DAILY RECORD-UNION

WEDNESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 14, 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.

There are thirty-five thousand miners out on a strike in the Pennsylvania coal region.

The race to determine which American yacht should defend the cup against the Thistle was not satisfactory yesterday.

There will be a great demonstration in Cork to-day on the occasion of the funeral of the victims of last week's riot.

In Manitoba the people are becoming very bitter against the Dominion Government, and there is some talk of open revolt.

A riotous demonstration occurred in Sofia yesterday on the part of Prince Ferdinand's admirers.

The United States Marshal has levied upon the property of the Milton Mining Company, in Nevada county, to satisfy an unpaid fine.

Governor Waterman was sworn into office yesterday in San Francisco. His only official act has been to appoint Hon. Marcus D. Boruck his Private Secretary.

GOVERNOR WATERMAN.

R. W. Waterman has become Governor of California. Because he has had little experience in statecraft, there are those who look forward to weakness and mismanagement on his part, now that the weighty trust of the Chief Magistracy is thrust upon him. We know, as do all the people, that, outside the circle of Governor Bartlett's family, none more deeply regret his death than Governor Waterman. He has not desired to take upon him the cares of State. He has no political ambition whatever to promote. He has prayed that the life of Governor Bartlett might be spared, and that the burden of the high office be not put upon his shoulders. But it has come to pass that he must take up the duty succession to the station has imposed upon him, and those who have counted upon his want of experience, will now find that they have underrated the capacity of the man.

He is of the sturdy order of men whose conservatism partakes somewhat of the rugged character that, by partisan prejudice, might be interpreted as of a stubborn order. But Governor Waterman's conservatism, we believe, is that of the honest man who takes his steps with caution and slowly, and never turns backward on the path of duty in the face of obstacles. His processes of thought may be found slower than those of men more experienced in public life, but he will go straight and to the center of purpose. If purity of motive, singleness of heart, sterling good sense, business capacity, experience in encounter with difficulties in a long life of untiring industry; if force of character, sound judgment, self-reliance and the courage to do what is right irrespective of friend or foe, can serve a man in serving the people, then, unless we entirely mistake the man, the State of California has in its new Governor one who will reflect honor upon the office, and manage the grave trusts committed to him with straightforwardness, good business sense and unfailing courage.

He is a just man, a lover of fair play and open-dealing at all times and under all circumstances. He is a generous man, with a heart that melts before human suffering, and responds instantaneously to worthy woe, while it is steeled against hypocrisy, for he penetrates the disguise of pretense with ease. We know of manifestations of this big-heartedness and generosity that if published to the world would cause him to blush like a girl and command for him the praises of all men.

We do not believe Governor Waterman is the man who can be used—let no one make a mistake on that head. If any have aught to ask of him they should not seek to approach him by indirection, but meet him as man to man with the thought upon the lip, and expect a response as honest as it will be irrevocable.

We do not believe he is the man who will be subservient to bosses or cliques but that he will have the interests of the whole people closely at heart. He will not, as we judge him, lend himself to advance private ambitions or conserve the ends of mere political schemes. He is a party man from conviction, but, above all, is an honest one determined to enjoy his own respect, and will be Governor, not for party, bnt for the people.

Unless all means of estimating human character fail, it may be written now that no dishonorable act will tarnish his gubernatorial career, and that he will go out of office as he comes in, clean-handed and independent. He assumes the duties of his new trust under embarassing circumstances, and is the target of criticism by the whole State. He will enter the Capital conscious that the eyes of nearly a million people are upon him, and that his every step will be scrutinized with unsparing keenness. But we believe he will inspire full confidence, and unless the reputation that precedes him is false, and what those say of him who best know him is untrue, and he abandons the rule that has been the standard of his life, he will serve in the office with no higher ambition than to do his whole duty and well, and leave it clean-handed, with self-respect and enjoying the esteem of his fellow citizens.

AN IMPORTANT PROPOSITION.

In our news columns will be found an account of a proposition said to be made by the Southern Pacific Company to augment immigration to California. It is, simply, to secure so low a rate of passage that no worthy man will be debarred from coming to us from the Arctic regions and torrid intolerableness of the East. Governor Stanford is said to have expressed the belief that immigrant passengers can be brought for as low a rate as $15, and that the Central Pacific Company will make no charge from Ogden to California for immigrants who come with the honest intention of settling in this State.

This is a very important proposition, and is of the utmost interest to all citizens of the State who have its welfare and development at heart. While the scheme is not yet fully worked out, the circumstantiality of the recital we quote, is such as to warrant the belief that the proposition may early take a tangible form. If it does, it will justify the wisdom of Governor Stanford, for he is said to have declared that he preferred to transport many intending settlers at $15, to carrying a less number of visitors upon the roads at a heavy figure for fare.

The chief and great need of California is people of the desirable kind; sober, industrious men and women of some small means who are willing to lay hand to the spade and the plow, and stir mother earth to her full ability to yield produce for the need and comfort of man. Governor Stanford is a far-seeing man, and perceives that the immediate dollar of the first-class passenger, who comes only to satisfy curiosity, and with no intention of remaining, is of less value than the penny of the man who proposes to come to us and be of us, and help us in developing the possibilities of this great State. We cannot at this time dwell upon the magnitude of the rumored scheme or the immensely important part it will play in State development. To all intelligent persons the mere outline statement of the facts is amply sufficient. Any right means to bring us worthy immigrants will be approved. None have been advanced at once so generous and conclusive as that of the Southern Pacific Company.

But if this scheme is put into operation the owners of lands in California must not permit speculators to use them as vantage grounds from which to prey upon the home-seeker. Landed proprietors ought to see to it that prices are not inflated, and that the newcomer is not received for the purpose of being plucked. Moreover, the landed proprietors and men of large interests in California should see to it that liberal credit terms are given the newcomers, that will enable them, even on virgin lands, to subsist comfortably until they secure a sure foothold. Colony tracts should be prepared, and lands to be subdivided made ready by reservation of roads, provision of water, educational reserves, grant of privileges, and, if need be, accompanied by money advances to enable the new homes to be erected. Such a policy will result happily—one of grasping character, one of non-preparation, hard terms, mistrust and exaction, will visit upon us deserved punishment.

THERE is a deal of pother indulged in by Democratic organs because Grand Army men refused to march under a Cleveland "hanger" at Wheeling. It turns out that the banner was suspended over the street for the express purpose of compelling the Grand Army men to walk under it, that their enemies might taunt them thereafter. The veterans learned of this and refused to become victims to Democratic viciousness, and that appears to be all there is in it. If the banner had been one of the ordinary decorations, put up among others, the Boys in Blue would have paid no attention to the flag and have marched under it. But it was put up as a political rag, put up by a single individual for the express purpose of inviting trouble. The celebration was non-political and the Grand Army veterans had done nothing to give it a political twist. The banner was not hung out of honor of the President of the United States, but in honor of Grover Cleveland as a leader of the Democracy—which, by the way, is performing the feat of going in opposite directions at the same time, and irrespective of their leader, who takes neither. The whole Wheeling affair reflects discredit upon no one but the committee that permitted the hanging out of the political banner.

THE Cleveland *Leader* thinks California "land crazy." The *Leader* will change its mind some day. Instead of being land crazy, California may be more truthfully spoken of as "land stupid," since not half our own people are fully awake to the magnificent capacity of the soil under its climatic conditions. We have here an empire of illimitable wealth and productive capacity, and a heritage of goodness and greatness such as no other people on this continent have come into. When we fully avail of it, when we bring it to an approach towards its highest possibilities, so far from being looked back upon as land crazy, we will be deemed by the coming generations to have been slow and stupid. Let not our Eastern contemporary borrow trouble concerning the enthusiasm of Californians over their lands and climates; they at least will not beseech the Buckeyes to buy land here that is less valuable than the best in Ohio, to say nothing whatever of the climate on top of the soil.

The Chicago *Times* is not friendly to the Central Pacific Railroad Company. It seldom allows an opportunity to pass to give it a "dig." It cannot, therefore, be said to be prejudiced for the defendant when it declares that Governor Stanford was justified by the law in refusing to answer the impertinence of the Pacific Railway Commission. It says of the decision of the Court refusing a peremptory mandamus:

> The ground of the refusal is ample and its validity unquestionable. The Railway Commission is not a judicial body. It possesses no judicial power. In the degree that Congress assumed to clothe it with judicial powers, Congress transcended its own power. It is merely a parliamentary commission of inquiry, having no more authority to inquire, nor power to compel answers to inquiry than a parliamentary committee would have. As a committee of Congress can not override the constitutional guarantees of personal security, so neither can any Commission that is in the power of Congress to create. And it is to be noted that this logic of Judge Field's decision applies to the Intersfate Commerce Commission no less than to the Pacific Railway Commission.

THE *Inter-Ocean* referring to the decision of Judges Field, Sawyer and Sabin in the Railway Commission case against Governor Stanford, thinks the nation again has reason to congratulate itself on the existence of a Supreme Court. And it adds: "For what the decision of Mr. Justice Field settles is no more nor less than this, that the United States Government, or any co-ordinate branch thereof, shall not be to any citizen of the United States what an inquisitor of Spain once was to Spaniards; that the force of Congress shall be checked by the force of the common law."

WASHINGTON BARTLETT.

A Long and Honorable Career of Public Usefulness.

[San Francisco Alta, September 13th.]

Washington Bartlett came of, on his father's side, good old Puritan stock, and the many sterling qualities possessed by those sturdy pioneers who founded a new nation among the bleak fastnesses and the forests of the New England coast were strongly developed in him, and were apparent in all his acts, both public and private. His intimate friends recognized and admired them. His father was a native of New Hampshire, and early in the century migrated to the Southern States. He located in Georgia. Although he became a slaveholder, the elder Bartlett was never reconciled to the system of slavery, and was especially bitter against all who treated their slaves cruelly.

Washington was the eldest son of Cosam Emir and Sarah E. Bartlett. He was born in Savannah, Georgia, on the 29th of February, 1824. His paternal ancestors came over from England early in the seventeenth century and settled near the town of Newbury, Massachusetts. Stephen Bartlett, his great grandfather, was an elder brother of Josiah Bartlett, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, member of the Continental Congress, first Governor of the State of New Hampshire and United States Senator. Stephen obtained a large grant of land in New Hampshire. Cosam Emir Bartlett, the father of Washington, was born in the village of Bath, New Hampshire, studied at Dartmouth College and obtained a license to practice law. As already stated, the elder Bartlett moved to the Southern States. He married in Charleston, South Carolina, his wife being a Jewess. In 1837 Washington's father removed to Florida and established a newspaper at Tallahassee. He was Mayor of that town, Public Printer, a member of the Territorial Legislature and a member of the convention which framed the first State Constitution. He died in 1850.

The boyhood of Washington Bartlett was passed at home. Although the facilities at that time were rather limited for an extensive education, yet Washington went through a very fair course of study. As a boy, he was noted for his bright intellect and powers of absorbing knowledge and retaining it. He appeared to have a bent toward the printing trade and journalism. His first venture in this line was at Tallahassee, Fla., shortly after he was 21 years of age. He had a complete outfit of type, a press and all the material for publishing the paper. Shortly after the close of the Mexican war the California gold fever broke out in a virulent form all over the country. Young Bartlett got it badly, and determined at once to join the ranks of those early pioneers now streaming by thousands toward the new El Dorado of the West. Young Bartlett, however, with that foresight and prudence which showed so strong in him in after life, did not become unduly excited over the matter. He decided that a newspaper in the new country would be needed, and, acting upon his own advice, he shipped his entire outfit to California. He sailed from Charleston in January, 1849, on board the merchantman Othello. After a long and tempestuous voyage of eleven months he arrived in San Francisco in November, 1849. The gold excitement was rampant. Everyone was heading for the diggings. But young Bartlett clung to the purpose of starting a newspaper.

In January of 1850 he started the *Journal of Commerce*, a daily paper, having as a partner Johns Robb, he himself being the editor. From the beginning the editor earnestly and enegetically furthered the project of having California admitted to the Union as a State. This object was accomplished in September of the same year. In the fire of May 4, 1850, Mr. Bartlett's office was destroyed, but the press and type were saved. During the session of the first Legislature, at San Jose, Mr. Bartlett obtained an interest in the public printing, and took a portion of his material to San Jose. His partner, meanwhile, had established the Stockton *Journal*. When the second fire occurred all the material in this city was destroyed, and that which had been in use at San Jose was called into requisition, and the partnership relation with Robb was severed. In 1851 Bartlett, in association with Benjamin R. Buckalew, issued the *Public Balance*, a daily paper. This copartnership did not exist for any very long period. In 1853, Bartlett and his brothers, Cosam Julian Bartlett and Columbus Bartlett, established the *Daily Evening News*. This was discontinued in 1856, when Washington Bartlett, in partnership with Edward Conner and William H. Rhodes ("Caxton"), commenced the publication of the *True Californian*. The *Evening News* took part in the Know-Nothing campaign, and sided strongly with the Know-Nothing party. At the election Mr. Bartlett voted for the American nominee for Governor, J. Neely Johnson. As a journalist he proved himself to be a faithful and untiring supporter of all that was just, right and honorable, and an opponent of corruption in all its phases.

In 1856 Mr. Bartlett joined the Vigilance Committee, and was assigned to the Captaincy of an armed company. It was at this time, too, that he began to take an active part in local and State politics. From October, 1857, to October, 1859, he was a deputy under County Clerk William Duer, being assigned to the Twelfth District Court, Edward Norton, Judge. In 1859 he was elected County Clerk by the People's party. In that official capacity he earned an enviable record, and was reelected to the office in 1861, and again in 1867. The Democratic party nominated him for Auditor in 1866, but he was defeated at the polls. As County Clerk he made the office pay an income. When his third term as County Clerk was completed Mr. Bartlett was appointed a member of the Board of State Harbor Commissioners by Governor Haight, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James H. Cutter.

There was a brief period in which Washington Bartlett practiced law in association with his brother Columbus. For several years, dating from 1870, he was Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of this city. In 1873 he entered into the real estate business with Daniel L. Randolph, now Vice-Consul for Brazil at this port. In 1873 the Peoples' Union, an independent party, nominated Bartlett for the State Senate, and he was elected. Mr. Bartlett's associate on the ticket, A. S. Hallidie, was defeated. In this campaign E. W. McKinstry was elevated to the Supreme Bench. During the session of the Legislature Mr. Bartlett acted with the Independents, supporting for United States Senator Governor Booth. He also voted for John S. Hager for the unexpired Senatorial term. During the next session of the Legislature the independent organization had disappeared, and Mr. Bartlett acted right along with the Democratic party. He was placed on the Judiciary Committee, and made Chairman of the Committee on Public Printing.

As Senator he sustained the reputation which he had already established. Honesty in politics was his motto, and he ever lived up to it. No aspersions have been cast upon him as legislator. His vote was always ready to be cast on the right side of any proposition. By the election of 1880 the people of this city decided to have a new charter drawn up to be submitted for their approval. Mr. Bartlett had, at the time Horace Hawes' Consolidation Act was passed, been one of the prime movers to secure its adoption, and in 1880 he was one of the first selected to serve as a freeholder in the framing of a new charter. At the meetings of the Board of Freeholders Mr. Bartlett's advice was much sought after on intricate questions concerning the city's government.

In 1882 the Democratic party was sadly in need of a candidate for the Mayoralty to pit against Maurice Blake, the popular champion of the Republican party. The choice fell upon Mr. Bartlett, and he cheerfully took up his cudgel of war and entered the arena amid the plaudits of his supporters. Nor was the choice ill-chosen, as was proven on election day. Mr. Bartlett was elected by a majority of 2,326 votes. Once in the Mayor's chair Mr. Bartlett showed himself to be as capable of filling that office with dignity and honor as he had other positions of trust. From the time he entered upon his duties he never swerved from the path which he had carved out for himself. While recognizing and appreciating all that was due his party, he did not once allow any party principles to overcome his sense of right and justice. He kept his eyes on all the departments of the city Government, and was on the alert for any sign of a job or attempt to defraud the taxpayers. He used the veto power unsparingly wherever he thought he detected anything wrong, and undoubtedly in this way saved to the city many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

In 1884 the Democratic party again chose him as a candidate, and once again the people ratified the selection by giving him 2,834 votes majority over his Republican rival, W. L. Merry. His second term was a repetition of the first. The Mayor had a wide popularity and name for devotion to public trusts and the cause of the people.

In the Democratic State Convention of September, 1886, Washington Bartlett was nominated for Governor on the 3d day of September, on the second ballot, receiving 309 votes, against 137 for ex-Speaker Berry and 46 for M. F. Tarpey. The people of the city had not lost their liking and respect for the man who had served them so well and honestly as Mayor, and the people of the interior knew of him well by reputation, and sent in encouraging statements to the effect that they would rally around him and make him Governor. The contest was close, and for many days after election day it was doubtful whether Swift or Bartlett had won. At last the official returns announced that Mayor Bartlett had received a majority of 652 votes and was the next Governor. He took his seat on the first of this year. The inaugural ball at the Capital was a grand affair, and one that will long be remembered by those who participated in it.

Of his devotion to duty during the brief period he occupied the Gubernatorial chair the public is entirely familiar. When about fifty years of age Washington Bartlett had acquired an estate of perhaps little less than $100,000, and he stated that he had no desire to further increase his worldly possessions. Two hundred dollars per month he thought sufficient to meet all his wants, and his income in excess of that amount he gave away in judicious and unostentatious charity. He was greatly interested in the establishment of manual training in public schools, and in regard to the finances of the State he not long ago said: "In a time of peace and unwonted prosperity, with a high rate of taxation, the State is spending more than her income. She is not getting value for the outlay. This is all wrong and must be stopped. When the Legislature adjourns, and I am rested, I intend to look into the management of all the public institutions. It is there and in the Board of Examiners that I shall do my most useful work."

Only a few weeks ago he said: "It may seem strange that I, who trust so entirely to the mercy of God, should refuse to pardon those who are suing for mercy in the State Prisons; but I believe it to be my duty to consider the best interests of the whole State, of the law-abiding citizens of the State; and though I pity the poor inmates of the prison, I do not think it right to set them free. It has been proved to be bad policy by the many pardons that have been given hitherto. Personally, if my own feelings alone were to be considered, I would set every prisoner free, and I have no doubt if I had strength to look over the papers in their cases, I would find some I could pardon.

"I have always considered my office a sacred trust given to me by the people, and that I must discharge my duty to them without regarding my own personal feelings."

His conscientious devotion to the trust placed in his keeping by the people of the State is well illustrated by what he said to an intimate friend at Highland Springs last June. "I would like my administration," said he, "to be so managed as to influence the young men of California to depend on honest work and not on political offices. I hope before my term of office expires the way will be found to make the public schools of the State efficient training schools for the children, so that in agricultural districts the children will be taught how to develop the resources of the land to the best advantage; in mining districts the schools shall be directed with special advantages for getting a practical knowledge of chemistry, geology," etc., and so on. When remonstrated with because he had not taken a rest, he said: "There was no time when I could do it honorably. If a man accepts a position of trust he must not leave his work. If I had known that the work I had to do would kill me, I should have kept on just the same, for I could not shirk it. I think it has finished me."

Two brothers survive him, Frank A. Bartlett, of New Orleans, editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, and Columbus Bartlett, of this city.

The deceased also leaves a large number of nephews and nieces. Thomas P. Randolph, one of his nephews, is at present Executive Secretary.

In the Bancroft library there is the only known copy of the first book published in San Francisco. Its title is: "California as It Is and as It May Be—A Guide to the Gold Region." Under the title is this imprint:

> San Francisco:
> Printed by Washington Bartlett.
> No. 8 Clay street.
> 1849.

The Fish Commissioners.

At the meeting of the Board of Fish Commissioners in San Francisco, Deputy Fish Commissioner Catania reported fines to the amount of $3,000 imposed upon Chinamen in San Francisco for illicit fishing, but only $150 had been collected, most of the cases having been appealed.

Two communications from residents of Tuolumne county, one signed by 200 names, the other by 150, were received, requesting that action be taken by the Commission in regard to the Stanislaus river. Some parties on the river have constructed two dams, one at Knight's Ferry and the other six miles above, effectually stopping all fish from coming down the river. Notice has been given to the dam-owners, but it has been disregarded. The Board resolved to take immediate action.

A communication was received from residents of Collinsville, alleging the incompetency of certain patrolmen appointed by the Board to prevent unlawful fishing in the Sacramento river. From sunrise to sunset on Sunday the river is not watched, and certain parties are in the habit of catching salmon with nets on that day near Collinsville. The law is almost entirely disregarded. The Commissioners resolved to attend to the matter.

Seven communications were received from citizens in various parts of the State complaining of the destruction of fine trout streams by the dumping of sawdust into their waters from sawmills located on their banks. One from C. B. Swain of Chico lamented the diminution of fish in the well-known Clear creek, in Plumas county, due to unscrupulous lumbermen on the banks. The Board decided in relation to sawdust dumping, that it be reccommended that the District Attorneys of the different counties commence suits against the offenders, as they have better facilities than the Commission. The money at the disposal of the Commission will not allow any expensive litigation.

Captain Todman, who by authority of the Commission, established a hatchery on the lake, has hatched out 500,000 Tahoe trout which have been distributed all over the country. In return for the salary of J. C. Fraser, who worked for Todman, the latter offers the use of his hatchery. The Commission resolved to investigate, and if it is deemed advisable $300 will be expended on the hatchery and it will be employed in hatching trout from Marlett Lake, near Carson City, and silver trout from Lake Tahoe.

A. E. Bennett, of Martinez, was appointed Deputy Fish Commissioner. W. E. Elliott, Captain of the Commission's patrol boat, was also appointed a deputy, so that he might have authority to act in the absence of the Chief of Patrol.

The steam patrol boat has been laid up and a couple of sloops hired in her stead. One hundred dollars per month is saved by this change, besides an increased efficiency is attained, as the unlawful fishermen soon learned to know the patrol boat, which they could see at a great distance and made for a place of safety before she could come up.

J. L. Sutton, of Vallejo, was also appointed a deputy. He was urgently recommended by many citizens of Solano and Sonoma counties. In his capacity of Deputy Constable he has been preying on the unlawful fishermen of San Pablo Bay, and wrested fines from them to the amount of $1,000.

How a Reconciliation was Effected.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says that a Mrs. Thompson of Sacramento was a passenger on the steamer Apache which arrived in that city Monday night. Her son is a clerk in a Montgomery-street clothing store. She had imagined him in his daily avocation of inducing the guileless stranger who happened within reach of his smooth and elegant oratory to purchase pants made for his grandfather, and to believe that the coats of '60 were the latest style, secure from the wiles and fascinations of the gentler sex. But she was mistaken. A dart from Cupid's bow penetrated through the darkness of the clashing mast and pierced Thompson's heart. The gallant salesman responded to the call, and the result was that on Sunday his mother was startled by the intelligence that the long line of Thompsons was to be preserved by her son. In short, that he had married.

The old lady packed up immediately and started for the city by the river boat. She had heard of the young lady of her son's choice and had warned him that she would never be received as her daughter. She telegraphed her coming, and Monday night her son and his wife were at the boat to meet her.

Thompson went on board as soon as the boat landed and proceeded to mollify the old lady. How he succeeded is not known, but shortly after he returned to the wharf and asked his wife to accompany him to his mother's cabin. They started for the gangway just as the boat's engine began to exhaust her steam. Between the darkness and the escaping steam the roadway became clouded. Thompson made a misstep and went over the wharf, his wife clinging to him. There was a loud splash and a wild scream which sounded high above the noise of the steam. Lights were brought and ropes were quickly lowered. Had Thompson fallen in alone he must surely have drowned, but his wife is a splendid swimmer and struck out boldly as soon as she touched the water. She caught her husband by the hair as he was about to go under and held him until assistance came.

Meanwhile the mother stood on the upper deck gazing into the water with a stunned look. But when they had hauled up the couple she rushed down stairs and on to the wharf and clasped her daughter-in-law in her arms. It goes without saying that the lecture of the young couple was indefinitely postponed. A hack was called and all three were driven uptown, laughing merrily at the accident.

That Tired Feeling

The warm weather has a debilitating effect, especially upon those who are within doors most of the time. The peculiar, yet common, complaint known as "that tired feeling," is the result. This feeling can be entirely overcome by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives new life and strength to all the functions of the body.

"I could not sleep; had no appetite. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon began to sleep soundly; could get up without that tired and languid feeling; and my appetite improved." R. A. SANFORD, Kent, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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

MUSIC! MUSIC!

GENERAL BOULANGER'S GRAND MARCH, "EN REVENANT DE LA REVUE," will be played by Cappa's Band of Fifty-one Instruments, at the Pavilion, on WEDNESDAY NEXT. Just received and for sale at
DALE & CO'S. tf

CHEAP EASTERN EXCURSION.

ON SEPTEMBER 19TH, 20TH AND 21ST THE Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, "Santa Fe Route," will sell first-class excursion tickets to St. Louis and return for $67 50 on account of G. A. R. and W. R. C. Encampment, but the rate is open to the public. Sleeping-car berths reserved, and full information can be had of G. W. RAILTON, Agent, at 923 Second st. s3 3p14t

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.

NOTICE!

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
SACRAMENTO, CAL., September 2, 1887.

Pursuant to instructions from the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, of date August 15, 1887, conveyed in the Hon. Commissioner's letter "F," of August 26, 1887:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE indemnity withdrawal of all lands in the Sacramento Land District under the Grant of July 25, 1866, to the California and Oregon Railroad Company has been revoked, and the lands covered thereby open to settlement.

On Wednesday, October 12, 1887,

Said lands will be open to filing and entry.

Witness my hand the day and year first above written. SELDEN HETZEL, Register.
s3-istd

A BIG BARGAIN.—BILLIARD AND POOL Tables, in complete order, at less than half their cost; extra-fine Tables, with Delaney's Patent Steel Spring Cushions, Ivory Balls, fine Cues, etc., at $100 and $125; worth $250 and $300. Call or address for two weeks, J. B. PRICE, St. George Lodging-house, 1007½ Fourth street, Sacramento. s12-2plw*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BOOM CONTINUES.

Brocaded Silk Velvets, at 75 cents per yard.
Misses' and Children's Merino Vests, at 20 cents; supply unlimited.
Two Cases Striped Flannel, just opened, at 35 cents per yard.
Something New and Stylish in Dress Trimmings and Ladies' Neckwear.

E. LYON & CO.,
No. 780 J street, Sacramento.
au30-2p

MARVELOUS BARGAINS!

Are You in Need of Furniture?

The exceedingly LOW PRICES we are now quoting goods at should prompt those that are in need of anything in our line to call and examine our stock at once.

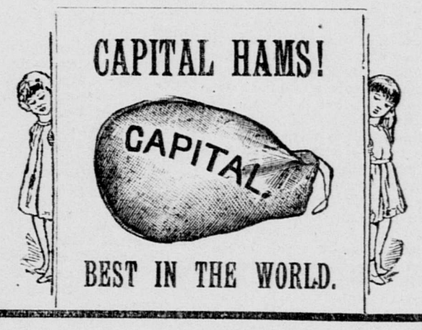
☞ Country Orders, small or large, promptly and carefully attended to.

JOHN BREUNER,
604, 606, 608 K st., and 1109 to 1115 Sixth st., Sacramento.

KLUNE & FLOBERG,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS, 428 J street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.
☞ Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS. Repairing in all its branches a Specialty, under Mr. FLOBERG. Agents for ROCKFORD WATCH COMPANY. d9-3p

H. WACHHORST,
LEADING JEWELER OF SACRAMENTO.
SIGN OF TOWN CLOCK.
No. 815 J street.....[3ptf].....Sacramento

JAMES G. DAVIS,
411 and 413 K street, Sacramento, the Best House to Buy Your
FURNITURE AND CARPETS!
☞ SEND FOR PRICE LIST. ☜ 3p-tf



For delicacy of flavor, CAPITAL HAMS are not excelled by any Ham in the world. They cost more than ordinary Hams, but are sold at only a slight profit, the consumer thus getting "value received," even when paying somewhat more than for other favorite brands.
3p

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

D. W. CHAMBERLIN,
NO. 613 K STREET.....SACRAMENTO.
—SELLS—
Ranges, Stoves, Crockery and Kitchen Supplies Cheap.
Write for Prices. 4ptf

—THE—
Wonderful "Sarsfield" Remedies

THE SHEPHERDS OF IRELAND were healers of the sick, and they have transmitted, from generation to generation, their knowledge of the healing art, and of the curative powers of certain combinations of HERBS, and the name of "SARSFIELD" is famous in the annals of that country. These facts are familiar to all readers of Irish History.

THE "SARSFIELD" REMEDIES CO. has the Secret of many of these HERB COMPOUNDS, and every day brings fresh Testimonials of the WONDERFUL CURES performed by them.

SARSFIELD'S REMEDY FOR THE BLOOD!—A Specific for Maladies arising from disordered Liver, Kidneys, Constipation, Malaria, Blood Poisoning, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and troubles coming from Blood Impurities.

PRICE, $1 per bottle.

SARSFIELD'S CHRONIC ULCER SALVE for the Cure of Chronic Ulcers and Sores of every description; Eczema, Piles, Varicose Ulcers, Inflammatory Swellings and Skin Diseases generally.

PRICE, $1 and 50c. per box, according to size.

SARSFIELD'S REMEDY FOR DIPHTHERIA AND PNEUMONIA!—A Specific for Diphtheria, Croup, Sore Throat, Mumps, and Inflammation of the Chest and Lungs.

PRICE, $1 and 50c. per box, according to size.

REFERENCES:

MRS. SARAH B. COOPER, the well-known philanthropist and President of the Kindergarten Association, of San Francisco.
PROFESSOR DENMAN, Principal of the Denman School, San Francisco.
IRA G. HOITT, President of Board of Education.
BENJ. WELSH, Master Car Builder Southern Pacific Co., Sacramento
L. A. UPSON, Sacramento.
MRS. CHAS. LUX, San Francisco.
WM. DEANE, San Francisco *Chronicle*.
A. D. CARVILL, Carvill Manufacturing Co.
OLIVER HINKLEY, Pacific Carriage Co.
LEWIS P. SAGE, Sage's Warehouse.
MRS. GRANT, 322 Fremont street, San Francisco.
MRS. EATON, 141 Post street, San Francisco.
JAS. McCORMICK, Vice-President Bank of Redding, Redding, Cal
CAPT. BLASDELL, Oakland, Cal.
CAPT. WYMAN, Oakland, Cal.
SAM'L CASSIDY, Petaluma, Cal
MRS. McDONALD, 2922 Sacramento street.
MRS. HENRIEN, 23 Hawthorne street.
MRS. GOODRIDGE, 23 Hawthorne street.
REV. D. H. TEMPLE, Los Gatos, Cal.
DR. C. L. ROE, Monterey, Cal.
W. B. FITCH, Lincoln, Placer county, Cal.
And a host of others whose testimonials we have.

—MANUFACTURED BY THE—
"SARSFIELD" REMEDIES CO.,
No. 115 EDDY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,
☞ AND FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. ja15-istf&wtf