DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 8, 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.*

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.

California grapes bring twenty cents a pound in Chicago.

Work is progressing on the Government's dynamite cruiser.

Earthquakes are of daily occurrence on the Island of Cuba.

Scores of skeletons buried more than a hundred years ago, have been unearthed under a street in San Juan South.

Snow fell yesterday in the mountains of Siskiyou county.

Judge Hamilton, of Alameda, decides that the Perry amendment does not infringe upon the right of City Boards of Education in any manner.

EUROPEANIZING AMERICA.

Rev. J. Coleman Adams, in the October *Forum*, answers the question negatively, "Is America Europeanizing?" His reasons are stated with force and boldness. Admitting that the country is beset with perils, he still believes that our absorbent capacity will prevent foreignism from developing great strength; that an alien cannot live here six months without the process of shedding the foreign shell beginning.

While Mr. Adams does not ignore the Anarchist and Socialist, and the vicious and lazy classes that talk and plot against order; nor yet the discontented who fly to new preachers of political and social absurdities, nor the dangers of actual social trouble that may shake the foundations of society and imperil order and law, he nevertheless believes the republic to be safe, and its institutions able to withstand the storms that now threaten, and all that may approach; because, despite the foreign income, America remains American, and the intelligent foreigner becomes American fully and wholly. All the influences of Anarchism, he points out, failed to accomplish results at the ballot-box in Chicago—a fact to which we think he attaches too much importance, in view of the remarkable readiness of the demagogues and mere politicians to give comfort to the Socialistic element, in the hope of making it a means to the attainment of their selfish ends.

It is true that the nation remains loyal to its fundamental ideas, and that "the powerful influences which operate upon the immigration tide, tend to modify it and assimilate it to the ways of thinking and behaving characteristic of this country." But it is likewise true that a very considerable portion adheres to the hatred of all restraint, which they import, and that this element has within the last ten years remarkably increased, numerically and in boldness. The essayist holds that the most stubborn of this revolutionary class are reduced in a generation to conformity to Americanism. We have not, however, had a generation of experience in that direction, and Mr. Adams' hopefulness rather than fact, is the basis of his argument. Certainly, the civil war was a searching test of loyalty to the American idea, but it was not then assailed by appeals to the greed and the poverty of the discontented.

The growth of the temperance sentiment is cited as an instance of the overcoming of foreign prejudices, States with an immense voting foreign population having declared in favor of restriction of the liquor traffic, in one form or another. But Mr. Adams overlooks the fact that the Socialist element is favorable to the interference by the State in all such matters, and preaches it as a fundamental doctrine. We are willing to concede that the ballot and it substructural principle, "liberty with responsibility," is the foundation of freedom, since "the way to beget trustworthiness is to impose a trust." But the American sentiment to which he largely pins his faith, is very strongly inclined to put a limitation upon the exercise of sovereignty, and measure it by capacity to intelligently administer it, and disagrees with the idea advanced, that the participation of the ignorant with the intelligent in governing is an indispensable agent in Americanizing America.

Mr. Adams takes issue point-blank with the generally accepted doctrine that there is grave peril in the massing of the ignorant and vicious in cities, and that rural life is the greater conservator of free institutions. The reason advanced is that this massing brings the dangerous classes more directly within the influence of progressive ideas, the press, the club, the lecture hall and the political meetings, and thus the currents of city life drift the people forward. There is one conclusion arrived at upon this line of reasoning, to which there will be no dissent—that the safety and hope of municipal governments resides in the principle of local self-government, as opposed to the turning of city management over to the legislation of rural populations. This is in line with the doctrine the RECORD-UNION has constantly maintained, that the closer government is brought to the people the safer and better for it and them. One-half or more of the ills of municipal misgovernment and uneconomic administration in California has been due to the effort of the Legislature to govern the cities directly. We are convinced, however, that beyond this Mr. Adams overestimates the virtue of "the discipline of responsibility."

The influence of the public schools as a vigorous force in the transformation of the alien into an American, is another factor upon which the essayist dwells at length. He gives no thought, however, to the undisguised and persistent effort to encroach upon the system and to denominationalize the schools. As a matter of fact, this in some States has made alarming progress, and in at least one some millions of public money go to the support of church educational institutions under the guise of charities and on the plea that these institutions relieve the public school system of a portion of its burdens. In truth, that is precisely what is not desired. It is a dangerous doctrine that maintains the plea for aid of private institutions out of public funds because those they educate are taken from the public schools. Mr. Adams has nothing to say whatever concerning the influences that have been so potent in attaching to the school system teaching distinctively for children of foreign parentage, concerning which Dr. McGlynn recently entered a vigorous protest in his paper in the *North American Review*. The work of the Christian churches in America is the final potential influence the essayist cites operating to Americanize our aliens. The Sunday-schools, he says, encounter the warmest opposition of the Socialistic population, because they fear their influence as antagonistic to alienism and anarchy.

While not disposed to underestimate any of the arguments advanced by Mr. Adams, we are still convinced that there is ample reason for more of watchfulness and vigor on the part of true friends of the American system. As Mr. Adams himself says, the sectarian in place of the common school would foster the worst form of caste spirit; the greatest peril to our institutions is the danger that we may neglect, if not abandon, the principle of local self-government; that the perils besetting our system are such as call for watchfulness, nerve, courage and endurance; that the neglect of participation in government activity by the intelligent classes is as much a menace as the assaults of the ignorant, led astray by socialism, anarchism and other doctrines that tend to erect classes and define them by the measure of reward secured by industry, or lost by improvidence and vicious habits.

If we may pit one clergyman against another in this debate, we must accord greater weight to the views of Rev. Dr. Strong, than Rev. Mr. Adams. The former reviewing the same field, believes with Matthew Arnold that "America holds the future," but he is alive to the perils visible upon the national horizon. These are manifest in the drift of the pauper and criminal classes from Europe to America and out of which spring the greater portion of our criminals. That immigration unrestrained is the mother and nurse of Americans socialism, the doctor is as convinced as that its tendency to cities gives them largely their political complexion. Unselected it carries foreign nationality as a distinct factor into our politics, and gives us a hyphenated Americanism, wholly foreign to the fundamental idea of the American institution. Dr. Strong points to the tendency of the European elements to concentrate as very dangerous, since such aggregation puts the strain in one direction only upon our social and political fabric, which would bear it more easily if distributed. The local self-government, upon which Mr. Adams dwells with such content, Dr. Strong points out must needs, if effectual for good, imply close relations between man and man, a measure of sympathy and a community of ideas, all which Europeanism opposes, and which become slower and slower in activity as the proportion of Europeanism increases in America.

Mr. Beecher having hopefully said of this subject, that when the lion eats an ox the ox becomes lion, leads Dr. Strong to question the illustrative character of the parable. "The lion," he says, "happily has an instinct controlled by an unfailing law which determines what and when, and how much he shall eat. If that instinct should fail, and he should some day eat a badly diseased ox, or should very much overeat, we might have on our hands a very sick lion. I can even conceive that under such conditions the ignoble ox might slay the king of beasts. * * * The lion without being consulted as to time, quantity or quality, is having the food thrust down his throat, and his only alternative is, digest or die."

MR. DONNELLY ECLIPSED.

Mr. Ignatus Donnelly has contrived to re-awaken the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy most effectually. His claim of a cipher in the text disclosing the authorship of the plays of Shakespeare that credits it to Francis Bacon, has, for the most part, been received with very little favor. The better Shakespeareian scholars have not been content with denying his premises and questioning his conclusions. They have ridiculed the method of his reasoning and made "pitch and toss" sport of his logic, and have even referred with disparagement to the intellectual capacity of the ex-Congressman. There comes now upon the field a new Baconian advocate—a brace of them indeed—who so far eclipse Mr. Donnelly in the wonderful character of their "discoveries," that he and his confused ciphers of the text will drop out of sight and be whelmed in the astonishing boldness of the new theories.

In the October *North American Review*, Hugo Black projects into the controversy the claim of discovery of a cipher in the epitaph upon Shakespeare's tomb clearly and explicitly crediting the authorship of the plays to Bacon. The lines according to Knight's edition are in this form:

GOOD FRIEND FOR JESUS SAKE FORBEARE
TO DIGG T-E DUST ENCLOASED HE.RE.
BLESE BE T-E MAN $\overset{S}{Y}$ SPARES T-FS STONES
AND CURST BE HE $\overset{T}{Y}$ MOVES MY BONES.

Mr. Black takes the position that the epitaph was unworthy either Bacon or Shakespeare as a literary production, since it is doggerel. It was written then for a purpose, and that purpose included the omission of Shakespeare's name, a fact deemed remarkable by Knight, De Quincey and many others. But the capital letters near the end of the first and second lines contain all those of the name except two. This led Black to look into Bacon's cipher, *omnia per omnia*, described in *De Augmentis* for the key to the mystery of the peculiar arrangement and lettering of the epitaph. He quotes Bacon's explanation of the cyptograph, which is based on the cipher having a significant and a non-significant alphabet, that the searcher may be blinded by mistaking the latter for the true cipher, when really there is one within. In Bacon's biliteral alphabet only A and B are used, but by repetition of these letters and the permutative positions they may be made to occupy, the entire alphabet can be expressed. Thus:

For A write.....*aaaaa*	For E write.....*aabaa*
For B write.....*aaaab*	For F write.....*aabab*
For C write.....*aaaba*	For G write.....*aabba*
For D write.....*aaabb*	For H write.....*aabbb*

And so on through the alphabet. Familiarity of the reader with the Baconian cipher, and the ease with which it may be examined, render it unnecessary to further explain it. Bacon used also two alphabets, one Roman and one italic; the first to be translated by the key on A, and the other to be read by the *B* key only. Thus "by fitting any external double-faced writing, letter by letter, to the internal writing, first made biliterate," says Bacon, there may afterwards be written down the epistle to be sent. Black concludes that for italics small letters were substituted in the epitaph, for obvious reasons. The dash is reckoned a small letter, because it stands for "h," and the imposing of T upon Y is taken to mean a single large letter, because the T is placed directly over the Y.

On this basis Mr. Black proceeded to work, and he has evolved from twenty-two groups of five letters each, the large letters being translated into B and the small into A, the sentence, "*Fra Ba wrt ear ay*," or "Francis Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays." He holds, therefore, that Bacon wrote the epitaph, for a cipher is used he devised and that was not published until long after the epitaph was chiseled. He believes that Shakespeare consented to cipher secresy and to the preparation of the doggerel for his tablet, and that he instructed the stone-mason how to cut it.

This ingenious evolution of apparent proofs would alone be sufficiently interesting; but the curiosity is more whetted and the mind still more entertained by a commentary by Edward Gordon Clark, whose remarkable paper supplements that of Black, and is a literary curiosity of a peculiar order, and is certain to provoke as much, if not more criticism than the more laborious and less satisfactory work of Donnelly. Clark took up Black's theory for study by request of the editor of the *Review*, and he confessess that he engaged in it with no idea of what it was to lead up to, and that for his unexpected and startling conclusions reached, none but he should be held accountable.

Working upon the epitaph in the direction given by Black, Clark discovers the whole literary history of Shakespeare in the four lines, Bacon's relations with him, and the key to the entire story of the writing of the plays, and why, as he claims, Bacon wrote them and concealed the fact. He improves upon Black's conjecture concerning the dash, or hyphen, and he thus finds the cipher almost exhaustless in its revelations. We cannot enter into the elaborate details of his "discoveries," they involve too much tabular and diagram work for these columns. Suffice it to say, Clark draws from the four lines of doggerel such sentences as these: "Francis Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays aye—Shaxpere." "Francis Bacon wrote Here: Aye! Aye!—Shaxpere." "Francis Bacon wrote here his cue: Aye, aye!" "Aye! Francis Bacon writ here as Shaxpere. "Shaxpere. Bacon was He.—F. Baq. "Francis Bacon did." "Francis Bacon hid." "Bacon Raised Deceased William." "Bacon aided, equipped, William."

Treating the T on the Y anew, he finds the logograph to be either a large letter, or four small ones. Turned upon its side it is an H. The foot of it crosses the Y and makes an A, and the lower part of the Y by the cross of its own base becomes another T, and thus the whole becomes "that" in one large letter, and so can be used as five biliteral signs, giving eight new counters. From this new starting point Clark proceeds anew and draws from the mysterious epitaph statements concerning Bacon and his career and his standing in his day; and these other statements: "Bacon will narrate all Shakespeare here." "Jacques Pierre is all narrated here: Aye, I obey (his wishes)—Bacon."

Mr. Clark's method is so rapid, so ingenious and trenchant that it is fairly bewildering. It is at once so witty and involved, that the temptation is strong to receive the whole thing as a satire upon the Shakespeare-Bacon question. He, however, declares that he took up the work as a literary expert, careless as to who wrote Shakespeare's plays, since he had no time to give to that question. He insists that he has labored honestly, and starting in not a Baconian, came out of the work convinced of Black's soundness in the conclusion he reaches. In fact, he claims to have discovered so much by a multitude of transpositions of letters, and translations of hidden meanings, backward and forward reading of words and lines, and division and subdivision of groups of letters and words, that he is quite prepared to announce a new work, and tempted to to prepare "The Anagramatic Biography of William Shakspeare: by Francis Bacon," which has lain unpublished about two hundred and seventy years.

The literary curiosity which these papers of Black and Clark constitute may not convince the reader, as they have not us, that William Shakspeare did not write the plays attributed to him, but they will not fail to interest and entertain any intelligent person. It would doubtless be possible to so contort the phases of the letter groups of the epitaph as to translate from them quite any matter the adroit cryptographist desired.

ARE THE PEOPLE CORRUPT?

The disclosures of venality and corruption being made in San Francisco at this time, are not only paralyzing but humiliating. Seeking a reason for all this foulness, we are told that is because the people are corrupt; that the stream rises no higher than its source, and that a tree must be judged by its fruits. But the application of the answer to the prevalent phases of political corruption is not justified. It does not indicate the dishonesty of the people; but it does testify to the neglect of duty by citizens. The political ills that afflict us are simply the result of our neglect—nothing more. We have it in our power at any time to conduct all branches of the Government upon the basis of fair-dealing, competency and honesty. That men are sent to the Legislature who go there solely to do the bidding of the conscienceless and to represent only the vicious, is due only to the neglect of the people to exercise in their public capacity the same degree of vigilance, caution and discretion that characterizes their conduct in private business. In time this neglect will cease; activity by those now inert will take its place, and all official positions will be filled by men representative of the people, who, as a great mass, are not only not corrupt, but are the conservators of honesty and the champions of purity in government. There are perils discernable upon the political and social horizon of the country which wisdom will not ignore; venality in public office is not the least of them; but, fortunately for American institutions, the people, slow to awaken to danger, are, once aroused, irresistible in reform. They will not permit the vitality of the nation to be sapped by corruption, nor for a much longer time commit to a few, the discharge of those functions of citizenship which can be preserved only by their constant exercise by all the people.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

The nineteenth of the RECORD-UNION'S series of special papers on interior California appears in this number, and is devoted to San Joaquin county. It will be found to be a clear and compact exposition of the resources and agricultural and manufacturing interests of one of the richest and most inviting sections of the State. The RECORD-UNION is gratified that the work it is doing in preparing and publishing these articles is so thoroughly appreciated by the people. They have manifested this by expressions of the most cordial and flattering character, and by sending the papers containing these special articles throughout the East, in addition to the large circulation of the RECORD-UNION abroad.

A SUFFERING community had hoped it had heard the last of the Sharon-Hill case, but it has reappeared in charges of attempted bribery of the Judge who presided at the trial. But as yet the matter has not taken that definite form that justifies positive conclusions. This much, however, would appear to be certain, that Judge Sullivan, whom it is charged was unsuccessfully approached, is bound to say whether indeed the attempt was made. We can understand, however, why he might hesitate to name the agent employed, if the charge is true, since it might be simply the case of one man's word against another, with no possibility of settling the question which of the two should be disbelieved. If he was approached, and had spoken and have acted at once, the matter would have taken on quite a different form.

TREATING of the decadence of the quality of our Legislatures the San Francisco *Alta* says: "The cure will be found in enlarging the responsibility of the legislative office, in giving a larger endowment of power, making it more dangerous than now in the hands of bad men or weak. This will force the people in self-defense to rally to its purification." That is a sound conclusion. The way to invite trustworthiness is to impose trusts. Make the legislative office of higher importance and greater power, and the people will not, as now, neglect the business of manufacturing legislators. In self-defense they will be driven to that activity in primal steps in politics, neglect of which on the part of the good citizen, has given both to the ward and city, and district and State politics over to a few who do manifest activity.

THE Cincinnati *Times-Star*, prior to the President starting to swing around the circle, declared that if Mr. Cleveland could have his wish he would have his car shot through Ohio in a pneumatic tube at the rate of ten miles a minute. The President did not get through the State so rapidly as that, but he went as fast as he could and with fewest possible stoppages of the train, for which the Ohio Democrats are growling ominously.

TICKET-SCALPERS.

An Effort to be Made to Head Them Off—Circular Letter Issued.

The San Francisco *Call* of yesterday has the following: The Southern Pacific Company has determined to exterminate "scalping," if such a thing be within the limits of possibility. The latest preventive measure has taken the shape of the following circular letter, issued by T. H. Goodman to the local agents of the transcontinental lines:

"Having been authorized so to do, we purpose, until otherwise advised, to redeem or purchase the unused parts of excursion tickets to California points, but only when presented in person by the original purchaser. We will do this at our city office and at the following valuation or amount (subject to suspension or change), for such tickets from San Francisco: To Missouri river points via Union Pacific, Denver, and Rio Grande, Burlington, Texas and Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain, also to New Orleans via El Paso, $20; to St. Paul via Shasta route and Northern Pacific, $30."

OPINIONS ON THE LETTER.

Some of the agents are disposed to think that the issuance of this letter is a mistake, inasmuch as it virtually makes a cut of $20 in the first-class unlimited rate from Missouri river points to this city. The first-class unlimited rate from all Missouri River points, such as Kansas City and Omaha, to San Francisco is $60, while the round-trip excursion rate, good to return within six months, is also $60. Passengers purchasing tickets from Missouri River points are thus enabled to secure their trip for $40 without the trouble or risk of dealing with scalpers. The circular, in fact, absolutely constitutes a single-trip rate of $40 unlimited from Missouri River points to San Francisco.

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR THE SCALPERS.

The order cannot fail to be a disappointment to the scalpers. They have invariably been able to procure a large number of tickets from passengers who have decided to stay over, and these they sell to other people, of course at a reduced rate and infringement of the contract on the ticket. It will also be noticed that tickets sold via the Atlantic and Pacific, or Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe companies are not returned under this order.

T. H. Goodman in conversation stated that the railroad company felt it could afford to buy back these tickets as well as the scalpers. It was intended as a convenience to the traveling public, also to encourage excursionists to permanently locate in California. If any purchaser of one of these tickets, said Mr. Goodman, desires on visiting here to take up his residence in California, it is actually a paying investment for the company to purchase the return portion of his ticket from him for $20. It will undoubtedly both encourage emigration to this State, and will be effective besides in inducing people to remain here.

SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY.

Claus Spreckels and wife have returned from Europe.

Donald Bruce, publisher of the *Political Record*, has filed a petition in insolvency.

At the first day's shoot of the State Sportsmen's Association, at San Bruno, De Vaull, Jr. won the first prize, $58 and 250 standard cartridges. A. Donaldson and West divided second and third money, $36 50 each. Dunshee, Merrill and Coykendall will shot off at blue rocks for the fourth, fifth and sixth prizes in the tie of the above contest. Mr. Fay captured the seventh prize, a hunting coat; Delmas the eighth prize, a gun case, and Walsh ninth prize, one pair rubber boots.

At the recent meeting of the Pacific Kennel Club A. Hoeppner exhibited a magnificent specimen of the Great Dane, or Ulmer dog, standing thirty inches at the shoulder, and magnificently proportioned. The hound has just been imported from Stuttgart, Germany, at a cost of $535. He is a very large, smooth-coated dog, 31 inches in hight, and weighing 125 pounds, although he is only 14 months old. A very long, thick neck is one of the features of the dog. Mr. Hoeppner, under a suspension of the rules, was elected a member of the club.

Fullest and Fairest.

On the 17th instant the SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION published an article giving the fullest and fairest presentment of the resources of this section that has yet come under our eye. It is from the pen of Dr. Latham, than whom no one is more competent to judge of the soil and climate and natural advantages of northern San Joaquin. He is a ripe scholar, having gained knowledge by travel throughout the civilized world as well as from books. Had we the space we would give his article entire, but unfortunately we are more willing than competent to perform. He reviews our resources, our scenery, our soil and climate at length, and discourses upon our productions and the possibilities of our future in a manner showing his personal familiarity with his subject.—*Lodi Cyclone September 7th.*

The Fulton Bank Robbery.

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NEW YORK, October 8th.—A. M.—No further arrests were made yesterday in the matter of the conspiracy to rob the Fulton Bank in Brooklyn by the Paying Teller and some depositors. A. H. Sneil, Edward Fowler and Ward A. Hepburn, the three men arrested yesterday, were arraigned before Justice Walsh, and after pleading "not guilty" their examination was deferred.

President Hazzard said the total loss was $12,624 93, and it was drawn out on bogus checks signed by Fowler, Hepburn, Johnsen & Co. and C. H. Keyer.

SACRAMENTO ILLUSTRATED.

THE "RECORD-UNION" TO ISSUE A SPLENDID PICTURE

Of the City and Surrounding Country, and to Insure Its Wide Distribution.

For several months the RECORD-UNION has been diligently engaged in presenting fairly and fully the claims of interior counties, towns and cities, in illustrated articles expository of the resources, production, climate, social features, mining, agriculture, fruit-raising, manufacturing, etc., of the several sections treated. In this work skilled and well-informed writers have been specially engaged and have made careful studies of all the regions illustrated. Nineteen of these papers have been presented, and many others are in preparation. The exceeding value of these publications has been testified to by the people, and the RECORD-UNION containing the illustrated articles has been sent broadcast over the land from the supply of special as well as regular editions issued.

In line with this work, the RECORD-UNION has been actively engaged for several weeks in perfecting the details of a supplemental special issue, which, it is its belief, will prove of great benefit to Sacramento, and very greatly enlarge the intelligence of non-residents concerning this city and its importance. The work has now so far advanced that it is proper to announce its early appearance.

The scheme takes the form of a lithographic bird's eye view of the City of Sacramento and vicinity. The picture will be twenty-four by thirty-eight inches in size, and will be worked from lithographic stone upon two kinds of paper; one being cream-tinted calendered book paper, intended for immediate framing; the other equally as fine-surfaced book paper, but lighter and more elastic, and adapted to mailing in folds, without imparing its subsequent adaptability to mounting.

The central view is taken from a supposed elevation on the Yolo shore of the Sacramento river, just south of the railroad bridge, and looking eastward. The range of view will embrace the foothills and more distant Sierras, from Lincoln and Auburn on the left to Franklin on the right, thus compassing all the lines of railway centering at this city, and showing the locations of Lincoln, Auburn, Newcastle, Loomis Rocklin, Roseville, Georgetown (El Dorado county), Placerville, Folsom, Perkins, Brighton, Ione, Galt, Elk Grove, Florin Arno, Franklin and all intermediate points. It will clearly show the lines of railways and chief roads, and the courses of the Sacramento, Cosumnes and American rivers, and convey a general idea of the topography of the country embraced in this broad sweep of vision, giving also a very accurate idea of the relative distances between Sacramento and the points named.

In the city proper all the streets, avenues and alleys are shown, from A street on the north to Y street on the south, and from Front street on the west to Thirty-first street on the east. It will show very distinctly all the chief public buildings and more prominent residences, and the main physical features of the city. Especially prominent in this superior picture stand out the Capitol, Pavilion, hospitals, churches, school-houses, city buildings. Court-house, Art Gallery, depots, railroad shops, chief hotels, the loftier business blocks and the larger residences.

The two artists who have been for now two weeks diligently at work upon the picture have so nearly completed their task, which has been constantly supervised and topographically criticised at the RECORD-UNION office, that we are able to say they have satisfied the very exacting demands made upon them, and have produced a picture which, we venture to assert, is superior in all respects to any yet made of California cities.

Around the upper and side margins of the central view, will appear fine lithographic pictures of the Capitol, the Art Gallery, and several other public structures, and some of the best business blocks and handsomest private residences representative of the city in its business and home character. The foliage which is so abundant upon our residence streets as to almost hide the buildings of the city in a bird's-eye view, has of necessity been reduced from its abundance, that a fairer estimate of the city may be made by the beholder, and the result has been a very happy effect in an artistic point of view, and practically, too, in presenting the streets, houses, lines of railway, drives, parks, etc.

The bottom margin, two and a half inches in width, and thirty-eight inches in length, is reserved for a concise but nevertheless very comprehensive sketch of the city, giving its population, statistics of its commerce, notes of its social features, some account of the productive character of the surrounding country, and remarks upon the business, manufactures, and market importance of Sacramento, and its relation to the growth and development of the State and the coast—in short, a comprehensive sketch of Sacramento and its claims for consideration.

The expense of preparing this elaborate work was assumed by the RECORD-UNION, and such revenue as may be derived from it to aid in meeting this outlay, will come from the marginal views. The picture will be placed before the public in such a manner as to enable many thousands to procure copies at a nominal figure, and to insure its exceeding wide distribution throughout the United States. The purpose of the RECORD-UNION in engaging in this undertaking is to add a new, highly attractive and valuable feature to the efforts being made by the people to properly advertise Sacramento and vicinity.

Of late years pictorial advertising of this and similar character has assumed vast proportions. It has come to be one of the very best avenues for reaching public attention. The address to the eye is the secret of all object teaching, and, it is conceded, more quickly commands the attention than any other means that can be employed. For this very reason the great lines of transportation elaborately illustrate their guide books and the prospectuses of their routes, presenting fine views of mountain, valley, marine and town scenery, and notable topographical monuments. Upon the same plane nearly all the maps, charts and wall advertising of the day moves. It has even reached down into the minor fields of business, and the illuminated card, calendar and circular is rapidly supplanting soberer type.

The RECORD-UNION has undertaken the important enterprise now announced in confidence that its merit, and its high value to Sacramento, will compensate for the heavy outlay involved. The expectation to be able to print many thousands of these beautiful pictures is now resolved into assurance, and we are able to say to the people that Sacramento will, by this means, be pictorially advertised in the most thorough and wide-spread manner. In fact, we are confident that the editions will far exceed the remarkable number of copies issued and distributed of a similar art work illustrative of San Diego, where the demand exhausted the capacity of the lithographic stone to yield impressions without re-drawing. A hundred thousand of these pictures, distributed throughout the United States, will do more to call attention to Sacramento, and invite readers to her immigration and development literature, than any other means that can be employed.

MORMON AFFAIRS.

A Minority Report by Two Members of the Utah Commission.

WASHINGTON, October 7th.—John A. McClernand and A. B. Carlton, of the Utah Commission, have submitted to the Secretary of the Interior a minority report dissenting from some of the views of the majority of the Commission, as expressed in its annual report, recently submitted. The minority say: "While concurring in part in the majority report of our associates, we dissent from it particularly as regards the general animus and propriety of introducing a theological discussion into a secular document." After a review of the effects of the new registration law upon the election of Delegate to the Fiftieth Congress, the dissenting Commissioners say that early in the present year they thought they discovered a disposition among the Mormons to give up the practice of polygamy, and add that they have used their official and personal influence to induce the Mormons to take such steps. The Commissioners wish to disclaim any interference in the question of Statehood for Utah, but consider that, whether the Territory be admitted or not, a strong advanced position is gained when the mass of the people are induced to place themselves on record in opposition to polygamy.

"Now, while the great mass of the Mormon people are making an effort for the abandonment of the practice of polygamy, we are asked to recommed further legislation of a hostile and aggressive character, almost—if not entirely—destructive of local self-government, thereby inflicting punishment upon the innocent as well as the guilty. This we decline to do."

The Commissioners instead recommend the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the institution or practice of polygamy in any of the States or Territories.

DESERVES A DIPLOMA.

An Enormous School from which no One Likes to Graduate.

Life is a sort of school which nobody seems anxious to graduate from, and when it is known how easy it is to prolong life and save your wives and daughters, mothers and sisters, a vast amount of suffering thirteen times a year, why should you hesitate to act at once in the matter? "How changed! I would not have known you." These words sometimes are addressed to one changed by time or disease, but in those rare cases where an invalid hears them by reason of her improved appearance and restored health they are truly grateful. Mrs. J. W——, wrote from Kansas, to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham after using her Vegetable Compound for a trouble peculiar to women: "I am happy to state that your medicine has wrought a great change in me, so much so that friends who see me for the first time since I began your treatment hardly knew me on account of my changed locks."

Two Murderers Hanged.

FORT SMITH (Ark.), October 7th.—Silas Hampton and Seaborn Green were hanged to-day in the United States jail yard for murder.

Dyspepsia

Does not get well of itself; it requires careful, persistent attention and a remedy that will assist nature to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Among the agonies experienced by the dyspeptic, are distress before or after eating, loss of appetite, irregularities of the bowels, wind or gas and pain in the stomach, heart-burn, sour stomach, etc., causing mental depression, nervous irritability and sleeplessness. If you are discouraged be of good cheer and try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured hundreds; it will cure you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

POND'S EXTRACT
VEGETABLE
PAIN DESTROYER

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause is speedily controlled and stopped.

Sores, Sprains, Bruises. It is cooling, cleansing and Healing.

Catarrh, It is most efficacious for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Pond's Extract Catarrh Cure, (75c.) specially prepared to meet serious cases, should be applied with Pond's Extract Nasal Syringe, (25c.)

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured more cases of these distressing complaints than the Extract. Pond's Extract Plaster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c.

Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Use the Extract promptly. Delay is dangerous.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Pond's Extract Ointment, (50c.) is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

In Bottles only. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75. *Note our name on every wrapper and label.* Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT.

PILES. It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over *Piles*, however severe.

Also for *Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum &c.* Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.

A GRAND OFFER!

For $18 we offer the No. 7 "ECLIPSE" STOVE, complete with the full set of Furniture, as given below:

The above No. 7 "ECLIPSE," with the foll ow ing list of furniture, only $18. Now is the ti me if you want a bargain.

1 WASH BOILER,	1 COFFEE POT,	1 TEA KETTLE,
1 TEAPOT,	1 POT,	3 PIE PLATES,
1 KETTLE,	3 PUDDING PANS,	1 BROILER,
1 DIPPER,	1 GRIDDLE,	1 DUST PAN,
1 SPIDER,	1 SHOVEL,	2 DRIPPING PANS,
1 LADLE,	1 SKIMMER,	1 STEAMER,
1 SPOON,	2 COVERS,	1 CAKE TURNER,
1 BISCUIT CUTTER,	1 PEPPER BOX,	1 CAKE CUTTER,
1 NUTMEG GRATER,	1 FORK,	1 LIFTER,
1 POKER,	1 SCRAPER,	1 JOINT PIPE.

☞ SEND FOR OUR SIXTEEN-PAGE CATALOGUE. ☜

L. L. LEWIS & CO

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

WE STILL LINGER

AT 730 J STREET.

Expected to move on October 1st, but could not spare the time, being too busy closing out our surplus stock.

☞ Some Rare Bargains Left.

E. LYON & CO.,

au30-2p

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

CHANGED DAILY FOR C. H. GILMAN—OCTOBER 8, 1887.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY,

OUR SPECIAL SALE,

FROM 8 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.

A Remarkable List of Tempting Bargains. An Avalanche of New Goods.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

One lot of Infants' one and two-strap Kid Sandals, sizes 3, 4 and 5, at 35 cents a pair.
Misses' Pebble Goat Button Shoes, solar tip, sizes 11 to 2, at $1 25 a pair.
Misses' Kid Button Shoes, Philadelphia make, $2.
Child's Goat Button Shoes, solar tip, sizes 8 to 11, $1 a pair.
Youths' Grain Button Shoes, square top, sizes 11 to 2, at $1 75 a pair.
Children's Button School Shoes, sizes 11 to 2, $1 10 a pair.
Ladies' American Kid Button Shoes, opera toe, superior quality, satin finish, $2 50.
Ladies' French Kid Button Shoes, $3 a pair.
Ladies' Pebble Goat Button Shoes, opera or square toe, $1 95.
Ladies' Cloth Congress Slippers, 75 cents.
Ladies' Silk-Embroidered House Slippers, broad soles and low heels, 75c.

MEN'S—Men's Silk-Embroidered Velvet Slippers, $1.
Men's Kip Working Shoes, bellows-tongue, $1 75.
Men's English Grain Walking Shoes, bellows-tongue, $3.
Men's Congress Gaiters, seamless, plain toe, $2.
Men's French Calf Buckle Alexis, made on old man's last, $2 75.
Men's Tap Sole Kip Boots, $2 75 a pair.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

Here we have a tremendous stock of the finest as well as the medium grades. Many special items for to-day.

One line of Black Brilliantine Alpacas at 12½c a yard.
Plain Cashmeres in new dark shades, 12½ cents a yard.
A line of 50-cent French Cashmeres, all desirable shades, at 30c a yard.
Something New—Check Melange Suitings, 38 inches wide, 25 cts a yard.
New Shades in Fancy Stripe Silks at 25 cents a yard.
Fall Tints in Plain Satins at 25 cents a yard.
Fancy Woven Stripe Velveteens, new Fall shades, 50 cents a yard.

MILLINERY.—Everything bright, fresh and new. The latest productions are here to be found; many interesting bargains in this department to-day.
One lot fancy colored Bed-spreads, full size, at 75 cents.
Double White Blankets, 95 cents a pair.
Fancy Flowered, Old Colony Strong Cloth, yard wide, 10 cents a yard.
One lot Ladies' Fancy Stripe and Plaid Shawls, full size, 95 cents each.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hosiery.
Misses' and Children's Plain Camel's Hair Hose, 12 1-2 cents per pair.
Misses' and Children's French Ribbed Hose, full finished, dark shades, 20 cents per pair.
Ladies' Gray Mixed Ribbed Hose, 12 1-2 cents a pair.
Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose, dark shades, two qualities, 15 and 18 cts. a pair.
Ladies' Black Hose, full finished, sold for 35 cents, now 20 cents a pair.
Ladies' Fancy Stripe Hose, finished seams, 20 cents a pair.
Ladies' All-wool Black Jerseys, 75 cents.
Ladies' Black Boucle Jerseys, 95 cents.
One lot large size fancy Silk Handerchiefs, 25 cents.
FURNISHING GOODS.—Men's Gray Flannel Undershirts and Drawers, 75 cents each.
Three excellent values in Men's Fancy Stripe Socks, at 5, 12 1-2 and 15 cents a pair.
Men's Fancy Mixed Wool Socks, 20 cents a pair.
Turkey Red Handerchiefs, two for 5 cents.
Men's Fine Tricot and Ladies' Cloth Tourist Overshirt, plaited front, at $2.
Our CLOTHING DEPARTMENT has received many new additions during the past few days of fine Eastern-made Clothing. Assorted lot of Boys' Suits, Knee Pants, at $1 75, $2 25 and $2 50. Something new in Boys' Hats, at 40, 50 and 75 cents.

RED HOUSE,

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

MUSIC! MUSIC!

GENERAL BOULANGER'S GRAND MARCH