or prejudice the community respecting its management.

The Investigators Investigated.

[San Francisco News Letter, August 20th.]

It is possible to hoist the engineer with his own petard. What is sauce for the goose is equally sauce for the gander. It is a bad rule that does not work both ways. These are mere aphorisms, but they have a peculiar applicability to what has occurred this week during the proceedings of the Commission engaged in inquiring into the probable capacity of the Central Pacific to pay its liabilities to the Government when they fall due. The Commission went outside of its functions, which are to inquire into the possibilities of the future, and devoted itself mainly to the fruitless task of endeavoring to find out if there had been any mistakes in the past, irremediable though they now may be. In pursuing this line of unprofitable investigation, they were palpably aided by letters and documents emanating from sources that were using the Commissioners to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. Without those documents constantly before their eyes, the Commissioners were at sea. Acting outside their rights and the true scope of the inquiry intrusted to them, but in the spirit of the private and sinister hints received, they endeavored to go into old outside matters, that could only be productive of endless explanations by third parties, who might consider themselves, and who doubtless would be considered by the public, to be under the obligation of explaining. To this sort of thing there would have been no end. Had the sluice gates once been opened, the torrents of doubt, apprehension and misrepresentation that would have followed would have demanded explanatory space in our dailies for many months to come. Every transaction the railroad ever had with a citizen of the State would have had to be cleared up. Governor Stanford considerately and wisely refused to go into so far-fetched matters. He forcibly pointed out how absolutely foreign they were to the purposes for which the Commission had been appointed, and to what an interminable series of explanations they must lead if justice were done to the parties who might happened to be named. The Commissioners, who subsequently proved to be in a great hurry to get away, were at this point in no such great haste that they could not afford the time to bring out every railroad transaction, and to do justice to everybody connected with it, and they applied to the United State Circuit Court to compel Governor Stanford to answer.

But right here comes in the virtue of the aphorisms we have quoted. It was thought that what was sauce for the goose ought to prove equally good for the male bird. The rule which the Commissioners sought to apply to the railroad, Creed Haymond, with admirable dexterity, turned upon the Commissioners. He wanted to know what the documents were they were reading from, who their authors were and what the charges were the railroad was expected to meet. As public officers the Commissioners could receive no official communications that were not public property. If the personal transactions of a private corporation could be properly demanded, how much more rightfully could the official correspondence of a public body, not sworn to secrecy and not clothed with inquisitorial functions, be asked for? Creed Haymond coolly persisted in his interrogatory, and the hitherto imperturbable Commissioners showed marked signs of uneasiness and distress. Pattison was so nonplussed that he at first demanded that the question should be submitted in writing, and this, although no such demand had been made during the whole course of the inquiry and although the official stenographers had already reduced the matter to writing. Then he changed base, lost his temper, and both he and Commissioner Anderson did worse—they failed to tell the truth. They said that all letters and documents received by the Commissioners were in the hands of the Secretary, and would be finally printed with the report of the proceedings. It turned out that the letters asked for were not in the possession of that officer, and the Commissioners then argued that they could no more be printed than secrets of a Grand Jury. It was an unpleasant position. The engineer was hoist with his own petard. The Commissioners who only shortly before had time to remain here and inquire into every separate transaction of the Central Pacific now found they must needs leave for New York to-day, and it is presumed they will leave accordingly, in which case there will be much difference between their arrival and departure. They came in like lions, and have sneaked away like mice. They will do well to remember the aphorisms we have quoted as long as they live.

NEVADA COUNTY.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

quartz mines of Nevada county are valuable beyond conjecture, and upon them a large part of the population of the mountains depend for support, and this industry in Nevada county alone effects the interests of the State. In Grass Valley, Nevada, Columbia Hill and Washington districts quartz miners are very active, and much is being done, with the best of all results—a good yield of the precious metal.

THE PRINCIPAL QUARTZ MINES

Of Nevada district are: The Providence, Nevada County, Merrifield, North Merrifield, Spanish, Nevada City, Champion, Wyoming, Mt. Auburn, Peck & Hathaway, Stiles, Mountaineer, Chapman, Oro Fino, Banner, North Banner, South Banner, Charronat. Other mines are: Ralston, Double Eagles, New England, Nevins & Buffington, Ragan, Gold Tunnel & California, Reward, Jula, Foot, Union, Wide West, Pay Day, Glencoe Gracia, Chicago, Gold Park, Gold Flat, Eureka, Smith & Clay, Mohigan, School-Boy, Fortuna, Orleans, East Orleans, Washington, West Gold Park, Potosi, Little Turk, Pittsburg (produced over $2,000,000), Wheat Jane, Green Mountain, Auroral, Merrimac, Hodges, Buckeye, Shenandoah, Mountaineer Extension, Little Dublin, Talbot, Franklin, Old Blackhawk, Home Stake, Martin & Mitchell and the Gold Bank Group. Besides there are countless undeveloped mines.

THE LARGEST QUARTZ MINE.

And the one most fully developed, in this district, is the Providence, owned and operated since 1870 by R. C. Walrath, A. Walrath, J. V. Hunter and estate of A. Barry. This mine is 1,150 feet in depth, and arrangements are being made for sinking to a depth of 1,330. Over $3,000,000 have been expended in Nevada City alone by the owners of this mine, and the output is roughly estimated at $9,000,000. The improvements upon the surface consisting of buildings, etc., would to-day cost $75,000 to construct, while the underground workings, by actual measurements and surveys is equal to a distance of six miles.

The mill of forty stamps and chlorination works are equal to any in the county. At present only a small force of men are employed in the mine, it having been shut down for some reason which the owners will not divulge. Work will be resumed at no very distant day. At present 33 men are employed in the mine. This force will soon be increased to 40.

THE DRIFT MINES.

Drift-mining as an industry has increased since the cessation of hydraulic mining. At Derbec, one mile above North Bloomfield, is the celebrated Derbec mine, which has yielded many huge fortunes and is still as rich as ever. At Nevada City a tunnel is being driven under the bank of the old Manzanita mine for the purpose of opening a drift mine. This will, when started, give an impetus to all industries in the region roundabout, and be the means of sustaining many families.

A CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

The greatest drawback which the miner meets with in this region is a lack of capital. Those who have had capital and developed their mines, have, in nearly all cases, reaped a large profit on the money invested, and still there are hundreds of claims lying idle and not developed, or only partially developed, which if the owners possessed the means would be made to yield as largely as the Providence, the Idaho, and other famous mines in this county. Here is the

CHANCE FOR THE MAN OF CAPITAL.

There are many good mines to be had at a reasonable figure, but the investor who expects to put in a few thousand one day and receive a profit of a million or two in a few weeks or months, will find himself mistaken. It requires time and patience, capital and good management to develop a quartz mine, but once developed it is a property which cannot be blown away by the hardest storms, wilted by cold snaps, dried up by heat or affected by the wars of Europe. "He who obtaineth a quartz mine getteth a good thing, and receiveth favor wherever he goeth." With the improved machinery of the present day quartz mining and milling is rendered one of the most profitable of all industries.

NEVADA CITY.

The first white man ever known to have set foot upon the ground now occupied by Nevada City was James W. Marshall, the discoverer of gold at Coloma, who conducted a party of immigrants across the mountains in the summer of 1848. The party camped on Deer creek, and, according to custom, Marshall panned out a little dirt and found gold, but not enough to expose the marvelous richness of the place, and he journeyed on. The early history of Nevada City is of thrilling interest. In the stirring days of 1850-1-2-3 it was a "rattling" camp. Deer creek and every gulch, ravine, flat and canyon was alive with busy men, digging and washing the rich gravel and receiving a large reward for their labor. Where the town now sits enthroned in peaceful beauty was the stage whereon was enacted a drama of the early days, a drama wherein the knife and pistol of the desperado and the gambler, the bravery of the law-abider and the quaint, dry humor of the "character" played a conspicuous and important part. And around and over all was the romance of nature; the wild, rugged land, the tall pines, whispering the legends of past ages, the wild, free, careless life, with its fiery passions, tender memories and pathetic incidents.

THE GROWTH OF THE TOWN

Was rapid, and when the county was organized in 1851 it became the seat of justice, and the commercial center of the region, a distinction which it retains to this day. It is about 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, has a population of between 5,000 and 6,000, is the terminus of the Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad, which connects with the Central Pacific at Colfax;

HAS THE BEST WATER SYSTEM

Of any town in the State, streets planked, and lighted by gas and electric lights, ten schools of different grades, churches of every description, stores of every kind, four large hotels, a theater, an efficient fire department, a large public hall, two large foundries, about twenty quartz mills, a dancing academy, two newspapers, the *Daily Herald* and the *Daily Transcript*; branches of every known secret society, and an efficient banking house.

Beside all these there is the pure, sparkling water and spicy climate; a healthy, sociable community, and a network of quartz ledges running through the ground. Mining, fruit-raising and agriculture are the staple industries of this section, and from them Nevada City derives its support. For the tourist, the traveler, the home-seeker and the capitalist this little city has many charms. Here, in the days of summer, when the thermometer marks among the nineties the heat is considered unusual. Sometimes in winter snow falls and ice forms, but such periods of coldness are of short duration.

THE HAVEN FOR INVALIDS.

The invalid finds in the air laden with balsamic odors a medicine which heats and invigorates and costs nothing, for it comes from Nature's own great laboratory. The beautiful gardens and the fine groves and orchards, the spacious lots, the well-kept streets, the comfortable, homelike accommodations, the happy faces of the people, all testify to the excellence of the region and its happy situation—happy in every sense of the word. Here the capitalist or the man of moderate means who wishes to invest can find gold mines or lands for agriculture, for fruit-growing, for wine-growing, etc. The mines and the soil are both rich, and the supply of both is unlimited. Like the favorite apple of our ancestors, it could be appropriately named "Seek-no-Further."

BARREN HILL.

One of the most pleasing features of this vicinity is the nursery owned and kept by Felix Gillet, formerly a member of the State Board of Horticulture. Mr. Gillet is a pleasant and agreeable gentleman, and has attained to prominence as a raiser of choice fruits. His views have appeared in letter form in the columns of the best papers on the Pacific coast, and his judgment in horticultural matters as regards the central and north-central part of California is always sound, and appreciated by those who are interested in the business of raising fruits. Mr. Gillet does not undertake to raise all kinds of fruits, but makes a specialty of grapes, chestnuts, pears, apples, walnuts and other nuts. With these fruits and nuts he is most successful, and in the near future will publish a pamphlet giving his experience with the different varieties.

In the fall of 1871, Mr. Gillet purchased a tract of land lying in the outskirts of Nevada City which was a barren granite hill, having little soil and vegetation upon it. This apparently useless ground he fenced and planted a vineyard and nursery there. He has now about twelve acres under cultivation, thickly set with young and thriving trees, such as peaches, prunes, plums, pears, almonds, chestnuts, walnuts, etc. His vineyard contains 207 varieties of grapes, many of them imported from France, upon some of which he is experimenting with a desire to determine their adaptability to the climate of this section. As soon as possible he will plant 30 or 40 more varieties.

NUT-BEARING TREES.

The best walnuts in the State are grown upon this ground, and Mr. Gillet has many varieties under cultivation, the most noted being the Præparturiens, which yield abundantly and grow vigorously. The chestnuts grown by Mr. Gillet, including the Combale chestnut, are remarkable for their large size and excellent quality. Filberts also do well.

PEARS, AND THEIR ADAPTATION.

Of pears there are several varieties grown in this nursery, several of which were imported direct from France. Of these, the Duchess and others bear heavily, making props necessary. From one tree Mr. Gillet gathered, two years ago, 1,500 pounds of pears. One branch of this tree alone bore 400 pounds of fruit. In fact, it is well-known that in no part of the State are finer pears grown, nor greater production obtained.

PRUNES, IN VARIETY.

Chief among Mr. Gillet's specialties is the prune. With this fruit he has been fairly successful, and has imported several varieties from the great prune-producing dominions of France, for the purpose of testing them in this country. One of the most noted varieties is the Prune d'Eute or d'Ague. This prune is in France noted for its large size, elegant appearance and fine flavor. The trees grown upon Barren Hill are doing well, and will soon demonstrate whether the fruit will lose or retain its natural size after acclimatization in this State. So far the indications point to a successful termination of the experiment.

Apropos of prunes: It has been the custom among fruit growers of this State to speak of all varieties of the French article as French prunes, when it is a well known fact among them that there are several varieties and types of the French prune, each having its points of difference, such as color, size, shape, flavor, etc. The prune D'Ente or D'Ague is a type distinct from all the others and, after being raised in this State, should be known here as the California prune D'Ente or D'Ague and not as a "French prune."

VARIETIES OF GRAPES.

Grapes are another of Mr. Gillet's specialties, and he has, as before stated, 207 varieties in his vineyard. Many of these are imported, such as the Pepin D'Ishphahan of Persia, the Tokay of Greece, the Kishumishale of Persia and others. Mr. Gillet has searched far and wide and has, metaphorically speaking, ransacked the vineyards of all Europe for choice varieties, which he intends to introduce into this country. The grape, says Mr. Gillet, is the surest of all fruits in this section of Nevada county and he speaks the truth. The Mission grape, so famous as a wine grape, grows to greater perfection here than on the low lands of Southern California. The grapes of this variety raised here possess a better flavor and equal in size those grown at Los Angeles, therefore they are better for wine than the Los Angeles grape. The culture of the grape in this section is comparatively easy. A little work is required at first in the digging of holes, and irrigation may be necessary during the first and second years, but as soon as the root is developed and the stock attains a thickness of one and one-half inches, irrigation can be dispensed with. The clayey nature of the soil renders it always moist, as the clay retains its moisture throughout the hottest seasons.

MEDLARS AND MULBERRIES.

Among other fruits grown upon Barren Hill are the black mulberries of Spain and a fine medlar tree, a native of New York. These fruits reach maturity unexcelled in size and flavor. In conclusion, it should be said that the soil from which these trees draw their sustenance is, in appearance, perfectly worthless, and has never been mixed with fertilizers or manures of any kind. But it is a clayey granitic soil, not deep, and experience has proved that for the raising of fruit trees it has many points of excellence. Every traveler who is doubtful of the capabilities of the soil of Nevada county, should make it his duty while in Nevada City to visit the grounds of Felix Gillet, and see for himself what may be produced.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEVADA COUNTY.

The public schools of Nevada county deserve honorary mention. They are as good as any in the State, and are ably conducted by experienced teachers. The total number of schools in the county is 89, and besides these there is the Nevada County Academy and Business College, situated upon a commanding and pleasant position near Elmbrook, midway between Nevada City and Grass Valley. Omnibuses pass hourly, and pupils may enter at any time and take regular or selected courses. The school census, taken this year, shows the number of school children and children of school age to be 4,639. School tax for this year is 30 cents on each $100.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Nevada has 47 School Districts and 89 schools. Nevada City has twelve teachers; Grass Valley has nineteen. The average school term is eight and one-half months per year. In an educational sense the county is second to none, and ranks as seventh in population.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The Seventeenth District Agricultural Association has become a firmly-established institution in this county, and is held annually at Glenbrook Park, between Nevada City and Grass Valley, and has been of great benefit in promoting the agricultural, horticultural, mineral and other resources of the county. In this undertaking Nevada county is joined by Placer county, and this arrangement is a happy one. At Glenbrook Park is a good race-course which is kept in repair by the Association, and during fair time is constantly sprinkled and the dust kept down. The success of the fair is greater with each season, and is a feature of which the people of the county may well be proud.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

This successful medicine is a carefully-prepared extract of the best remedies of the vegetable kingdom known to medical science as Alteratives, Blood Purifiers, Diuretics, and Tonics, such as Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Stillingia, Dandelion, Juniper Berries, Mandrake, Wild Cherry Bark and other selected roots, barks and herbs. A medicine, like anything else, can be fairly judged only by its results. We point with satisfaction to the glorious record Hood's Sarsaparilla has entered for itself upon the hearts of thousands of people who have personally or indirectly been relieved of terrible suffering which all other remedies failed to reach. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

POND'S EXTRACT

INVALUABLE FOR

BURNS, SUNBURNS, DIARRHŒA, CHAFINGS, STINGS OF INSECTS, PILES, SORE EYES, SORE FEET.

THE WONDER OF HEALING!

For Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy.

For Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Bruises and Sprains, it is unequalled—stopping pain and healing in a marvellous manner.

For Inflamed and Sore Eyes.—Its effect upon these delicate organs is simply marvellous.

It is the Ladies' Friend.—All female complaints yield to its wondrous power.

For Ulcers, Old Sores, or Open Wounds, Toothache, Faceache, Bites of Insects, Sore Feet, its action upon these is most remarkable.

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS! USED IN HOSPITALS!

Caution.—POND'S EXTRACT has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation. It is never sold in bulk or by measure.

IT IS UNSAFE TO USE ANY PREPARATION EXCEPT THE *Genuine* WITH OUR DIRECTIONS. *Used Externally and Internally.* Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75. Sold everywhere.

☞ OUR NEW PAMPHLET WITH HISTORY OF OUR PREPARATIONS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Avenue, New York.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.

400 STOVES & RANGES

Were received by us yesterday, and 750 more will arrive in the next Ten Days. We refer to the Southern Pacific Freight Agent in this city for the confirmation of this statement. Show us a House on the Pacific Coast that will equal these shipments. We only refer to the above to show the wonderful prosperity of our House, and the unequaled situation of Sacramento as a shipping center.

TO-DAY WE OFFER

Our No. 7 Eclipse Stove for $10,

With mottled iron-finish (something new), ventilated oven doors, sliding hearth, and open broiling door. Just think, this No. 7 COOK STOVE for $10. Now is your time; send in your orders.

The Above Stove Only $10

☞ SEND FOR OUR 16-PAGE CATALOGUE. ☜

L. L. LEWIS & CO

Nos. 502 and 504 J street and 1009 Fifth street.

CHANGED DAILY FOR C. H. GILMAN—AUGUST 27, 1887.

A "BOOM"

—IN OUR—

GREAT CLEARING SALE!

Extra Values To-day (Saturday).

The Greatest Bargains in Dress Suitings we have offered during this sale.

To be Closed Out To-day!—1,000 Yards Nun's Veiling; white ground, with fine stripe, 4 cents per yard. Not one-fourth its value.

All-silk Rhadames, in different shades, 22 inches wide, 75 cents per yard.

Fancy Stripe Rhadame Silks, black grounds, 22 inches wide, $1 per yard.

Surah Silks, in evening shades, 75 cents.

2,000 Yards Wool Buntings, dark shades, 40 inches wide, in stripes, 16 cents per yard.

A Great Drive!—English Serges, all-wool, in all the new and latest shades, 38 inches wide, 48 cents.

Special Line of All-wool Diagonal Serge, 40 inches wide (Navy Blue, Black and Cream), 65 cents; real value, $1.

Novelties in Japanese Goods!

Satin Parasols, silk embroidered, in various designs (sizes, 44x18), 65 cents.

Decorated Vases, in three sizes: Small, 10 cents; medium, 15 cents; large, 20 cents each.

Toilet Decanters, gilt and hand-painted, 40 cents.

Large-size Roosters, 5 cents.

Small size Roosters, 3 cents.

800 Yards Hair-line Worsted Suitings, double-width (dark shades), 19 cents.

Fancy Goods Department!

Misses' Unbleached French Ribbed Hose (full-finished), two pairs for 25 cents.

Misses' and Children's Derby Ribbed, Lisle Hose (full-finished), in plain colors or stripes; reduced from 40 cents to 25 cents.

Ladies' Boucle Jerseys, Tailor-made; plaited backs, in Garnet, Seal Brown, Navy Blue and Black, $1 45.

Ladies' Fancy-striped Cotton Hose, three pairs for 25 cents.

Ladies' Shoes in Sale To-day!

Ladies' Pebble Goat Button, $1 10.

Ladies' American Kid Flexible Soles, opera and square toe, $1 45.

Lot of Ladies' Kid Slippers (sizes, 2½ and 3), 50 cents.

Ladies' Glove Kid Button Shoes (sizes, 2½, 3 and 3½), $1 15.

Misses' Pebble Goat Laced, best quality (sizes, 11 to 13½), $1.

Child's Goat Solar-tip Shoes, with heel, 50 cents.

Ladies' Oxfords (Kid), 50 cents.

All Lines in Gents' Summer Underwear Reduced in Price from 20 to 50 per cent.

Lot of Gents' All-wool Pants, $2 50.

Lot of Gents' Medium-weight Vests, 50 cents.

Lot of Gents' Working Suits, $3 50.

Lot of Gents' Extra-size Coats and Vests, best quality, all-wool (sizes, 40 to 46), $9 to $12.

Lot of Youths' Fine All-wool, Light-weight Overcoats, $2 to $5; worth more than triple our price.

Lot of Men's Suits (extra-fine qualities), in broken sizes; reduced from $5 to $8 per suit.

Millinery Attractions!

Mixed Braid Cartwheels, 10 cents.

Buckram Bonnet Frames, 7 cents.

Lot of High-crown Ladies' Hats, stylish shape, 5 cents.

French Flowers, 25 cents per spray.

Beaded Bonnet Crowns, 15 cents.

RED HOUSE,

Nos. 714 and 716 J street, and 713 and 715 Oak Avenue, Sacramento.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

Hardware, Iron, Steel and Coal.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING SUPPLIES.

MECHANICS' TOOLS, AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS.

Sacramento.....[1ptfTuThS].....San Francisco

REMOVAL!

CHAS. ROBIN,

CLOTHIER,

Is now permanently located in his

New Store, 612 and 614 K street

(A few doors west of the Capital Hotel).

His friends and the public are invited to call and examine his fine stock of

Gents' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats,

TRUNKS, VALISES, Etc.

Also, a lot of BOYS' SUITS of good quality.

☞ PRICE NO OBJECT. 2p-tf

CIGARS!

SEND ALL YOUR ORDERS DIRECT TO A. COOLOT, Sacramento, Cal., Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast for the Celebrated

YOUNG LADIES' SEGAR MANUFACTORY

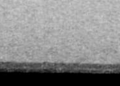
—AND—

Importer of Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarettes, Etc. Largest Stock, Lowest Prices, and Most Complete Assortment, ranging in price from $12 per thousand to the Finest Clear Havana Long Filler Grades.

All Eastern White Labor Goods!

We guarantee you a saving of at least 50 per cent. by buying of us. Goods warranted as represented, or taken back and money refunded. Particular attention given to all orders, whether large or small. We solicit a trial order, and promise perfect satisfaction in every particular. Send for our Price List. Address A. COOLOT, Sacramento, Cal. 3p-tf

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.



MRS. K. B. HEYMAN, 620 I street, opposite Court-house. Other Pianos at reduced prices. Pianos to let. Pianos sold in installments. 2p1m

PORK PACKING

Mohr & Yoerk

ARE NOW EXTENSIVELY ENGAGED IN Packing again, and have constantly on hand SPARERIBS, TENDERLOINS, PIGS' FEET, etc., at Low Prices. Fresh Cured Hams, Bacon and Lard. Also, all kinds of SAUSAGES of superior quality. 3p-tf

MONEY

Refunded in every instance where GOGINGS' CELEBRATED AGUE AND LIVER PILLS AND IRON TONIC fails to effect a CURE of CHILLS AND FEVER, MALARIA OR BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.

ADDRESS:

R. E. GOGINGS

904 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

NEW MUSIC

JUST RECEIVED.—WRITE ON A POSTAL card for one of our Monthly Catalogues; furnished free.

DALE & CO.,

No. 625 J street.........[2p]..........Sacramento.

BUILDING AND LOAN STOCK.

New Series.

THE SACRAMENTO BUILDING AND LOAN Association will issue new stock, the ELEVENTH Series, commencing the FIRST MONDAY in September. Shares can be secured now by application at the office of A. LEONARD & SON, 1014 Fourth street. au19-3p2w