DAILY RECORD-UNION

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SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

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

TO-DAY'S LEADING NEWS TOPICS.

The injunction of Palmer vs. Haskins, involving large mining interests, has been dissolved.

Reports from Texas confirm the great loss of cattle by the recent cold weather.

John Meyers was shot and killed at Los Angeles last night by a man named Parks.

Diphtheria in a malignant form prevails in Los Angeles.

A $50,000 defalcation is reported from the Detroit Carbon Works.

Portland is enjoying all the pleasures which snow and ice usually afford.

The President's message, given in full to-day, treats entirely of railroad matters.

THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

We have not raised objection to the Blair educational bill on the ground that it may be unconstitutional. It is within the constitutional powers of Congress to disburse a portion of the surplus for educational purposes. Senator Vest urges that the bill conflicts with the Federal Constitution, but that question can be safely left to the tribunals appointed to determine it. If the promotion of popular intelligence is not "for the general welfare," then there is very little that Congress can do in the direction of "the general welfare."

It does seem to us that the establishment of a postal service for the people, the regulation of commerce, and like provisions for the comfort, convenience and general welfare of the people, are not superior to the promotion of knowledge among the people. If the Government may, as it does, aid astronomical science, foster all kinds of scientific research, fit out geographical expeditions, maintain a meterological service, establish and support a library, print and circulate books and pamphlets upon educational and industrial topics, support educational, agricultural and entomological bureaus, and pay statisticians to collect data for them, it may appropriate money directly to aid the educational labors of the several States.

But the ground of the RECORD-UNION'S objection to the bill has been based wholly upon its uneconomic features, and the involved question of its policy. Because it will tend to destroy self-reliance, and discourage self-helpfulness upon the part of the people of the States, we hold it to be unwise. While the Federal Government may therefore give attention in a general way to the education of the people, it ought not to do anything in the way of supporting common schools that will cause the people to lean upon it, to depend upon it for that which they should provide for themselves. The bill proposes to set aside $77,000,000 from the Federal Treasury to be distributed among the States, to be applied to the building up of the free schools and the decrease of illiteracy. Now it is not only the province, but the duty of each State, indeed its pledge made upon admission, to maintain a system of free schools. To usurp that function in any degree will just that much relieve the State from an exercise essential, as we view it, to their well-being and the independence of the people. It is said, however, that some of the States, having been impoverished by the civil war, are unable to maintain a common school system at that level of efficiency that will give the freedman full opportunity to gain a common school education, and therefore it is the part of wisdom to render such States Federal aid. But that the scheme may not be local and restricted in its operations and thus open to still more serious objection, the distribution, it is proposed, shall be among all the States, those not needy as well as those that are financially depressed. It has also been argued that as the safety of the Republic depends upon the intelligence of the voters, it is wise to provide for the education of those who are to wield the ballot. It has also been urged that as the South has not received great land grants in aid of its school funds, it is but justice to give it something in the nature of an equivalent.

But all these reasons, and they are not without force, do not overcome the gravity of the objections already stated. We believe that however desirable it is to aid Southern educational systems, there is too grave danger in the method proposed to warrant the experiment. It has been demonstrated since the bill was first proposed some six years ago, that the South is able to build up its school funds. In every State of the South educational funds have augmented largely, and the common school system been steadily advanced, and the people do not complain that they have been heavily taxed for the purpose. In fact the Southern States of the Union have demonstrated that they do not need aid; that they are capable in their self-helpfulness that the voters can be educated by local effort, and therefore to prevent its exercise would, instead of being charitable, prove detrimental to the people. General Butler, of South Carolina, in discussing the question has said:

> We ought to pause and reflect, for fear that in throwing this large amount of money into the States you will check the effort in those States to develop their own common-school system in their own way. Why, Mr. President, there is no success in life comparable to the success which attends individual effort, none so enduring, none so satisfactory. I would, therefore, be very cautious before I would appropriate money and put it with the States, the effect of which, I am afraid, would be, among others, to induce a very great many men, who are now earnestly struggling to build up their own local institutions, to put their hands in their pockets and say: "The General Government is going to educate everybody—what is the use of any man paying taxes for education?"

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, has also voiced the sentiment of his State by saying:

> Many have looked to Government aid as the only relief. I long had that feeling, but since the marvelous educational progress of Virginia and other Southern States, my opinion has changed. The argument for national educational aid for the ex-slave States has unquestionably weakened. The border States are, I believe, able to educate their own blacks, and every year are doing more and better for them. Texas has the largest school endowment of any State in the Union. Arkansas, Florida and Tennessee are remarkably energetic and progressive, educationally. National aid is certainly of doubtful wisdom if it must be extended to all for the sake of reaching these, for it might do more harm than good. I do not believe in the Blair bill as a wholesome measure, and, indeed, do not see how the needed aid can now be given, the crying evil remedied, by any national measure. Every year, however, will brighten the outlook. The educational progressive movement at the South is, I believe, the most marvelous and the grandest fact or feature in this century of American life.

THE STRIKE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Whatever the grievances of the striking bakers and cooks of San Francisco may be—and they have not been so stated as to be free from confusion, but the demand for one day of rest in seven is impregnable and just—the strike will be found to be bad policy. Not one strike in a hundred has resulted beneficially for the wage-winner. The method by which it operates being unwise, it cannot be otherwise than that resort to it should punish most severely those who hope from it the greatest benefit. At the bottom it would appear, from certain indications, the present strike was prompted by the fear of the Trades Union men that many employers intended to gradually displace them. As that is the right of the employer, in resisting dictation concerning the conduct of his business, so it is the right of the Union men to cease labor. But the economy of the movement is a question wholly independent, and as it involves in the present case a loss of wages in excess of $8,000 per day, while the employers generally have now combined under a pledge not to employ Union men, it would seem in this case, as in most others preceding it, that the verdict is to be repeated, "the strike does not pay".

One step has been taken by the San Francisco strikers that especially is the hight of unwisdom. Union men have been ordered out of establishments against which no sort of complaint is made, in which the demands of the union have been uniformly and fully complied with. Of course the argument is, that the injury inflicted must be made so general that the presence of necessity will bring all employers friendly to the union to the aid of the strikers in the endeavor to break down those who resist. It would appear, however, since the employes feel that they must resort to the strike as a means, and that nothing else will satisfy them, by far the better plan would be to encourage the employers against whom they make no complaint, and do all they can legitimately to divert custom to their establishments and thus by rivalry induce those in opposition to yield.

While the strike will prove, as have most of its predecessors, to be futile for the accomplishment of the ends sought, it would be less objectionable if it did not seek, as it does with amazing injustice, to involve the whole community in it. Thus, some thousands of men who had no sort of complaint to make have left positions they have held for years, in business establishments related only indirectly to the baking trade, and not in any way involved in the specific demands of the strikers. This ordering out has been carried to adjacent cities and towns, and communities not at all interested in the local contest in San Francisco are being made to suffer loss and inconvenience in the hope that thereby they will add the weight of their influence to that of the strikers, to compel the resisting employers in the metropolis to yield. The rank injustice of this policy will raise up opposition to the strikers they might not otherwise have encountered, and will withdraw from them sympathy they would otherwise enjoy. Those outside of the atmosphere of the trade union will scarcely admit that entire communities in the face of such injustice can be driven. It is not a weakness of American community character; on the contrary, it is inclined to be pugnacious, and the strikers will find, we think, that the communities assailed without any offense being charged against any of their members, will develop resources that will enable them to outlive the endurance of the strike.

WE had a protective duty in 1853-56 on wool. The average price of wool under it was 33 cents, 29 cents and 29 cents, according to the statistics compiled by Librarian Spofford, of Washington. In 1859-60, with the duty off, the wool average went to 40 cents and 37 cents. Non-protection warned the home grower to withdraw from wool producing, and his foreign competitor, with the decreased home clip, secured a higher price from our consumers. In 1861 the Morrill Tariff Act gave us a higher range of duties, and the Act having passed the House at the 1859-60 session of Congress, and the Senate at the 1860-61 session, wool fell to 37 cents and 34 cents. Under the exceptional conditions of the war period following prices ranged higher. In 1867 the new schedule for wool and woolens was adopted, which remained in force until 1883, and the average wool price fell from the war figure to 31 cents, 36 cents, 34 cents, 40 cents, 47 cents, 56 cents, 46 cents and so on to 35 cents in 1883. So the figures prove that with the duty off, wool rated higher to the consumer in the single instance since 1824, when we made wool of 20 cents value and under free, than in any of the normal years when a duty was laid upon the product.

GOVERNOR STANFORD in the Senate and Mr. McKenna in the House, have introduced bills to increase the appropriation for the Government building in Sacramento to $250,000. It is not a cent too much. It is simply out of the question to put up a building commensurate with the need, for the sum originally set apart for purchase of site and construction. This is so self-evident, that we entertain no fear of the rejection of the new bill upon its merits. If it is lost it will be because a hundred or more other bills for erection of public buildings have been introduced. Fully seventy-five per cent. of these ought to be killed, but unfortunately they attach themselves to worthy measures like leeches, and there is no shaking them off until, like the latter, they are filled, or all the measures, the good with the bad, are shelved.

NOTES.

Will the clerk of the weather *"please shut the door?"*

The entire citrus belt of the State has undergone a terrible shrinking during the recent unexampled cold weather.

Canadian statesman are imitating those of the United States, and contemplate shutting out undesirable immigration, and putting American bank cashiers at the head of the list. It is to be hoped such a law will be passed and go into early operation.

The Democratic press is speaking very slightingly of Senator Brown of Georgia, since his speech upon protection to our industries, in which he took strong issue with the free trade principles set forth in the President's message. The speech clearly shows two things: The fallacy of the President's position, and the fact that the "Solid South" is a thing of the past and not to be relied upon in ciphering out the Presidential slate for 1888.

In Sacramento the street cars had to be taken off and not run on account of snow. How is that for the n. c. b.?—*Riverside Press.*

How easy to lie unmitigatingly, and yet tell the truth. The cars *were* pulled off, because under the excitement at the novel appearance of snow in this region, boys and hoodlums acted as if crazed, and, among other wild freaks of the occasion, broke in car windows. It was for this reason solely, and not from any interference with travel caused by the light flurry of snow, that the cars were taken off, and these facts appeared clearly in the article from which the *Press* got its information.

EXPRESSIONS OF THE PRESS.

Senator Sherman contends that a big Treasury surplus is a good thing. Senator Sherman knows better than that. He knows that the Government has no right to exact a dollar of tax beyond its actual necessities.—*Cleveland (O.) Plaindealer.*

It will be noted that, in every instance where Congress has tried the experience of "free trade," financial distress and general bankruptcy has followed; and that in every instance the political party which supported such a measure has been hurled from power by an indignant people.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

In Mr. Randall's opposition to a repeal of the sugar duties as "almost pure revenue" he is sound and correct. Now, if he would regard the whisky and tobacco taxes also as purely for revenue he would be in harmony with the great body of Democrats in Congress and with the Administration.—*Philadelphia Record.*

The latest report in connection with the Democratic muddle on the tariff question is to the effect that the bill which Randall is framing is more likely to be reported by the Ways and Means Committee than the one which Carlisle and the free traders are getting up. There is some reason now to fear that it is our friend Mills rather than Randall who will be adjudged to be heterodox.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Spend, spend, spend, is the Republican method of reducing the surplus. Spend for anything or everything, but don't reduce the taxes on the necessities of life and on raw materials. Why, one Republican newspaper in the interior of the State recently proposed to take a lump of the surplus and spend it in digging holes in Wyoming county to see if there wasn't some natural gas there. Where does this surplus come from? It comes from the taxes paid by the workingmen for their clothing, for the material of which their homes are made, and materials on which they work, and the tools they work with.—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

METEOROLOGICAL MUDDLE.

A Befogged Reporter's Struggle With an Incomprehensible Subject.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: Some one signing himself "N" has mailed to me a slip from last Sunday's San Francisco *Call*, in which a reporter is supposed to have interviewed Thomas Tennant, the veteran chronometer maker and pioneer of California. The reporter makes Mr. Tennant say that this is not as cold weather as he has seen here; that on December 28, 1867, the mercury sank to 20° *below the freezing point*, which is, as you know, 32°. This would make the actual temperature, as recorded by the thermometer, but 12° above zero. Undoubtedly Mr. Tennant desired the brilliant reportorial interviewer to understand that the temperature was 20°; that is, 12° below the freezing point, or 20° above zero; but if he has been quoted correctly, then San Francisco can boast of having had colder weather than has ever been recorded in the Sacramento valley.

Mr. Tennant, so the reporter informs us, says that from January 14, 1882, to February 21st of the same year was a long and severe spell, the mercury during all that time never registering more than 31°—undoubtedly another reporiorial misquotation. That would make thirty-nine consecutive days that the thermometer never recorded a temperature above the freezing point. In all probability Mr. Tennant endeavored to make the reporter understand that during that period the lowest or minimum temperature never went above 31°. During the day it must have recorded a very much higher temperature than 31°.

I wonder if the reporter that interviewed Mr. Tennant had red hair. If so, he might be excusable for getting the temperature so far below the freezing point. Read what he makes Mr. Tennant say: "We have had just as cold weather as at present, the mercury registering 27° below freezing point on January 29, 1864; January 19, 1868; December 17th and 19, 1872, and December 14, 1878."

Now I would like to know if that reporter could make anyone believe that in San Francisco, or in this State, who has lived here as long as Mr. Tennant has, that the latter gentleman intended to say that the temperature on those dates went as low as 5° above zero, for twenty-seven from thirty-two leaves five. If the temperature, as the intellectual reporter has it, was 27° below the freezing point, then 5° above zero would be the result. That would freeze every water pipe solid throughout the city, except those buried deeply in the ground. Now if he had said that Mr. Tennant recorded a temperature of 27° above zero as the lowest, he would probably have been correct.

In regard to that long and severe cold spell of 1882, the Sacramento Signal Service record shows that we had a long cold spell during the months named, to wit: January 14 to February 21, 1882. Mr. Tennant is reported to have said the temperature never rose above 31° during this time. Well, we will say the gentleman probably wanted the illustrious reporter to understand that the lowest temperature recorded during each of those days were never more than 31°. If that is the true meaning of the interview, Sacramento was warmer at night or early in the morning, during most of the time, than was San Francisco. Sacramento records show the lowest temperature on January 14, 1882, was 32°; 15th, 29°; 16th, 32°; 17th, 32°; 18th, 34°; 19th, 38°; 20th, 34°; 21st, 35°; 22d, 34°; 23d, 44°; 24th, 43°; 25th, 33°; 26th, 42°; 27th, 35°; 28th, 36°; 29th, 34°; 30th, 32°; 31st, 42°; February 1st, 38°; 2d, 34°; 3d, 35°; 4th, 37°; 5th, 38°; 6th, 40°; 7th, 33°; 8th, 38°; 9th, 40°; 10th, 41°; 11th, 34°; 12th, 34°; 13th, 36°; 14th, 37°; 15th, 38°; 16th, 42°; 17th, 34°; 18th, 35°; 19th, 31°; 20th, 31°; 21st, 36°.

Out of these 39 days, at Sacramento the lowest temperature was below the freezing point on but three occasions, those being 29°, on the 15th, or 3° below the freezing point; and 31°, on the 19th and 20th of February, which was but 1° below the freezing point. There being under certain conditions of the weather a difference of from 3° to 5° between thermometers exposed at forty to sixty feet and those only a few feet above the ground, and allowing 4° colder near the earth's surface, that would give Sacramento out of the 39 days mentioned above, 21 days on which the lowest temperature was below 32°, but not consecutive. The lowest would be 25°—on the 15th of January. With that reduction from the Signal Service records for the 39 days it would then leave us much warmer weather than the reporter would lead us to believe had occurred at San Francisco.

Dr. Logan's lowest temperature in December, 1867, was 28°. The *Call* says at San Francisco it was 12°. Dr. Logan's lowest temperature for January, 1864, was 34°; for January, 1868, 36°; for December, 1872, it was 26°. The Signal Office lowest temperature for December, 1873, was 24°. For all those dates from 1864 to 1878, the *Call* reporter says it was but 5° above zero, or 27° below the freezing point. According to the above comparison it would be advisable for weakly people and consumptives to come to Sacramento during the passage of a polar wave along the Pacific slope, to enable them to keep warm and comfortable. Respectfully, J. A. BARWICK.

The Baker's Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17th.—The bakers' strike still continues. A procession of members of the striking Unions formed tonight, and marched to Metropolitan Hall, where a meeting was held. The principal speaker was Henry Weisman, who set forth at length the grievances of the strikers. Representatives of the Furniture Workers and the Cooks and Waiters also spoke. The announcement was made that the butchers will not strike this week, but will donate $100 a week to the cause. An effort will be made to have the brewers join in the strike.

Store Burned.

ST. PAUL, January 17th.—The wholesale grocery house of Beaupre, Keogh & Davis was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss of the stock and building aggregate $375,000; fully insured.

A petition has been forwarded to Washington asking that W. M. Wilson, cashier at the Sub-treasury in San Francisco, be appointed Assistant United States Treasurer.

PACIFIC COAST.

THE WALLIS INVESTIGATION CLOSES SUDDENLY.

Sleighing in the Streets of Portland—Murder in Los Angeles—A Prospective Hanging.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

INVESTIGATING WALLIS.

Trustee Freeman Expresses an Opinion Which Closes the Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17th.—The investigation of the charges against State Librarian Wallis was resumed this morning. Mrs. L. Morton was the first witness examined. She testified that she had been employed as a cataloguer and in other capacities under Cravens and Wallis. She had seen two tables which belonged to the Library in Wallis' house, and also two pictures in his house which belonged to the Library. The witness further said that Wallis kept demijohns of whisky everywhere in the Library.

On reassembling this afternoon, Mr. Jordan said that during recess Mr. Freeman, one of the Trustees, had told him that no matter if all the charges were proven to be true, he would not vote for Wallis' removal. Under such circumstances the counsel for the Governor would have to decline to proceed further, for the law requires a unanimous vote of the Trustees to dismiss an employe. Mr. Freeman repeated his statement to the gentlemen present. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Cross spoke briefly, and then the Governor's counsel withdrew, agreeing that it was a waste of time to proceed with the trial if one of the Judges had his decision made before the trial began. Wallis and his lawyers also withdrew, and the Trustees then held a private meeting. It is thought that the Governor will take the matter into the Courts, and then secure the removal of Wallis.

ARIZONA.

Rich Find of Ore.

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PRESCOTT, January 17th.—Another big strike is reported in the Howard mine, ten miles south of Prescott, in which such fabulously rich ore was struck two months ago. The shaft is down thirty feet, and the present strike was made of ore richer than that encountered in the first pocket—running away up into the thousands of dollars per ton. The ledge is well defined, and has every indication of permanency. The owners of the mine sacked two hundred pounds of the richest ore yesterday.

Prospective Hanging.

PRESCOTT (A. T.), January 17th.—Preparations are being made for the execution of Martin Dwian on January 20th. The scaffold had been erected in the jail-yard. A petition for a commutation of the sentence has been circulated, and Secretary Bayard, who is acting as Territorial Executive during Governor Zulick's absence, has the matter under consideration.

Pointers and Setters.

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BAKERSFIELD, January 17th.—This was the second day of the Pacific Coast Club's field trials. Several more spectators arrived last night, and the presence of so many strangers gives the town a lively appearance. Members of the club and guests receive every attention, and the trials are passing off pleasantly. To-day's contests were held on the same grounds as yesterday. Birds are fairly plentiful, and the sport excellent. The first contest to-day was an unfinished heat between L. J. Rose, Jr.'s pointer dog Point and Wm. DeMott's setter bitch Haraldine. The heat was won by the former. The next heat, between C. N. Post's setter bitch Sunlight and Wm. Kaeding's setter bitch Dottie Shafter, was won by the former. The conclusion of the first series in the puppy stakes was postponed until to-morrow, awaiting arrival of W. W. Foote's entry. The trials will occupy the entire week. The work, so far, of young dogs has been excellent. The citizens of this vicinity have great sport these days at rabbit round-ups. People come for miles to participate, and thousands of the pests are killed each round-up. One is talked of in this week. It is a great sight, and can hardly be appreciated by those who never witnessed anything of the kind. The drawing of dogs of all ages stake, to-night, resulted as follows: Rose's pointer dog Point against Post's Harold; Raklow's setter dog Rip against Henry Bassford's pointer dog Solano B; Barney's pointer bitch Galatea against Edward's setter dog Royal Duke.

Notes From Fresno.

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FRESNO, January 17th.—Last night Jennie Sullivan, a notorious prostitute, and her lover Percy Mead, smoked opium until a late hour, and when they retired, instead of turning off the gas only turned it half off. They were found this morning at 10 o'clock almost dead from the effects of the drug and gas. It is said by some that the Sullivan woman, who is in much trouble over a robbery committed in her house, attemped to kill her lover and herself. The man is still unconscious, but is getting better.

The street cars ran on the line in this city for the first time to-day. Three other lines will open for business in about a week.

Liverpool "Dutch," a notorious thief, brought here from Los Angeles to answer a charge of burglary, was discharged for want of evidence. He went to San Francisco a night or two ago.

John Jensen, who cowardly murdered John Lawson at Musick's mine, in this county, has had his preliminary hearing. The witnesses were all miners and men who seemed much in earnest. It was stated at the mine that Jensen would be discharged, so witnesses came prepared, evidently, as in the rear of the Court-room to-day was found a rope with a noose in it all ready. Jensen was held.

A Carpenter's Fall.

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SAN RAFAEL, January 17th.—The first accident to occur on the new hotel "Rafael" happened this afternoon. J. Ranger, a carpenter, fell from the second story to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, breaking his arm in two places. He is still unconscious, and is being looked after by Dr. Wickman, who thinks he will be all right with a little care.

Sleighing in Portland.

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PORTLAND, January 17th.—The weather moderated very much to-day, the mercury going up to 26°. Six inches of snow is on the ground, and the town is taking a holiday in sleigh-riding. To-night the streets are filled with every sort of vehicle on runners. There is no delay to trains except between here and Tacoma.

Death in a Snow-Slide.

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SALT LAKE, January 17th.—The body of James Baxter, who was killed in a snow-slide near Park City, Utah, two weeks ago, was recovered to-day, after seven days' hard work. From appearance of the body when found, there is little doubt he was instantly killed. The body was taken to Park City yesterday to be buried to-morrow.

St. Patrick's Day.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17th.—A large number of citizens of Irish birth have addressed a communication to Rev. Crowley, of the Youth's Directory, requesting him to name some way to celebrate St. Patrick's Day so as to honor the patron saint, and at the same time make it beneficial to the Directory, he replied by suggesting a literary entertainment.

In a Malignant Form.

LOS ANGELES, January 17th.—There is an unusually large number of cases of diphtheria here and the disease seems to be of an exceedingly malignant type. Charles Howard son of a well-known Chicago millionaire, died of it here this morning; also Ronaldson Hunt, well known on the slope. Many children are down with the disease, five cases being reported in one family.

Back to First Love.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17th. — Fong Sin, recently taken from a Chinese den of prostitution in Sacramento, was before Judge Maguire to-day on a writ of habeas corpus, sued out by her husband, Chan Lee. She has been in the Presbyterian Home, but to day stated her desire to go with her husband, and was permitted to do so by the Judge.

Heavy Snow-Storm.

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VANCOUVER (W. T.), January 17th.—During the last eighteen hours ten inches of snow has fallen. There are no mails from Puget Sound.

Another Man Shot.

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LOS ANGELES, January 17th. — John Myers was shot and killed at 6 o'clock this evening at Whittier's. The shooting was done by a man named Parks, who kept a saloon at Whittier. Myers had been a habitue of Park's saloon several days.

Snow a Foot Deep.

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GONZALES, January 17th.—The cold weather does not abate. A great many water pipes have bursted. The last two nights the mercury fell to 14°. Snow is a foot deep in some places on the mountains.

Severely Burned.

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LOS ANGELES, January 17th.—Mrs. Grace Longley was severely burned by a gasoline stove Monday night. Her injuries are very severe.

Declares a Dividend.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17th.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the California Fruit Union last evening, a dividend of 6 per cent. was declared.

Peter Green.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17th.—The man who suicided at Point Lobos road has been identified as Peter Green, formerly mate of the ship Domicolos.

For Stealing a Horse.

ROHNERVILLE, January 17th—F. F. Davis has been arrested for stealing a horse from Ayers' stable.

GENERAL NOTICES.

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-td

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

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

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Officers and Members of Rising Star Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F., are requested to assemble in Old Library Room, Temple Hall, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the proposition to visit Phœnix Lodge at Galt next Saturday evening, and confer the Degree of Rebekah. MRS. LIZZIE DOLAN, N. G.
E. J. CLARK, Recording Secretary. ja18-1t*

C. L. A. S., No. 4.—All members are requested to be at the regular meeting THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at 7 o'clock, in Y. M. I Hall. By order of PRESIDENT. [1t*]

KINKADE WANTED—IF WILLIAM KINKADE will call at 330 K street, he will learn something to his advantage. 1t

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN TO go in the country to do general housework; must be competent. Call at the Telegraph House, J street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth. ja18-1t*

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING LAST—A plain, narrow-band Gold Bracelet. Finder please return to 1 06 I street, and be rewarded. 1*

TO LET—TWO LARGE SUNNY FRONT rooms, suitable for gentlemen. Apply at 727 K street, upstairs. ja18-6t*

FOR SALE—FOR $3,000, BLOCK X AND Y, Twentieth and Twenty-first streets; now planted in Bartlett pear trees and alfalfa. Apply to THEO. DEMING, corner Twenty-first and W streets, Sacramento. ja18-1m*

FOR SALE—FRUIT RANCH OF THIRTY acres, at Mormon Island, well improved, with bearing fruit trees, and vines of choice varieties. An excellent opportunity for a person with small capital. Inquire of FELCH & COOLEY, Real Estate Agents, No. 1013 Fourth street. ja18-6t*

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-td

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Sacramento, State of California. In the matter of the Estate of C. W. PIERCE, deceased.—It appearing to the Court by the petition this day presented and filed by C. A. JENKINS, the executor of the estate of C. W. PIERCE, deceased, praying for an order of sale of real estate, that it is necessary to sell a portion of the real estate to pay the debts against deceased which are outstanding, the debts, expenses and charges of administration, and the cash legacies. It is therefore ordered by the said Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court on FRIDAY, the 17th day of FEBRUARY, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court room of said Superior Court, at the Courthouse in Sacramento city, in said county of Sacramento, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Executor to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary. And that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION, a newspaper printed and published in said county.
Dated January 17, 1888.
W. C. VAN FLEET,
Judge of the Superior Court.
Attest: A true copy.
W. B. HAMILTON, Clerk.
ja18-4tW By G. P. ROYSTER, Deputy.

CLUNIE OPERA HOUSE.

2 ..... NIGHTS ONLY 2

MONDAY and TUESDAY, JANUARY 23d and 24th.

The Boston Howard Atheneum Star Specialty Company.

GREATER THAN EVER!

The Largest and Most Complete

SPECIALTY COMPANY

Ever brought to this Coast, having Packed the Bush-street Theater to the doors for two successive weeks.

Admission ..... SEVENTY-FIVE and FIFTY Cents

NO EXTRA TO RESERVE.

Box Office open on Saturday at 10 A. M. ja18-tf

BIG 4—NEW COMPANY—BIG 4.

MRS. CEMENT TAKES THE FRONT, SUPported by Iron, Timber and Metallic Lath, where she will ever stick. Will play no more tragedies with the old gladiators stone and brick. Cemetery work a specialty. E. HAWS, Twelfth and B streets, Sacramento. ji8-1t*

FENCING FOR SALE.

BIDS FOR THE PURCHASE OF A QUANtity of Fencing may be left with C. M. PRODGER, at the bank of D. O. Mills. The Fencing may be seen at the Protestant Orphan Asylum. ja18-1t

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 $100,000, 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.

WANTED—LOST—FOUND.

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—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

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

WANTED—MEN TO WORK ON RANCH, $28; 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

FOR SALE—TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—APPLY AT 520 J street, between Fifth and Sixth. 17-3t*

FOR SALE—TWO FRESH MILCH COWS. For description and prices see bulletin at Grangers' Hall, 1000 K street. J. B. WELTY. ja16-2t*

TO LET—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, single or in suites, with bath; will board, if desired. Inquire No. 821 N st reet. 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, 321 J street. ja12-6t&w1t*

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF THE FIRE occurring at the Pottery, situated on J street, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth, we offer for sale one 40-horse-power boiler, one 11-inch engine, a large lot of 2½ and 3-inch shafting, with pulleys and hangers. Also, six clay mills, 25 kiln doors, 2 pipe machines, 100,000 red brick, and 80,000 fire brick, all slightly damaged. Also, 150 cords of first-class 4-foot wood. [d26-1m*] N. CLARK.

FOR SALE—FIFTY HEAD OR MORE OF No. 1 Dairy Cows and Heifers. Address F. H. Slack, Sacramento, Cal. d14-tf

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE NEWSPAPER property, in one of the most prosperous and thriving cities of California. The address of the advertiser has been left at the RECORD-UNION office, and will be furnished upon application. d2-tf

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS, 80x160; SOUTH side of block, between O and P, Twentieth and Twenty-first streets; one of the most elevated and pleasant locations for a residence in the city; a short distance from street railroad. Apply to W. E. CHAMBERLAIN, at Bank of D. O. MILLS & CO. ol4-1m

GAMMEL'S OLD BOOK STORE.

2,500 VOLS. IN STOCK—2,500 VOLS. Books bought, sold and exchanged. Correspondence in reference to the sale or purchase of books solicited. Catalogues issued monthly and mailed on application. GAMMEL'S OLD BOOK STORE, 1001 Third street, between J and K, Sacramento. tf

NOTICE

—TO—

Land - Seekers!

PLACER COUNTY.

WE HAVE ESTABLISHED AN AGENCY in NEWCASTLE for lands in PLACER COUNTY, and we can give you more information, and locate you on better land than you can obtain by looking around for yourself.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

CONCEDED TO BE BETTER SOIL FOR either Fruit or Grain than can be found in Placer county. We have lands for sale in El Dorado county at less money per acre than any other county in the State. This county is developing very fast, and your time to buy is while land is cheap.

FOR SALE—THAT DESIRABLE LOT AT northeast corner Tenth and Q streets, in subdivisions, or as a whole. For further particulars, inquire of

SWEETSER & AMSDEN
1012 Fourth street...Between J and K.
Money to Loan. 2ptf

W. P. COLEMAN

325 J STREET.

FARMS

FOR SALE.

$2,500—100 Acres, one-quarter mile from Railroad Station; three miles from Latrobe, El Dorado county; small house and barn; chicken-house; wagon shed; good well of water; all fenced; 40 acres cleared; several living springs. A bargain. 431
$3,500—80 Acres, with good dwelling of 7 rooms, barn and wagon-shed; 15 miles from city on Pleasant Grove Road. 427.
**$150 Per Acre—255 acres, three miles from the city; small orchard, good house, two barns; will be sold in 80-acre