DAILY RECORD-UNION

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The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

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TO-DAY'S LEADING NEWS TOPICS.

The Eastern reports are full of disasters and loss of life by the storm.

The Socialists are on the move once more, in St. Louis and Chicago.

The cholera holds high carnival in some parts of South America.

The Anti-Poverty Society of New York rewards a songstress for having an opinion.

Pleuro pneumonia is a prominent question in Eastern politics to-day.

A number of prominent Senators are preparing speeches in advance on the tariff and other questions.

There is likely to be a coal famine in Pennsylvania.

RECKLESS NEWS-EDITING.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* has been looked upon as very friendly to Central and Northern California interests, but every now and then there appears in its columns statements that do those sections injury, because they are unjust, and recklessly edited. The center and north ask for nothing but the truth to be told, having no concealments to make whatever. When it comes to falsehood, they protest. The trouble with the journal named appears to be that its news columns are edited inharmoniously with its editorial expression.

The silly ambition to outdo in sensational head lines has lead not only the *Chronicle* but other San Francisco journals to set afloat stories that are untrue and damaging. For an instance, take the "Zero," and the "Above Zero," and "Below Zero" head lines to news columns containing Northern California weather reports. In not one of those cases did the dispatches justify the startling captions; yet tens of thousands of people read no more than head lines, or at least fail to notice the conflict between the head and body of the column containing a score of dispatches. Those referred to in that particular case were very misleading—they were dispatches from points of great altitude in the mountain ranges, where the thermometer reaches zero and below at some time every year, and has ever since we have known the State. These reports were, however, mingled indiscriminately with reports from valley sections, and the Eastern reader in nine cases out of ten, being unfamiliar with the locations of our towns, is led to conclude that the "zero" dispatches represent the State generally, and he will be justified in that conclusion by the undiscriminating head lines referred to.

The *Chronicle* yesterday capped the climax of absurdity and untruthfulness by a caption-line, reading "The River Frozen Over at Sacramento." The reader of the three-quarters of a column of dispatches that follow this sensational caption will search in vain for a single word justifying the head-line. Nor could there be any such word truthfully because the river was not, is not, and never was frozen over at Sacramento or anywhere else. The Sacramento river is several hundred miles in length. It comes from a northern latitude and rises in high altitudes, where it is not infrequent for ice to form. There was a strong cold wind from the north the other night and occasional thin pieces of ice, broken probably from the shore or shallow places far up stream, were hurried down the river. Along the shore and about the wharves at Sacramento, where the water washed the banks and piling, ice formed in a thin sheet, as it did throughout the State from dripping hydrants, and where spilled upon the ground. This is all there was of the river ice story, and all that the *Chronicle's* dispatches disclose.

The editorial management of that journal needs to exercise a fatherly supervision over its writers of its news heads, and see to it that their imagination does not run away with their judgment. It is not at all likely that the *Chronicle* or any other metropolitan journal has any intention of misrepresenting the central and northern sections; but intent cuts a very small figure in the matter so long as the fact remains that carelessly edited news departments give false impressions. We shall expect to see it quoted far and wide that the Sacramento river in this cold snap was frozen over at this city and the San Francisco *Chronicle* given as authority. Mere item writers and enemies of this section will find plausible justification for the statement by referring to the *Chronicle's* head-lines, and if confronted with the contradictory dispatches below them, could reply, as has been done not unfrequently in similar cases, that the dispatch on which the caption was based had been crowded out, as it was unlikely that news editors would put up head lines not justified by information received—an assertion that we have shown is not justified.

WAR CLOUDS.

There have been so many false alarms concerning preparations for war on the part of Russia and Austria that rumors upon the subject are now received with discredit. The most recent, however, bears possibility upon the face. It is now asserted, with positiveness, that the Czar has openly manifested his friendliness to the war party, and that the Pan-Slavists have his ear to the practical exclusion of most conservative advisers. This, it is said, was plainly manifest at the Imperial reception on New Year's Day, when the pro-German politicians—M. de Giers, for instance—were unrecognized, save formally, while radicals were conferred with openly, and even decorated. Supplementing this statement is another, that Austrians residing in Poland without permits have been ordered to leave the territory immediately; that 100,000 Russian cavalry are massing upon the Silesian frontier, and that thousands of workmen are engaged in constructing redoubts along the Vistula, which flows through Eastern Prussia into the Baltic and out of Poland. These are certainly indications of no ordinary character, and, taken in connection with the unconcealed restlessness of the Hungarian party, which dominates at the Austrian court, and its plainly expressed anxiety for war, may justify us in expecting hostilities to break out at any moment. Of course, they will result only from an effort on the part of Russia to advance southward; but as this is its unrelinquished ambition, it may be expected with the first favorable opportunity. The past subserviency of the Powers to Russia, their anxiety to assure the Czar of friendliness, and their concurrence in some of his most unjustifiable schemes of domination in Slav States, apparently serve the European Governments to no purpose now. In fact, they may soon reap results precisely contrary to those they have expressed a desire to attain. Yet so many times have "affairs" indicated war in Europe that the present cloud may be nothing but deception.

MR. J. B. PLUMB is now the President of the Senate of the Dominion. He is a native of Connecticut, and was a banker for many years in Albany, N. Y. While a citizen of the United States he was an uncompromising Democrat and a free trader. For his ability and devotion to public interests the Queen made him a life Senator. Since he went over to the Canadas, however, he has come to see the relations of foreign communities to each other in a wholly different light. We find in the Albany *Journal* an extended interview with Mr. Plumb, in which he declares that the Dominion owes its prosperity to its protection policy. "Under it," says the Senator, "our manufacturing interests have developed, coal production has greatly increased, and the country has had so good an era of prosperity that the system will undoubtedly be maintained for many years to come." The Conservatives, who are the protectionists of Canada, have a majority of fifty in the House, and at every election makes gains. Mr. Plumb says that the Conservative party desires the most cordial trade relations to exist between the United States and the Dominion, but do not concede the benefits of the proposed commercial union as advocated by Mr. Erastus Wiman, whose plan was recently outlined in the RECORD-UNION. Notwithstanding Mr. Plumb's idea that the union would be a sacrifice of vital Canadian interests, we do not see why it should antagonize the protection sentiment. It would amount simply to this: that with commercial reciprocity between the Dominion and the United States, the continent would be environed by a policy of protection. The division between Canada and the United States is that of a political line, and the distinction between their relations and those of widely-separated countries, with cheap labor in one and high wages in the other, is very broad. However, with the Conservatives greatly in the majority, and Sir John MacDonald opposed to the union, it is not really a question of the present. It would probably more benefit the United States than the Dominion, and be, in fact, an extension of the protection principle for us to a greater extent than for the Dominion. The present purpose is to show how a change of standpoint has affected a radical change in a free-trade Democrat and converted him to a policy that he has heretofore deemed political error.

DISPATCHES were published yesterday, which we trust are misconceptions of intention, asserting that the administration proposes to ask Congress to place oranges, lemons, canned fruits, almonds and English walnuts upon the free list. The accomplishment of such a purpose by Congress would be nothing less than calamitous to California. It would, at one blow, level what is now a chief industry of the State; it would put one branch of horticulture to the sword, and depress the value of every fruit acre upon the coast. The rumor has this much of support, that the Secretary of one of the largest fruit and nut importing combinations of the country has written from New York a long letter to the Secretary of the Treasury urging just that action. His plea is that oranges and lemons, for instance, are no longer luxuries but necessities. That they are essential to the health, sobriety and well-being of the people, and that therefore their free importation should be encouraged. He cites the fact that between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 barrels of American apples enter England free annually. What figure that fact cuts in the importation of goods the British West Indies have to sell, however, he does not make very clear. If it be true that the Cleveland Democracy proposes to throw down the gage upon the issue of free importation of oranges, lemons and nuts that we are beginning to grow in ample quantity for home supply, the Republican party can take it up with perfect assurance of vanquishing its oppponents. Not even New York and New England will be able to kill off at one blow the orange, lemon, grape, nut, raisin and canned fruit industries of the country by putting them into unrestricted competition with the products of foreign cheap labor. This we apprehend will be carrying free-tradeism to an extreme that not even a goodly proportion of the President's supporters will be able to stomach.

EDISON, the inventor, complains that after all our boast about encouragement of inventive genius, we really afford no protection by our letters patent. His statement is that the opportunity is freely open to steal inventions from the patent records, which are published, imitate closely, and force the genuine inventor into a contest that consumes him. He proposes now to devote his time to the discovery of secrets that will need no protection by letters patent. To this end he has constructed a huge laboratory. He declares that he has already discovered, by his researches of but a few months, one chemical secret relating to the dyeing of fabrics that will splendidly repay him. There is a good deal of sense and a good deal of error in Edison's protest. There are two sides to the question. If the patent applications are kept secret, we create a bureau of secrecy that might, probably would, grow into an institution of fraud and corruption. On the other hand, by publicity of patents issued and illustrations of devices, we enable schemers to annoy inventors and put them to great cost. But it would seem that this latter objection could be avoided by greater strictness of construction in granting patents for devices closely resembling those already patented. Moreover, as the publication only anticipates the appearance of the article, and therefore only makes a difference in the time when infringement can be made, secrecy would not avail much. Against bold infringements, for the purpose of involving inventors in litigation and extorting blood-money from them, there can be no prevention. Mr. Edison may, in his ambitions, find that competition cuts off too much of his reward, but he should reflect that not all inventors thus suffer. There are tens of thousands of instances in which the protection afforded by the patent laws—and which is the only monopoly known to and approved by our form of government—has rewarded genius royally. Indeed, invention has brought wealth to more men than almost any other avenue through which human ingenuity and energy have exerted themselves.

THE Secretary of the Navy has resolved to name the nineteen-knot cruiser, now being constructed at San Francisco, after that city. A proper decision, and one that is complimentary to the metropolis. But here are a lot of old tars found protesting. They say that several vessels of that name have been lost, and that, therefore, it is an unlucky title. There never was a salt-water sailor, 'tis said, who was not superstitious in some degree. When it comes to names, we believe that all, or quite all of them, confess to superstitious beliefs. The protesting "salts" take no account whatever of the many vessels named after San Francisco that have not been lost. The Secretary should adhere to his decision, and not give adhesion to silly belief in ill omens and luck, and all such twaddle, by receding from his resolution. To give superstition a square slap in the face, he should direct the ship to be launched on Friday, commissioned on Friday, and to start on her trial trip on Friday; and if it is possible to find a sailing master named Friday, by all means let him be employed to navigate the ship.

IT will be remembered that about a year ago the RECORD-UNION recorded the fact that the subscribers to the Telephone Exchange in Rochester, N. Y., rebelled against the exactions of the company, and with a very few exceptions ordered out their instruments. A year of warfare, bitter and full of unpleasant incidents, followed. The people stood firm and now the telephone management yields, asks the pardon of the people and agrees to the terms contended for, that is a uniform rental of the instruments of from $45 to $64. It yields also to another demand, that the municipal wires shall be placed in safe conduits under ground. The results illustrate the truth that a community united and firm can successfully contend against burdens and the exactions of an unwise administration of telephone companies, which are deemed a little the strongest, closest and unyielding of capitalized enterprises.

BELVA LOCKWOOD expresses the desire to again run for the Presidency. She proposes as a platform "the reservation of public lands for deserving people, and the giving of the same wages to women as men." Nobody holds Belva. She and our prohibition friends have managed to do a great deal of damage in the past by putting in their oars, but it's a free country, and Belva can run, even if she can muster no party to support her.

EXPRESSIONS OF THE PRESS.

The reputation of an editor depends as much on what he keeps out of his paper as on what he puts in.—*Williamstown (Pa.) Courier.*

The falling off of the Spanish export probably represents just so many tons of California raisins sold, and the circulation of just so much more money in the United States as that quantity of raisins represents.—*Stockton Independent.*

If the Committee on Ways and Means in Congress does not report a tax reduction bill in season to pass the House during this month, the delay will be a serious misfortune to the Democratic party and to the country.—*N. Y. Star* (Dem.)

Sherman's speech is one of the ablest presentations of the protective argument yet published. It is worth reading without reference to what the opinion of the reader may be of Mr. Sherman as a man and a citizen.—*Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times* (Dem.)

The University, like every other great corporation, educational or otherwise, needs at its helm, not a scholerly man, but a man of affairs; an executive head; a man who not only can see the needs of the institution, but knows how to go to work to supply those needs.—*Red Bluff News.*

If any patriot wants to do something of great value to laboring men of the United States he will organize a society that will prevent strikes. Not less than twelve million dollars are lost every year to labor strikes, besides the great loss to the various industries that it temporarily injures.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Bloody shirt or clean shirt, the question of the right of each American citizen to vote at every election, and to have his ballot counted, will be thoroughly discussed during the campaign of 1888. The discussion of that question may be suppressed in the cotton States, but cannot be elsewhere.—*Ohio State Journal.*

The cost to the consumer of any manufactured article is governed by the amount which the manufacturer pays for labor. Now, if the foreigner can sell his goods cheaper than the American can, it is evident that the former hires cheaper labor. In order to protect the American manufacturer, and, through him the American laborer, our Government has seen fit to place a duty or tax upon all imported goods, which policy has been the key to the nation's marvelous prosperity.—*Lodi Sentinel.*

The sensational headlines in the San Francisco papers do the State great damage. Strangers naturally suppose that the press will make the most of the climate and other advantages of the State, and when they see these startling headlines about "zero" and "above zero," they are apt to imagine that these words indicate the general temperature of the State, instead of a few points on the tops of the high mountains. Our metropolitan friends should not strain after effect so much, but try to tell the truth, at least about such a matter as this.—*San Jose Herald.*

Even though it be assumed that the expenditure of enough millions would supply structures reasonably safe, there remains the fatal objection that no dam could arrest the flow of the light clay and sand such as the water carries in suspension to the bays. It is this material that has done the principal damage to valley lands, has caused so much injury to the navigation of the rivers and is responsible for the shoaling of the bays. Congress can make appropriations for river improvement solely from the standpoint of furthering the interests of navigation, and therefore it is bound not to make appropriations for such works as would merely encourage the commission of further damage to navigation.—*Marysville Appeal.*

In Sacramento county recently, a train of cars ran over a drunken man lying asleep on the track. At the Coroner's inquest the engineer and fireman testified that they saw the object ahead of the moving train, but mistook it for a hog. 'Twould be heartless to indulge in any humor over the minced remains of any person who had been so unlucky as to have the iron wheels of seven or eight twenty-ton freight cars roll through his physical economy, but who can say that the trainmen's mistake was not an excusable one? If mistake there be, it is embodied in the intimation that a hog would get mentally so far astray as to permit a locomotive to root him into a pickle-barrel. If the hog family are to be identified with biped creation, establish the identity between himself and something sober.—*Santa Rosa Democrat.*

PLEURISY pains, asthmatic and all throat affections are soon relieved by that certain remedy for coughs and colds, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

KENDALL VS. LOWELL.

A PART OF THE TESTIMONY IN THE CASE IS HEARD.

The Defendant Will Probably be Discharged on Testimony of F. Miller and C. F. Dillman.

The cases on the calendar in the Police Court last Saturday were of unusual interest, and consequently a large and attentive audience was present in the lobby. The forgery and perjury cases preferred against W. S. Kendall by F. P. Lowell were the center of attraction, and in fact the forgery case was the only one tried during the day, the others having been postponed until to-day. A number of continuances had been granted Mr. Kendall previously, but at this time, with General A. L. Hart as his attorney, he was ready to proceed. C. T. Jones and Lincoln White were present as the prosecuting attorneys, and after the other cases appearing on the calendar had been set aside the trial on the charge of forgery began. In order that the case may be understood, the charges in the complaint may be stated as follows: That W. S. Kendall did feloniously, falsely, knowingly and fraudulently alter, change, counterfeit and add to a certain promissory note, the pristed form of which, with the blanks filled out, was as follows:

$500. SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 13, 1884.

On the first day of January, 1885, after date, for value received, I promise to pay to W. S. Kendall, or order, five hundred dollars in gold coin of the present standard of value, and interest thereon from date until paid, at the rate of 12 per cent., in like coin, payable semi-annually, and if not so paid the interest may be added to the principal and bear like interest, and the whole note may, at the option of the holder, without notice to the maker thereof, be treated as due and collectable; and in case suit is brought to recover on this note, I promise to pay to the holder thereof an additional sum of 25 per cent upon the amount there due or owing on this note, with which to pay his attorneys in the case; and said amount shall fall due on the date of the filing of the complaint. Both principal and interest to be paid at the office of W. S. Kendall in Sacramento. F. P. LOWELL.

This note is marked "paid" across its face.

The forgery claimed is from the fact that the following clause was inserted in very small script between the last word of the note and the signature, and which Mr. Lowell says, was placed there after the note was given and without his knowledge and consent:

"As collateral security for the payment of this note I have deposited ten shares of stock of the Granger's Co-operative Business Association, which I hereby authorize the holder of this note, upon non-performance at maturity to sell either at public or private sale at his option and to apply the proceeds to the payment of this note and the interest thereon, holding myself responsible for any deficiency."

The forgery is claimed as follows: "That the said W. S Kendall, well knowing the said document was false, forged and counterfeit, did willfully and feloniously pass and publish the said promissory note as a true and genuine promissory note, and as a promissory note of F. P. Lowell with the intent to willfully, feloniously and fraudulently injure, cheat and defraud the said F. P. Lowell out of said 10 shares of said stock of the Grangers' Co-operative Business Association."

F. P. Lowell, the plaintiff, in testifying, said that owing a bill for lumber to Friend & Terry, and wishing to pay it, he went to Kendall to borrow the cash, as he knew that gentleman loaned money in small amounts. He gave as security for the $500, the amount he wished to borrow, ten shares of stock in the Granger's store of this city. The shares were not indorsed over to Kendall, but merely given him to hold until the amount borrowed, with interest, should be paid. Not settling up for some time, Kendall, who professed to be a friend of witness for a number of years, attached a valuable horse belonging to witness and threatened to bring suit. Witness settled the amount, and sometime after receiving the note discovered that the above-mentioned additional clause had been inserted. Kendall had told witness that he had sold the ten shares of stock for $250, and thought they could be bought back for a little over that amount.

After the witness had completed his direct testimony he was subjected to a severe

CROSS EXAMINATION.

The attorney for the defense seemed to have adopted the tactics of trying the witness, and among the first questions asked was whether or not he, Lowell, was not short in his accounts as manager of the Grangers' store to the extent of thousands of dollars.

A vigorous objection was made by the prosecuting attorneys, but it was overruled on the ground that the defense had a right to show the reputation of the witness.

Mr. Lowell replied that there was not a deficiency of thousands, but there was some deficiency, for which he, being manager, was held responsible. He denied that he ever appropriated the money to his own use.

HOW THE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS WAS OBTAINED.

The fact was developed that the $500 which was loaned Lowell by Kendall was borrowed by the latter from D. O. Mills' bank, and he (Kendall) had given his own note as security. Lowell could not swear when the alteration in the note was made. The reason why he waited so long in swearing to a complaint was from the fact that he had lost the note, and was not able to find it until about two months ago.

Continuing, witness, upon being questioned, said that Charles Dodge had been assisting him in procuring witnesses for the prosecution.

"What other persons, if any, have been working with you in the case?" asked General Hart.

The question was strongly objected to by Mr. Jones, who stated that he did not wish the names of his witnesses revealed.

General Hart said that he wished to prove that a conspiracy was being formed to send Kendall to State prison.

The objection was sustained and the cross-examination was at an end.

J. B. Atwood was the next witness for the prosecution. He knew W. S. Kendall and was in his employ some years ago. He had a conversation with Kendall regarding the note, which witness saw several times in the office.

General Hart—Did you go in as a partner of Mr. Kendall's?

Witness—Yes, I went in with that understanding and came out a hired man.

Charles Dodge was next called to the stand. He knew Kendall, and was formerly in business with him. He knew Mr. Lowell and saw the note in Kendall's office some time in March, 1885. The circumstances under which he saw the note were as follows: He came in and Kendall said,

"I AM GOING TO DOCTOR MR. LOWELL."

He saw Kendall measure the distance of the space beween the end of the writing on the note and the place where the signature should be, and heard him say "I think I can get it all in" or something to that effect. He did not like Kendall, and even if he had poison on the tip of his tongue he could not express how mean in his opinion Kendall was. "I was engaged in a bad business when with Kendall, and only stayed in with him because he 'held the pot.' I severed my connections with Kendall when he desired to form a conspiracy

TO ROB YOUNG SIMPSON."

The witness was subjected to a lengthy cross-examination by the defendant's attorney upon the importance and sanctity of an oath. Dodge said that he was inclined to believe that when under oath he was bound, under penalty of being struck with a club by some Supreme power, to tell the truth. He spoke now as though he was talking to an honorable gentleman on the streets. He had no religious scruples, but was an Ingersoll in belief.

THE PROSECUTION RESTS.

Charles F. Dillman, Assistant Cashier at D. O. Mills' Bank, was the first witness placed on the stand for the defense. He had seen the note and was sure that the interlineation was in the note when it came to the bank. He thought that if Kendall had taken it from the bank afterwards some record would have been kept in the books.

Frank Miller, Cashier of the same bank, testified that he was not in the city when the note came to the bank, but thought it had not been removed from the bank.

G. W. Hancock, Senator Johnson, J. J. West, E. Greer, W. L. Willis and C. H. Eldred were present for the prosecution, to testify to the character of Dodge and Lowell. With the exception of Senator Johnson, they all testified that wherever they had heard the general reputation of Lowell or Dodge discussed it was bad.

The day drawing near a close, General Hart asked for an adjournment. The Court asked him if he had any other witnesses, and he stated that if it was necessary he would have the deposition of Grove L. Johnson taken, but could not go on with the case Monday next. After some discussion it was agreed that further hearing of the case would be set for Monday, January 23d.

C. T. Jones notified the Court that in the meantime he would have experts examine the note, and ascertain whether or not a part had been clipped off the note on the left-hand side.

All parties being satisfied, the further hearing of the case was set as above stated, and the Court adjourned.

ABOUT OLIVES.—Some of our friends in the foothills who have set out young olive orchards have been fearful that the recent cold snap may injure them, the temperature in some places at a high altitude having fallen as low as 25° or 26°. Adolphe Flamant, our authority on olive-culture, says: "The olive tree will stand without danger as much as 15° and 12° and 10°." Therefore there is no cause for alarm. It has been reiterated, with great emphasis, that the olive tree requires no irrigation. This may be true in the coast counties, where all fruit trees flourish without irrigating. L. A. Gould, of Auburn, however, in a private letter, states that he treats his young olive trees about the same as peach trees, in this respect. He has had marked success in raising olives.—*Chico Chronicle-Record.*

Simpson, the dead city editor of the London *Times*, leaves an estate of $620,000. For a man who was every day making assignments, Mr. Simpson appears to have done very well in the worldly way.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

GENERAL NOTICES.

For many years I have been a sufferer from Catarrh, trying every known remedy without success. With ELY'S CREAM BALM I have overcome a disagreeable discharge from the nostrils, and am free from pain in my eyes and head. It has given much satisfaction.—Wm. A. Booth, Sergeant Troop F, Second Cavalry, Fort Custer, M. T.

I have been afflicted with Catarrh for two years. Have used two bottles of ELY'S CREAM BALM, and it has completely cured me of catarrh.—E. G. Coleburn, Fort Bowie, Ariz. Ter. ly

Advice to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslo's SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. mr15-1yMWF

The best place in California to have your printing done, A. J. Johnston & Co's, 909 J St., Sacramento, Cal.

S. F. & E. L. Southworth, Dentist, 2nd.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Members of Lily of the Valley Lodge, No. 11, D. of H., A. O. U. W., are requested to meet at Grangers' Hall at 1 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON to attend the funeral of Sister F. E. MICHEL. By order of
ji6-1t* MRS. T. C. MAY, C. of H.

Fair Oaks Relief Corps, No. 13, W. R. C., will hold their regular meeting THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON in Y. M. I. Hall, Seventh street, between K and L, at 2:30 o'clock.
FLORENCE MILLER, President.
EMMA BIDWELL, Secretary. ja16-1t*

Attention, Exempts.—The regular election of officers of the Exempt Firemen's Association of Sacramento will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of January, 1888, at Firemen's Hall, Eighth street, between J and K, Sacramento. The officers of election are: ELI MAYO, Judge; GEORGE E. KUCHLER and WILLIAM HADWICK, Inspectors. The polls will be open from 3 to 7 P. M. All members three months in arrears for dues and fines cannot vote.
Dated Sacramento, January 15, 1888.
J. P. MELCHIOR, President.
WM. AVERY, Secretary. ja16-1d

Germania Building and Loan Association.—The Monthly Instalments and Interest are due and payable TO-DAY (Monday), January 16th. The Secretary will be ready to receive the same at the office, No. 1011 Fourth street, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and in the evening from 7 to 8. L. NEUBOURG, President.
H. J. GOETHE, Secretary. ja 6-1t*

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, IN going up J street from Second street to the Free Library, a SILVER GLOVE BUTTONER; initials "L. F. E." Mikado lettering. Return to 1209 Third street and receive reward. ja16-1t*

FOR SALE—TWO FRESH MILCH COWS. For description and prices see bulletin at Grangers' Hall, 1000 K street. J. B. WELTY. ja16-3t*

TO HOTELKEEPERS—THE ENTIRE FURniture of 41 rooms, including the Dining-room, Kitchen and Barroom Furniture of the Russ House, Nos. 1009 and 1011 J street, is now offered at private sale, and will be until the 25th instant. Full particulars can be had at BELL & CO.'S AUCTION ROOMS, 927 K street, where list can also be seen. ja14-ned 1d

IN RE GEORGE WEBB, INSOLVENT. PURsuant to an order of the Superior Court, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said insolvent to show cause, if any they have, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of February, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., why the said George Webb should not be granted a discharge from his debts, as prayed for in his petition on file herein.
Dated January 14, 1888.
TAYLOR & HOLL,
ja16-1aw4wM Attorneys for Petitioner.

FOR ARTISTIC WORK

GO TO W. CHRIST'S FASHIONABLE HAIR-Dressing and Shaving Parlor. Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting. Also Hair Singeing. No. 524 J street, between Fifth and Sixth, Sacramento, Cal. ja16-1t*

NOTICE.

MR. HOWARD KIMBROUGH HAS BEEN appointed temporarily as the Local Solicitor for the ANGLO-NEVADA ASSURANCE CORPORATION, in the place of Mr. J. W. Shepherd, who will no longer so act.
It JOSEPH STEFFENS, Local Manager.

WANTED—LOST—FOUND.

WANTED—A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS man to take charge of a Grocery Store in the country. Address "M.," this office, stating age and reference. Salary $30 per month. ja14-3t*

WANTED—A WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST in some paying business, such as boarding house, hotel, bakery or restaurant; city or country. Address WM. WALTER, Sacramento Postoffice. ja14-3t*

WANTED—A GIRL TO HELP DO HOUSEwork in a small family three miles in the country; wages $15 per month. Address Postoffice Box 381, Sacramento. ja13-3t*

WANTED—TWO TEAMS OF MATCHED Draught Horses; ages, 6 to 8 years; weight, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds; no horses will be finally purchased until after two weeks trial. Call on W. H. EDWARDS, Foreman, Weinstock & Lubin Farm, Mayhew's Station. ja13-6t

FOUND—A SORREL HORSE; WHITE STAR in forehead; Morgan breed. Can be had by applying to N. DINGLEY, 1 street, between First and Second. ja13-3t*

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation to do up-stairs work. Address "C. M.," this office. ja10-6t

LOST—A REDDISH BROWN MARE, RATHER undersized, dark stripe down its back. Please return to Capital Packing Company and receive reward. d24-tf

LADIES ARE OFFERED PLAIN NEEDLEwork at their own homes (town or country) by a wholesale house. Profitable, genuine. Good pay can be made. Everything furnished. Particulars free. Address Artistic Needlework Co., 135 Eighth st., New York City. n11-6mMWF

WANTED—STEADY, RELIABLE MAN FOR a permanent position, with an old-established firm as their representative in his own State. Salary, $70, with increase. References exacted. Gay's Manufacturing House, 30 Reade street, New York. su29-4wM

WANTED—MEN TO WORK ON RANCH, $26; also milkers and vineyard hands; second cook, $45; cooks and dishwashers. Female—12 girls for housework, $15 to $25. Apply to Employment Office, Fourth and K streets, Sacramento. n28

WEATHER STRIPS.

THE PERFECTION RUBBER WEATHER Strip applied to your doors and windows will shut out cold and rain, and also prevent their rattling. TRY IT. For sale by

WHITTIER, FULLER & CO.,
1020 and 1022 Second street,
SACRAMENTO.....[2ptf].....CAL.

MR. H.'S REASON.

A LIFE INSURANCE SOLICITOR ASKED ME to insure my life. I replied that I had already set by $10,000 at interest for my family. He then showed me how, with the interest on this $10,000, I could set by, at once, $30 000 for the same purpose, and still have $10,000 in addition. I saw the superiority of his plan of investment and insured my life for $30,000, and have never regretted it. Insure in the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.
☞ All policies NON-FORFEITABLE and INCONTESTABLE after two payments.
d16-MWF WM. M. LYON, Agent, 305 J st.

REAL ESTATE, ETC.

Highland * Park
TRACT.

Cars are now running to the Tract.
Lumber for Highland Park Lumber Yard is now being delivered at yard, corner Y and Twenty-fourth streets. Will be ready to supply Lumber in a few days on reasonable terms. Country trade especially solicited, our location being most favorably adapted for this trade.
Houses built on the Installment Plan.
Building Lots—No more desirable lots can be found in Sacramento than those we are now offering for sale in Highland Park Tract. We invite comparison with any other property in point of location, drainage, accessibility to city, etc.
Remember, only ONE FIVE-CENT FARE through from Highland Park to S. P. R. R. Depot. SCHOOL PASSES, 2½ cents each.
SPECIAL BARGAINS—We will offer for FIFTEEN DAYS ONLY Special Bargains in Building Lots. Don't fail to take advantage of the golden opportunity to secure a home. These lots will undoubtedly sell for double the present prices within one year.

OFFICE.....327 J STREET.
ja16- F. D. MYERS, Manager.

FOR SMALL INVESTORS
AS WELL AS FOR
Heavy Capitalists.
ALL PLACED ON AN
☞ EQUAL FOOTING. ☜

THE CAPITAL LAND
And Investment Company.

OBJECT: This corporation has been formed for the purpose of purchasing tracts of lands and subdividing and selling them in small pieces, buying water rights, etc.
THE CAPITAL STOCK IS $750,000, Divided into 50 000 shares of $15 each. The shares may be paid for in five monthly installments of $3 each, and are non-assessable. Subscribers may take as many or as few as they choose.
DIVIDENDS Will be declared from time to time as the profits warrant, reserving the original capital always for reinvestment.
THE OFFICERS ELECTED For the first year are: L. L. LEWIS, President; J. B. WRIGHT, Vice-President; E. K. ALSIP, Secretary; C. H. HUBBARD, Treasurer; R. T. LEVLIN, Attorney. The foregoing, with B. U. Steinman and S. P. DOAN, form the Board of Directors.
THERE HAS LONG BEEN FELT The want of such an institution in our community, as it opens an avenue for investment, through which those in moderate circumstances can invest their funds and derive the same proportion of profit as the wealthy.
THE PROFITS Upon capital so invested would be much larger than if the money were loaned out at interest, while there are no risks taken, as the funds are invested in real estate—the safest of all securities.
LARGER PROFITS Have been and can always be made by purchasing large holdings for subdivision than in any other safe investment.

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AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWIN K. ALSIP, Secretary,
1015 FOURTH ST.....SACRAMENTO, CAL. 2ptf

FOR SALE.

840 Acres of Land, Six Miles Northeast of Galt.

640 acres of which are seeded on summer fallow to wheat.
40 Acres to winter sown wheat.
160 Acres to winter-sown barley.
70 Acres is black bottom soil, balance rich dark soil, table land.

☞ ALL at $40 PER ACRE, ☜
WITH THE CROPS;
☞ OR $30 PER ACRE, ☜
WITHOUT THE CROPS.

Living water runs through this land, and a fine grove of large oak trees is upon it.
Large barn, 66x100 feet, two-story. Tenant house and granary.

TERMS:

One-half Cash; balance at 9 per cent.—for one, two or three years, secured by a Mortgage on the Premises.

Parties desiring these lands are referred for information to MOORE & SMITH, Corner Commerce and Sonora sts., Stockton. To the SAME FIRM at Pier 10, Steuart street, San Francisco; or to their agent,
J. H. FERRIS,
ja12-2tpf At Galt, Sacramento county, Cal.

REAL ESTATE

$1,600—New house, 4 rooms and full lot, 80x160; southeast corner of Twenty-fifth and G streets.
$1,600—Dwelling, 7 rooms, lot 81x80, I street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first.
$2,500—Frame dwelling, 7 rooms, good stable, lot 60x160, F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth.
$1,500—High lot, 50x160, F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth.
$1,500—Good house, 4 or 5 rooms, lot 30x160, G street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

We have a good two-story Brick Building, on Second street, between I and J, which we can sell for $6,000, which is far below its actual value.

A. LEONARD & SON,
Real Estate Agents, 1012 Fourth Street, Sacramento.

Agents for the Nevada County Land and Improvement Association. Cheap land in the "Bartlett Pear Belt." E. S. CAMPBELL, Manager for Sacramento.

* PLACER COUNTY *
LAND OFFICE,
429 J Street, Sacramento, Cal.

HOUSES RENTED, RENTS COLLECTED, loans negotiated. Placer and Nevada county Orchard and Vineyard Lands a specialty. Farms in Sacramento, El Dorado and other counties. Fine fruit lands at Colfax, New England Mills, Applegate, Auburn, Newcastle and Lincoln. Right at C. P. R. R. stations, in large or small tracts to suit purchaser; $15 per acre and upward. Office, Sacramento Bank Building. A. D BOWLEY & CO.

COLONY LANDS FOR SALE.

THE EAST ADDITION TO THE OAK PARK Colony Lands is now ready for sale, and will be sold on easy terms and in tracts to suit, with prices ranging from $75 to $60 per acre, and within a mile of the railway station at Kirkwood, and comprises some of the best fruit land in Tehama county. For particulars inquire of
J. A. PARKER,
d24-tf No. 426 K street, Sacramento, Cal.

MALARIA!
If you are afflicted, use without delay
GOGINGS' CELEBRATED AGUE AND LIVER PILLS AND IRON TONIC.
☞ A SURE CURE FOR CHILLS AND FEVER, MALARIA OR BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.
ADDRESS:
R. E. GOGINGS
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WEAK, UNDEVELOPED PARTS Of the Body enlarged and strengthened. Full particulars sent sealed free. ERIE MED. CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.
SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUSNESS, Lack of Vigor, Debility or Misfortune or Indiscretion, etc., address above
my14-1yTuThS

FOR SALE—TO LET.

TO LET—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, single or in suites, with bath; will board, if desired. Inquire No. 821 N street. ja13-6t

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF FINE LAND, with a Roadside Saloon and other improvements; situate on a well-traveled main road; no competition for twelve miles on either side. For particulars inquire of CARL STROBEL, 821 J street. ja12-6t&w1t*

FINE LOT FOR SALE—BIDS WILL BE RECeived until January 24th for the purchase of Lot No. 8, N and O, Eighteenth